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A TIMES

'Moral judges may have to quit'

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CONCERN over a recent decision by the Appeal Court has led a leading academic lawyer to argue that resignation could become the only decent option for the "moral judge".

Writing in the South African Journal for Human Rights, director of Wits Uni-

● See Page 4

versity's Centre for Applied Legal Studies Professor John Dugard examined the Appellate Division judgment in June last year in the case of Cape Town advocate A Omar, whose challenge of the validity

ROGER SMITH

of his detention and the emergency regulations was rejected

Dugard warned that if the decision was followed by similar judgments — in which preference was given to the interests of the State over individual rights — the position of the "moral judge" committed to the traditions of common law might become untenable

He said the decision supported the views of Professor Raymond Wacks, who had argued that SA judges properly allowed themselves to be guided by the

"morality" or "institutional history" of the white community

"If the Appellate Division acts in accordance with the views expounded by Raymond Wacks, resignation may become the only decent option for the 'moral judge'," writes Dugard

The article contrasts with earlier statements he has made defending "the positive role" judges can play by remaining on the Bench

After an International Commission of

To Page 2

had been
that two
suspected
allegations by
Palestinian
lawyers

'Moral judges may have to quit'

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← From Page 1

Jurists delegation to SA last year criticised the SA judiciary for "lending undeserved credibility" to an unjust system, Dugard said advocacy of resignation might be counter-productive, given recent signs of a re-awakening of judicial conscience

He said then "Obviously there comes a time when the moral judge has no option but to resign. Many may argue this point has already been reached in SA — that the passing of discriminatory laws, or the introduction of indefinite detention without trial, should have served as signals for resignation"

But he said judges who opposed such laws believed they could contribute more to the advancement of racial justice from their position on the Bench

than they could by emigration or by indulging in lucrative commercial law practice

Asked to comment this week, Dugard said he had not changed his position on the issue, but it was clear the Omar case ruling "makes it very difficult for those of us who hold this position"

He said it was now more difficult to retain the views he had expressed

He regretted the judiciary did not appear to have taken notice of the debate on the issue in legal circles and that support for the view that judges should resign was growing with instances such as the Omar case

P/daw 7/1/83

THE OUTCOME of the Omar v Minister of Law and Order appeal was a disappointment to those who naively believed the Appellate Division was becoming more rights conscious

Recent decisions had given rise to hopes that the judicial dark ages had ended and that the Appellate Division had embarked upon a course in which fundamental common-law rights would be given preference over interests of national security and governmental bullying in the interpretation of ambiguous statutes and the review of administrative action

The Omar case suggests this optimism was misplaced and that we are back to square one, which in judicial terms is *Rossouw v Sachs*, 1984.

The judgement in Omar concerns the weight of fundamental common-law rights in the interpretation of the emergency regulations that exclude the right to counsel and the *audi alteram partem* rule without clear authorisation, express or implied, in the enabling statute, be good in law?

The legislative and judicial facts necessary for an understanding of the Omar judgement are briefly as follows:

The Public Safety Act 3 of 1953 permits the State President to declare a state of emergency and to "make such regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for providing for the safety of the public, or for the maintenance of public order and for making adequate provision for terminating such emergency or for dealing with any circumstances which in his opinion may have arisen or are likely to arise as a result of such emergency"

In 1985 and 1986 the State President declared a state of emergency and issued regulations which authorised the arrest of any person whose detention was, in the opinion of a member of the police or armed forces, necessary for "the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself"

Such a person might be detained for a period not exceeding 14 days, but the Minister of Law and Order might "without notice to any person and without hearing any person" extend the period of detention

No person, other than a State official, "shall have access" to such a detainee "except with the consent of and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister or the Commissioner of the South African Police"

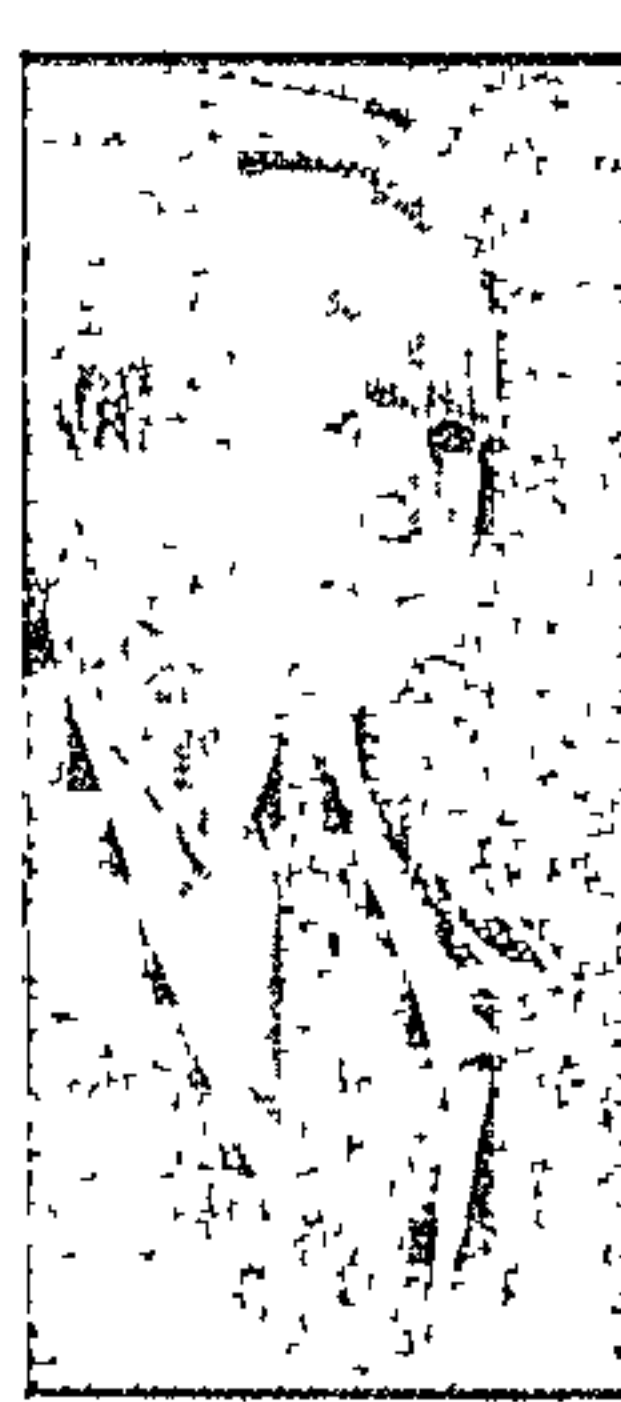
Finally, in terms of rules issued by the Minister of Justice acting under reg 3(9), it was provided that a detainee might be visited by any person, except with the permission of the person in command of the prison "provided that if a legal representative desires to visit such detainee, the permission of the Minister of Law and Order or the Commissioner of the South African Police shall be obtained for such a visit" — rule 5(1)

In Omar v Minister of Law and Order the validity of detentions was challenged on two grounds: first, that reg 3(3) was *ultra vires* because it excluded the common-law right of a detainee to be heard at the time of the extension of his detention beyond 14 days, and, secondly, that reg 3(10)(a) and rule 5(1) were *ultra vires* because they deprived the detainee of this fundamental right of access to his legal adviser

Judge Vivier, with Judge Presi-

SA's judges stand accused

JOHN DUGARD
Professor of Law and Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand



JOHN DUGARD

If the Appeal Court's decision rejecting the challenge to the emergency regulations in the Omar case last year is a warning of judicial policy, and if it is followed by similar judgements, the position of the "moral judge" committed to doing justice in the traditions of the common law may become untenable, writes Dugard in the South African Journal on Human Rights

dent Munnik concurring, rejected both these challenges, but Judge Friedman, dissenting, upheld the challenge to reg 3(3), finding that

"However wide the State President's powers might be under the Public Safety Act to make regulations providing for the detention of persons, there is nothing in that Act which either expressly or by necessary implication permits the State President, in promulgating regulations for detention, to override the fundamental procedural rule of fairness and of natural justice embodied in the *audi alteram partem* maxim"

In Omar the Appellate Division was faced with the first challenge to the validity of the emergency regulations of 1985-1986 on the basis of their incompatibility with fundamental common-law rights

The importance of the appeal was underlined by the fact that the issues before the court had been considered by at least 16 judges in five divisions of the Supreme Court, with the judges fairly evenly divided

In these circumstances one might be forgiven for having expected first, that the court would have been constituted to include, in addition to the Acting Chief Justice, the most senior judges of appeal, and, secondly, that the court would have delivered a carefully reasoned judgement, with a full consideration of all the relevant authorities and arguments

Both of these expectations were unfulfilled

First, the court was composed of

Acting Chief Justice Rabie and Judges of Appeal Joubert, Viljoen, Hoexter and Boshoff (acting) Senior judges such as Jansen and Corbett were excluded and little attempt was made to include judges perceived to be non-executive minded

Secondly, the majority judgement, delivered by Rabie, hardly reads like a judicial response to a matter of major public importance

Written in the style of a judgement on the interpretation of a hire purchase agreement or municipal by-law rather than a law that has authorised the detention with out trial of many thousands, it cites little authority, fails to deal adequately with the arguments canvassed in the provincial and local divisions and even omits to respond to the arguments by dissenting judge Hoexter

The majority judgement rejects the argument that reg 3(3) is *ultra vires* on the grounds of unreasonableness. The challenge to the validity of reg 3(10)(a) and rule 5(1), based on similar arguments, is likewise dismissed

In both instances the court finds that the wide powers conferred on the State President permit him to take drastic actions that he considers to be "necessary or expedient" for dealing with the emergency situation, even if this results in the violation of fundamental rights

In his dissenting judgement, Hoexter adopts a different approach to the exclusion of fundamental rights by subordinate legis-

lation, stressing that the *audi alteram partem* rule is to be presumed to apply in the case of an enactment empowering an official to make an order prejudicially affecting the rights of another unless there is a manifest intention to exclude it

As reg 3(10)(a) and rule 5(1) purported to apply to persons held for their own safety, as well as to those detained for the safety of the public, they were beyond the contemplation of Parliament and bad in law

Strangely, this persuasive argument, which links the right to counsel with the declared purpose of a detention in reg 3(1), is not considered by the majority in Omar

In cases of this kind it is appropriate to consider the reasons for the exercise of a judicial choice. Judges who refuse to accept the exclusion of basic rights without statutory authorisation are generally guided by a determination to protect individual rights against infringement from the State, and have no hesitation in articulating this philosophy

However, when judges are guided by interests of national security or loyalty to the executive they often prefer to leave the considerations which influenced their choice unarticulated

This is certainly not true of the judgement of Judge MT Steyn in the Bloem case, which expounds a "total onslaught" theory as an inspiration for a pro executive approach, but it does describe the approach of the majority in Omar,

for Rabie refuses to articulate the reasons for his choice, beyond a general expression of judicial subordination to the executive and hints about the need to protect "sensitive information"

In his controversial inaugural lecture ("Judge and Injustice," 1984) Professor Raymond Wacks argues that South African judges properly allow themselves to be guided by the morality or institutional history of the white community in exercising their choice in the interests of the law

I believe that Wacks is wrong. Racist and repressive statutes must be interpreted in accordance with the principles of equality, liberty, reasonableness and natural justice wherever the law permits of more than one interpretation

There can be little doubt however, that Omar gives support to Wacks's view

The lack of concern shown by the court for rights judged to be fundamental by the common law, and the failure of the court to consider adequately decisions extolling the importance of these rights, suggests that it was guided, not by considerations to be found in the inherited values and principles of the common law but by subconscious, unarticulated assumptions about the preservation of existing power structures — which Wacks would describe as a component of white "community morality"

Rossouw v Sachs, 1981 expounded a pro executive judicial policy which was to guide not only the Appellate Division but also the provincial divisions until the early Eighties

Thankfully, there is evidence to suggest that many of our present judges in the provincial divisions are unlikely to accept policy directions from the Appellate Division on matters affecting individual and state in this way

However, if Omar is a warning of judicial policy from Bloemfontein, and if it is followed by similar judgements — as was Rossouw v Sachs — the position of the "moral judge" — the judge committed to doing justice in accordance with the traditions of the common law — may become untenable

If the Appellate Division acts in accordance with the views expounded by Raymond Wacks resignation may become the only decent option for the "moral judge"

Extracts from Focus on Omar, South African Journal on Human Rights, Vol 3 Part 3

Workers can decide fair shares

Dear Sir,
IN A recent letter to Business Day on the subject of industrial relations, Professor L Douwes Dekker, of the Wits Graduate School of Business Administration, wrote that share ownership in a company does not give one a personal stake in the well-being of that company

Apparently he is unaware that shareholders are entitled to a share of the profits of the company, and that therefore shareholders who also work for the company would tend to adjust their behaviour so as to help the company rather than do things like go on strike

Dekker also criticised the "un-

LETTERS

lateral" nature of the Anglo share offer, saying it was an "individualist" act which clashes with the "collective" nature of unionism

What the "collectivists" apparently don't like is the idea that each worker can decide for himself whether or not to take up the offer. Far preferable for collectivists is the system whereby the union bars on run workers' lives for them. Individualism is far too democratic for collectivists

Unlike Dekker and the unions, I

have every faith in the workers' ability to decide for themselves whether to take up Anglo's share offer. No coercion is involved here — workers who do not want shares cannot be forced to take them

It is interesting to note that in fact workers have come out overwhelmingly in favour of share ownership — it is only the union leaders who are opposed to them

The share offers blur the simple sociology textbook lines between capitalists and workers, defusing the workplace and doing the union agents provocateurs out of a job

ER TUCKER
Johannesburg

Plans for new jail prepared 253

QUEENSTOWN — Plans have already been prepared for the new jail which is to be erected here.

A spokesman for the liaison office of the Prisons Department said a modern complex with accommodation for 357 prisoners of all races and both sexes, as well as 170 personnel would be built.

Final cost figures are not yet available nor is it known when building will start.

Originally, the Queenstown jail was to have been built in the area of Madeira Park where the Chinatown development is to take place.

However, following negotiations between the Queenstown Town Council and the Prisons Department, land previously earmarked for Indian residential development has now been acquired for the new prison complex.

AWL

JUSTICE FOR ALL

THE Small Claims Court is fashioned after the so-called "People's Court" in the USA and came into being with the passing of law No 61 of 1984.

The first Small Claims Court opened in Pretoria in October 1985. Today there are courts operating in Johannesburg, Rustenburg, Springs, Cape Town, Durban and Maritzburg, and a number of new courts are in the pipeline.

The Small Claims Court aims to provide recourse for the man in the street who cannot afford legal counsel, and it can be used to settle disputes on matters involving less than R1 000.

It is not available to companies and close corporations, and minor children have to be accompanied by their legal guardians.

The Small Claims Court is less formal than a standard court and is presided over by a commissioner. Only advocates and lawyers with a minimum of seven years' experience can qualify as commissioners, and their services are voluntary. The court is in session from Mondays to Thursdays between 17h00 and 20h00.

A variety of cases are brought before the Small Claims Court, such as car accidents where claims are less than R1 000, domestic servants bringing suits against their employers for leave or severance pay, and other matters relating to remuneration.

common cases heard in these courts are disputes between parties over private loans, instances where private property was sold, where services were not rendered satisfactorily, where agents refused to refund tenants' deposits and even assault cases where claims are lodged for pain and suffering.

Cases

Cases that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Small Claims Court include claims for amounts in excess of R1 000, claims against the State, claims based on the session of the

THE Small Claims Courts were established last year to reduce the burden in civil courts and get a faster resolution of such disputes between parties. More importantly, the law is brought to the man in the street as expensive lawsuits are avoided. In this article a leading bank describes how they operate. They are fashioned in the mould of "Peoples Courts" in the United States.

transfer of rights, claims for the dissolution of a marriage, claims concerning the validity of a will, claims for damages in respect of wrongful arrest, defamation, wrongful imprisonment, breach of promise and seduction.

In Johannesburg the Small Claims Court is situated in the Hillbrow Magistrate's court.

Legal advice

FREE legal advice is available from a variety of organisations and institutions, among which are the legal clinics of the University of the Witwatersrand (011) 716-5647 and the Rand Afrikaans University (011) 726-5000. Contact your local Clerk of the Small Claims Court for further details.

If you are a foreigner and need an interpreter to accompany you to the Small Claims Court, foreign language interpreters, in nine different languages eg. French, German, etc) are available free of charge from the University of the Witwatersrand.

the whole proceedings and can be claimed from the respondent at the

Should the respondent settle the claim before the trial date, a written receipt has to be made out and the Clerk of the

discretion of the commissioner.

The claimant has to make sure that he receives written proof that the document was delivered to the respondent.

Should the respondent settle the claim before the trial date, a written receipt has to be made out and the Clerk of the

Court notified so that the case can be removed from the court roll.

Claimants, respondents and witnesses, all have to appear in court on the date set. No legal counsel may represent a party and no records are kept.

No cross-examination is allowed by either party, but the commis-

sioner may in exceptional cases allow a few questions to be put through him by one party to the other. Black language interpreters are on call at all hearings free of charge.

Cases will usually not be remanded and, if the claimant does not attend the hearing, the case will be scrapped. If the respondent does not attend and the commissioner is satisfied that the summons has been delivered by him, judgement will be passed by default.

How does one go about claiming from a debtor in the Small Claims Court?

If a debtor does not honour his obligation, first send him a registered letter informing him that legal steps will be taken if the amount is not paid within 14 days.

When the 14-day period has expired a copy of the letter, the registered postage slip and any contract, document or other proof of the claim should be taken to the Clerk of the Small Claims Court, who will issue a summons.

The Clerk will also set a trial date and assist the person in filling out the summons. The summons will then be hand-delivered by the Messenger of the Court. The R8,25 delivery charge is

Expelled SA men: Pik warns Belgium

SERIOUS diplomatic tensions between Belgium and South Africa as a result of the latter's imprisonment of Belgian citizen Helene Passtoors emerged yesterday.

The South African minister of foreign affairs, Pik Botha, confirmed that the Belgian government had ordered three South African embassy officials to leave Brussels. Botha responded by reserving his country's right to respond in an "appropriate" manner.

The expulsions, linked to the continued imprisonment of Passtoors for treason, would not contribute to Belgium's objective of securing her release.

He said the government had been "prepared to consider the representations of the Belgian government in the light of special circumstances prevailing in this particular case". —

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INSIDE STORY CONCLUDING AN EXCLUSIVE SUNDAY TIMES REPORT FROM BEHIND BARS ON THE STATE OF OUR PRISONS

SUNDAY TIMES reporter Marlene Burger and chief photographer James Soulier recently visited a dozen South African prisons selected at random from a complete list supplied by the Prisons Service.

The visits were at short notice and allowed for interviews of a wide range of inhabitants without the inhibiting presence of Prisons Service officers. Access to Robben Island, Pretoria's maximum security section and detainees was not permitted.

The names of all prisoners have been changed to protect their identities.

IN MOST minds, the name Barberton is associated with daisies, the short-lived 19th century gold rush and Rosie O'Grady.

But in 1983, the little Eastern Transvaal town was plunged into infamy.

In the space of nine months, 12 of the 2 314 prisoners housed in the two penal institutions here died — three on the prison farm 7km from the town and nine at the busy "town" prison, built shortly after the turn of the century.

In the four years since, there have been eight "unnatural" deaths — five as a result of assaults by fellow prisoners and two suicides — out of more than 12 000 prisoners at Barberton.

Several factors have contributed to the significant drop in the mortality rate — not least of which were the Van Dam Committee's recommendations.

The report of the committee, which was appointed by the Minister of Justice immediately after the first outbreak of violence at the prison, was highly critical of certain aspects of prison administration.

It was also extremely constructive and prison authorities believe the steps they have taken to prevent a recurrence of the Barberton situation make it "only a remote possibility" that it could happen again.

"But the human factor can never be ignored," said a senior officer who was a key figure in the 1983 events.

"We have better control of the prisoners now — and the regulations and procedures covering assaults by warders are so strictly enforced that it's extremely unlikely there could be another 'Barberton'."

Thwarted

The Van Dam report, combined with the Human Sciences Research Council's comprehensive investigation into prison gangs, have left Barberton a vastly different place.

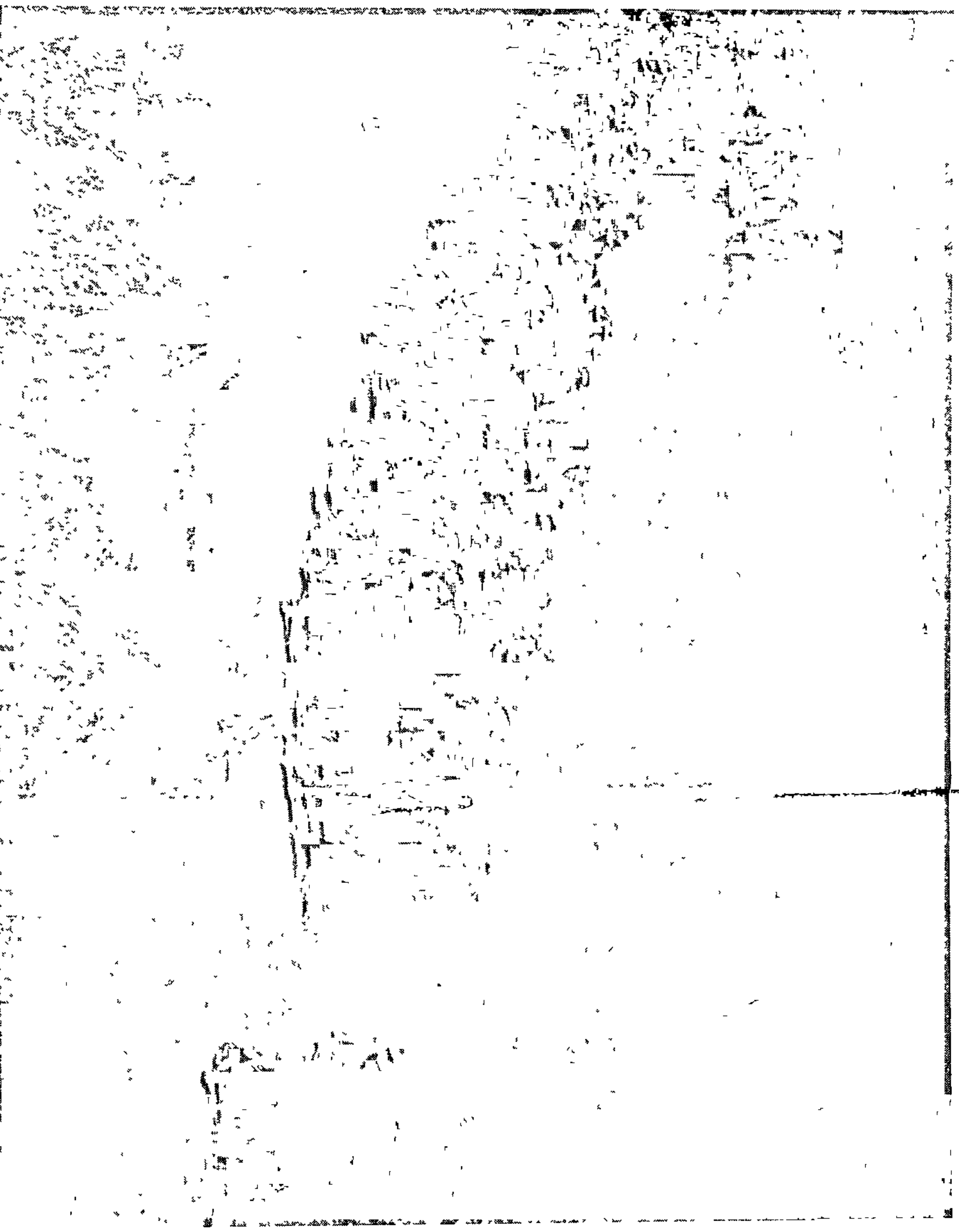
The town prison — scene of a thwarted mass breakout by some 400 of South Africa's most dangerous criminals — no longer has a maximum security section.

The long-term prisoners who were involved in the 1983 incidents have all been transferred to more modern and more secure prisons, chiefly Leeuwkop.

The shocking "initiation ceremony" — unique to Barberton — in which new prisoners were "greeted" by being stripped naked and running around a courtyard while black and white warders armed with rubber batons beat them repeatedly, has been outlawed.

And here, as at all other prisons, steps have been taken to segregate members of rival gangs and prevent conflict — one of the root causes of the simmering cauldron that boiled over at Barberton in 1983.

Recreational facilities for



Barberton prisoners return to their cells after working in the fields . . . Security is tight, with armed warders and trained guard dogs watching

Report by MARLENE BURGER

Prisoners have been improved and privileges extended as part of a continuing campaign to provide an alternative to the gang culture. Overcrowding, which had been a

Pictures: JAMES SOULIER

major factor in the Barberton violence, has not been eradicated but is strictly controlled.

The spark that ignited South Africa's worst prison violence was the death of

three prisoners and the assault on 34 more by a group of warders.

The men, who were members of a work party at the prison farm, were repeatedly beaten with ba-

tons while they pushed wheelbarrows.

The first official reports gave "heat exhaustion" as the cause of death.

Subsequent investigation led to eight warders being

charged with murder — prisoners who had witnessed the assaults refused to testify.

The charges were later reduced to culpable homicide.

Two warders were eventually acquitted and six were jailed for up to eight years after being found guilty of

assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Three months after the dam assault, the smouldering tension between members of two rival gangs housed at the town prison flared into open conflict.

Following a series of assaults by gang members on

one another with weapons ranging from 2kg hammers to stones in socks, the head of the prison ordered known members of rival gangs to be placed in separate cells.

In what the Van Dam Committee described as a "judgment error", he also locked the "generals" of both gangs in a communal cell in the hope that they could settle their differences without further violence.

He then placed the "tenants" of both gangs in the same work party, at the quarry, where they were to break rocks with 2kg hammers.

On April 19, the quarry gang had 57 members — with members of "28" gang outnumbering the "93" members 21

An attack was inevitable and during the lunch break the 28s struck, swiftly neutralising their rivals.

When they refused to relinquish their hammers, the head of the prison entered the camp, armed only with a baton.

He was critically injured when the 28s attacked him and hit him on the head and body with their hammers.

Between May 20 and September 20, four prisoners died in gang assaults.

There were also two attacks on warders as prisoners became openly defiant in the glare of publicity surrounding the warders' trial.

Their growing belief that

the warders would be too scared to take action against them was confirmed by the Van Dam Committee.

At this critical stage, transfers resulted in senior prison service members, with little or no practical experience of the gangs, being placed in key positions at Barberton — another "error of judgment", the committee found.

The scene was set. Gang leaders made a pact to unite their forces against the warders rather than against one another.

By the middle of August, their plan for a mass escape was taking shape. On September 20 or 21, the inmates of four communal cells — armed with homemade keys and 48 "knives" — would rise against the warders.

Once they had been neutralised, the prisoners would unlock all the other cells, don the uniforms of the murdered warders, take their keys and gain access to the arsenal.

Had the plan succeeded, 400 of the most dangerous prisoners in South Africa would have been armed and on the run in the dense Eastern Transvaal bush.

But fate — or an alert warder's sixth sense — intervened.

On the night before the mass escape was to take place, the authorities had no inkling of the prison gate or the head of the prison warders that lights remain on all

INFORMOUS BARBERTON

Now they enforce the rules strictly. But could it happen again at hell jail?

night in the cells for security reasons.

The prisoners reacted by singing "freedom songs" and shouting slogans. In some cells, they also removed the light bulbs.

As punishment, their cells were not unlocked at the usual time the next morning.

At 11.15, the 28 occupants of cell 9 told the warders they were ready to go and eat. They were taken to the courtyard and launched their attack.

Before the riot was quelled, four prisoners were shot dead, three wounded and five warders seriously injured.

Ten days later, the newly-appointed commanding officer, Lt-Colonel J A Grundlingh, was sentenced to death by the joint gang council.

One of his first acts after arriving at the prison on September 26 had been to suspend privileges, including smoke breaks.

His executioner would in turn be killed by fellow gang members.

The attack took place on September 30 as the prisoners were returning to their cells after breakfast.

Injured

Col Grundlingh was seriously injured when he was stabbed in the back and shoulder before his assault, realising that it was his turn to die, fled through a gate leading to the kitchen.

He stabbed a warder in the head before being brought down by a fatal shot fired from the catwalk.

Later that same day, members of the Van Dam Committee flew to the Lowveld to see for themselves what had happened.

They also visited 12 other prisons throughout the country in the course of their four-month probe and heard evidence from 42 witnesses.

Lights

One of the recommendations that the prison service rejected was that warning shots should not be fired in situations where warders lives were in danger.

Pictures and reports

BEHIND THE BARS, LONE

THERE are two types of prisoners — the one-time "mistake-makers" and the "homers", who spend the best part of their lives behind prison bars

Charles, who got six years in Pretoria Central for embezzlement, is one of the former

With less than 12 months of his sentence to go, he's looking forward to going back to "real life"

Not that his "time" has been especially traumatic, but he's been away from his comfortable home in Johannesburg's northern suburbs long enough

He's spent the years constructively, and like a number of his fellow inmates, kept in touch with his business interests from his cell

"The most popular magazine in this section is Financial Mail — especially when the stock market crashed

"You'd be surprised how many guys manage their interests from in here"

Not everyone finds the inner strength to adapt to prison life and maintain some kind of equilibrium

"There's a certain kind of guy . . . it's like he becomes a child again when he walks through the gate. It's easy. You don't have to think, you don't take any responsibility

"There's only one way to



Lethal weapons made from any material prisoners can lay their hands on. Handles are often made from toothbrushes and blades are honed from steel. Eating utensils are also potential weapons

get through a prison sentence. That's to accept that you're here because you've done something wrong, adapt to the conditions, make the best of it — and keep your nose clean."

Privacy

But the support groups formed by prisoners themselves are often a first-timer's salvation

"The first few months are the worst — but no matter how long you've been inside, you never get used to it

"The old hands try to help the newcomers, but a man's entitled to his privacy. If he wants to talk to you about his wife divorcing him, or financial problems, that's OK. It happens — and it's hard

"But you don't ask and you don't really make friends in here. You live with 30 men day and night for years, you share your food and your tobacco with someone, but there's no way you're going to mix with that guy again outside," says Charles

At 52, Mick has served five

years of his 12-year sentence for fraud

For him, co-operation is the key to survival in Central

It's helped him move up through the ranks of privilege into Group Four — the highest category of privileges — and that's where he plans to stay

Temptation

For Andries, a prison sentence has meant "time to look inside myself"

A former teacher, he's in for seven years. Once, and once only, he succumbed to temptation . . .

"It was a robbery, and to this day I don't know why I did it

"No, that's not true. I had to come here so that I could find myself"

When he entered Central six years ago, he "couldn't even hold a hammer"

When he leaves — perhaps during this year — he'll be a qualified carpenter

And imprisonment has also given him the opportunity to do something he always meant to do, but never got around to — he's read Homer's Iliad from cover to cover, not once, but three times.

Shunned by those members of his family to whom he was closest, Andries has paid

The hard case rockbreakers

EVEN at a distance, the danger is almost palpable. This section of Victor Verster Prison, near Paarl, is different from anything else we visited

Earlier, we visited Leeuwkop, where some of South Africa's most dangerous black criminals are housed. The atmosphere was infinitely less tense

There, we moved among long-term prisoners in the maximum security section without a qualm. We spoke to them, stood in close proximity, discussed the significance of the colourful tattoos which cover their bodies

At Victor Verster, I was loath to venture into the three-storey wing where some 240 coloured men are kept under lock and key

The vast majority of them belong to one of the four main gangs operating in South African prisons.

The nature of their crimes and the high risk of escape sets this group apart from the 400 others housed in the maximum security section.

They are the only prisoners in South Africa who still spend their days breaking rocks

They never leave their section of the prison

They exercise in groups of four at a time, sometimes in chains, watched

over in a walled courtyard by three warders and a guard dog.

If they have to be tried for crimes committed inside the prison, or face further charges, a magistrate travels to the prison and hears the cases in a well-appointed courtroom just a short walk from their cells.

The practice of "hard labour" was phased out of South Africa's penal system in the '60s. Prior to that, rockbreaking was a way of life for prisoners at a number of institutions.

Cages

At Victor Verster, it's the only alternative to keeping these men locked in their cells for 23 out of every 24 hours.

They are too dangerous to be included in work parties anywhere on the farm. So, three or four days a week, they are taken to the cages behind their cell block, locked in and given a hammer to break rocks

The catwalk on the top floor of this cell block — three "prison" storeys high but in reality closer to six — has been enclosed with sturdy wire mesh

Asked why, the head of the prison explained.

"We had to do that. It was being used

as an execution ground. They used to throw prisoners who'd been given the death sentence by the gang over the wall."

The courtyard below is concrete.

Without exception, the rockbreakers are in prison for crimes of violence — and most of them have a string of previous convictions

Almost all of them have had extended sentences imposed for violent crimes against fellow prisoners, escaping or possession of weapons.

Sentences of 60 years and longer are not unusual. One man, still in his 20s, is facing 63 years. He's escaped nine times.

Escorted from their cells through a covered walkway to the rock cages by 15 or 20 warders, they are watched over by four warders once they are locked in.

There is no protection from the sun, but they are given mesh eyeguards to deflect rock splinters

Previously, when rockbreaking was part of a man's sentence, there was a daily quota — three wheelbarrows of stones each

This no longer applies, but the prisoners are expected to show a reasonable pile of stones at the end of their four-hour stint.

CONT

LONELINESS IS A CONSTANT COMPANION

more heavily for his crime than the court inflected him. His wife has divorced him, he cannot return to his chosen profession and has not seen his beloved daughter. "she's Miss World as far as I'm concerned" — since she was a toddler.

"They've told her I'm over-seas I don't want her to come to visit me here. One day, when she's old enough, I'll tell her the truth."

Unlike some, you know. Andries means it when he says "I won't be back". "The first thing you get when you move into this category is a tin opener. Then, if you're a smoker, your next priority is a cigarette machine so you can roll your own,"

Peet tells us. Sentenced to 10 years, he's due for release in December. Nor, in all likelihood, will Peet "My crime was culpable homicide," he says tonelessly.

Lonely

We met him in the "tuck-shop" where Group Four prisoners can buy tinned food, biscuits, condiments, cigarettes, toiletries and a small range of "home comforts" to the value of R50 once a month.

Loneliness has been his constant companion. That's true of almost every prisoner, but for Peet, it's been harder than most.

Like those found guilty of crimes against children, he came up against the rigid code of ethics that prisoners adhere to.

There's no overt hostility or victimisation, apparently. Just rejection — which, in a closed community from which there is no escape, is often far worse.

"Kids are sacred to the guys in here I've never actually seen any aggression towards anyone who's in for child abuse or rape or murder, but guys who wouldn't think twice about cutting an adult's throat give them a hard time," a lifer told me. The special place children hold in prisoners' hearts is clearly evident in their cells.

Whether their own or those of family and friends, there are photographs of babies and children above virtually every bed.

If they have pictures of their wives or girlfriends, they are elsewhere — very, very few prisoners put them on display.

Depressed

Regular visits by his wife and two young children have sustained Peet during his incarceration.

Group Four prisoners are entitled to contact visits by two people at a time, but since children under the age of five are not regarded as

"visitors", it's possible for a family of three or four to be reunited periodically in reasonably pleasant surroundings.

Not all prisoners make use of the opportunity to see their children, however. Many prefer not to have their sons and daughters see them in a prison milieu, especially once the children are old enough to understand.

For others, the maximum of 30 visits in a calendar year is all they look forward to.

"It's not enough — 40 minutes two or three times a month just doesn't satisfy the longing. But at least, you can see them," Peet says wistfully. For him, time has not

made prison life easier to accept. "Of course it's especially bad in the beginning, but somehow you think it'll get better. It doesn't. The longer you are here, the more depressed and lonely you become. That's why so many of us are grateful that we can keep pets now. At least if you've got a bird or a rabbit, it's company."

Hobbies, too, help to fill the emptiness, and the introduction of television sets — paid for by the prisoners themselves out of their recreation fund — has made a vast difference to most prisoners.

But none of the concessions to normal life can compensate for lack of freedom.

Passatoors told to testify against ex-lover

By PAT SIDLEY

HELENE PASSTOORS, the Belgian/Dutch citizen serving a 10-year sentence for treason, has been subpoenaed to give evidence against her friend and ex-lover Ebrahim Ismael Ebrahim — who is also on trial for treason

According to Passatoors' lawyer Azhar Cachalia, Ebrahim was abducted from Swaziland and later surfaced in the hands of the South African Police.

He had featured in Passatoors' trial, during which she was alleged to have helped find an escape route from South Africa for him.

Cachalia told the *Weekly Mail* Passatoors received the subpoena some months ago, but he had not

known about it.

He was able to see her last week — the first time since her move from Pretoria to Kroonstad prisons late last year. In the interim, she had only received visits from the Belgian consul.

Cachalia's visit followed news that she was to be charged with attempted escape after prison officials said she had been found in a manhole over a stormwater drain in a prison exercise yard.

The move from Pretoria, where Passatoors had been in the company of

other white women political prisoners, was made with no official explanation, said Cachalia. Passatoors is said to be suffering from depression.

Soon after she was placed in Kroonstad, the attorney general and the state's legal team from the Ebrahim case arrived to attempt to persuade her to give evidence in the trial.

Passatoors faces a difficult choice. Refusal to give evidence could lead to several extra years in prison. However,

if she decided to co-operate this might involve a compromise of principles. Further, if she was to be deported having given such evidence, it would probably serve against her interests outside the country.

The wrangle has already led to the halting of progress in dealings between the Belgian and South African governments reportedly aimed at having her released and deported — a practice for which there are precedents. The South Africans are said to be insisting that she gives evidence. Earlier this year Foreign Minister

Pik Botha and his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindermans met to discuss the possibility of her deportation.

The Belgian government's unhappiness about the "stalling" eventually led this month to Belgium requesting South Africa to remove three of its embassy officials from Brussels by January 31. This is regarded in diplomatic circles as an extremely severe move.

The Belgian government has already been angered, say diplomatic sources, by the fact that Passatoors' former husband, Dutch citizen Klaas de Jonge, and Frenchman Pierre Albertini were deported last year in an elaborate prisoner swap without Passatoors being included

Wedding bells for prisoner

Sunday Times Reporter
CONVICTED terrorist Zeb-
lon Banda, currently serving
a 12-year prison term on
Robben Island, was yester-
day married to 28-year-old
Miss Adolphena Mabalane at
the Pollsmoor prison near
Cape Town

Only close members of the
family were allowed to at-
tend the wedding ceremony.

Miss Mabalane is the
mother of Banda's four-year-
old child Themba.

Four years ago a Pretoria
judge found Banda, from So-
weto, guilty on terrorism
charges and sentenced him to
12 years in jail.

A prisons liaison officer in
Pretoria, Col. Dame Immel-
man, refused to confirm or
deny that the wedding took
place.

Inside Story THE SUNDAY TIMES GOES BEHIND BARS TO REPORT

Hardship and Humour in the Big House

CVT
253

THE SA Prisons Service has, for the Sunday Times, unlocked the steel gates of 241 prisons which are "home" to more than 100 000 men and women of all population groups. Accompanied by the Prisons Service chief information officer, Brigadier Erika van Zyl, Sunday Times senior reporter MARLENE BURGER and chief photographer JAMES SOULLIER met rapists, murderers, habitual criminals and embezzlers over a two-month period.

The visits were made at The Sunday Times request and sanctioned by Prisons Commissioner Lt General W H Willemse — the first such visits by a newspaper in four years. Few restrictions were imposed and all visits were unannounced.

The Sunday Times selected a number of prisons from a complete list supplied by the Prisons Service and, in most cases, dates and times of visits were determined less than 24 hours in advance. We were not allowed access to the maximum security section at Pretoria Central, Robben Island or sections of prisons where detainees were held. It was also agreed that there would be no formal interviews on a one-to-one basis with prisoners, but that we could speak to any of them as we moved through the institutions.

Some of these conversations took place in the presence of Prisons Service staff, but more often than not, prisoners related their experiences without the inhibiting presence of a warder.

"IT AIN'T Sun City or the President — but it's OK."

The speaker is a man in his late 40s, well educated, neatly-dressed and cheerfully philosophical about his present circumstances.

He's clearly more at home in the company of financiers than felons — but five years ago he made a mistake now he's paying for it.

And for the duration of his stay in the Big House, he'll be treated no differently from any of a thousand other white men incarcerated there.

He's a prisoner in Pretoria Central — one of dozens encountered over a two-month period during which The Sunday Times visited penal institutions throughout South Africa.

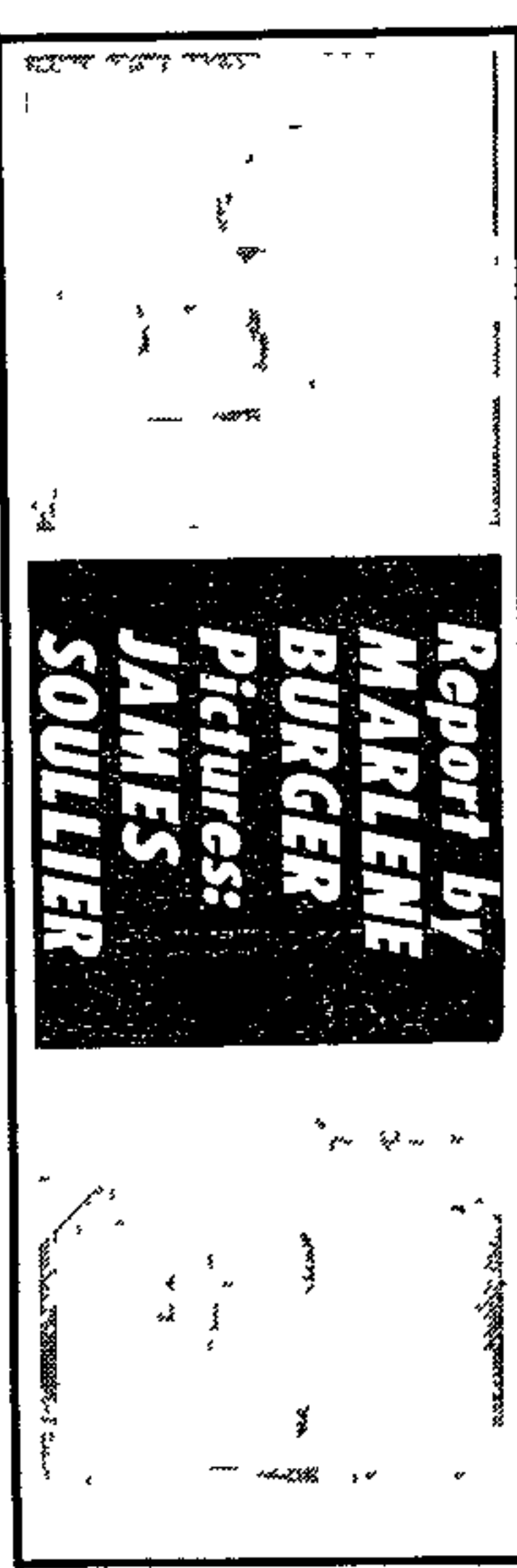
As the first woman journalist given access to prisons on this scale, I saw the way they live, tasted the food they eat, met the men — and women — who watch over them.

Secrecy

I inspected the kitchens, the hospitals, the recreation facilities. I attended classes where men and women were learning to read and write for the first time in their lives, and others where young prisoners were preparing for matric.

I held babies and played with toddlers living behind bars because their mothers have broken the law. I saw hardened criminals exercising in chains because of their high escape risk.

And I encountered the basest form of humanity — men so dangerous that the only form of labour they can safely perform is rock-breaking, locked in



wire cages under a merciless sun by their very nature, prisons are surrounded by an aura of secrecy. The Prisons Act restricts publicity about conditions inside — and the stigma attached to a prison record prevents the vast majority of former inmates from recording their experiences.

But there have been sporadic accounts — and horror stories.

Most recently, the controversial thesis by University of Bophuthatwana academic Dr Janos Mhahalk focused attention on the "appalling" conditions in Pretoria Central, where he spent 30 months in the early 1970s after being convicted of fraud.

The thesis was removed from the Unisa library due to "inaccuracies", although Dr Mhahalk claimed the Department of Justice had put pressure on Unisa to suppress his findings.

Dr Mhahalk claimed that prison conditions were harsh and unhygienic to the point of creating breeding grounds for disease.

Guideline

These included more authority for medical staff at prisons, longer training periods for prison warders and the introduction of a co-ordinating council to consider treatment of prisoners, overpopulation, neutralisation of gangs, planning of new prisons and crime prevention measures.

The Van Dam Report, which was highly critical of some aspects of prison administration, was the first in-depth study of prison administration since the 1947 Lansdowne Report which served as the SAPS guideline for nearly four decades.

Although appointed to look into the situation which led to eruptions of violence at Barberton, the committee went further, visiting 12 prisons in the course of its investigation.

The Sunday Times is the first newspaper to enter Barberton since those bloody incidents.

We found a prison at which all the recommendations of the Van Dam Report have been implemented.

Here, and at the other institutions, we also found clear evidence that the SAPS had acted swiftly to segregate members of rival gangs, in keeping with the Human Sciences Research Council's comprehensive 1984 report on this phenomenon.

It was difficult, at times, to remain detached during our visits. Ever alert for signs or whispers from prisoners about brutality or ill-treatment at the hands of their custodians, we found no evidence that South Africa's prisons are run by sadists.

Which is not to say that assaults by warders have not taken place, or will never take place again. In a closed society, the potential for abuse by authority is omnipresent — and South African prisons are merely microcosms of the world outside.

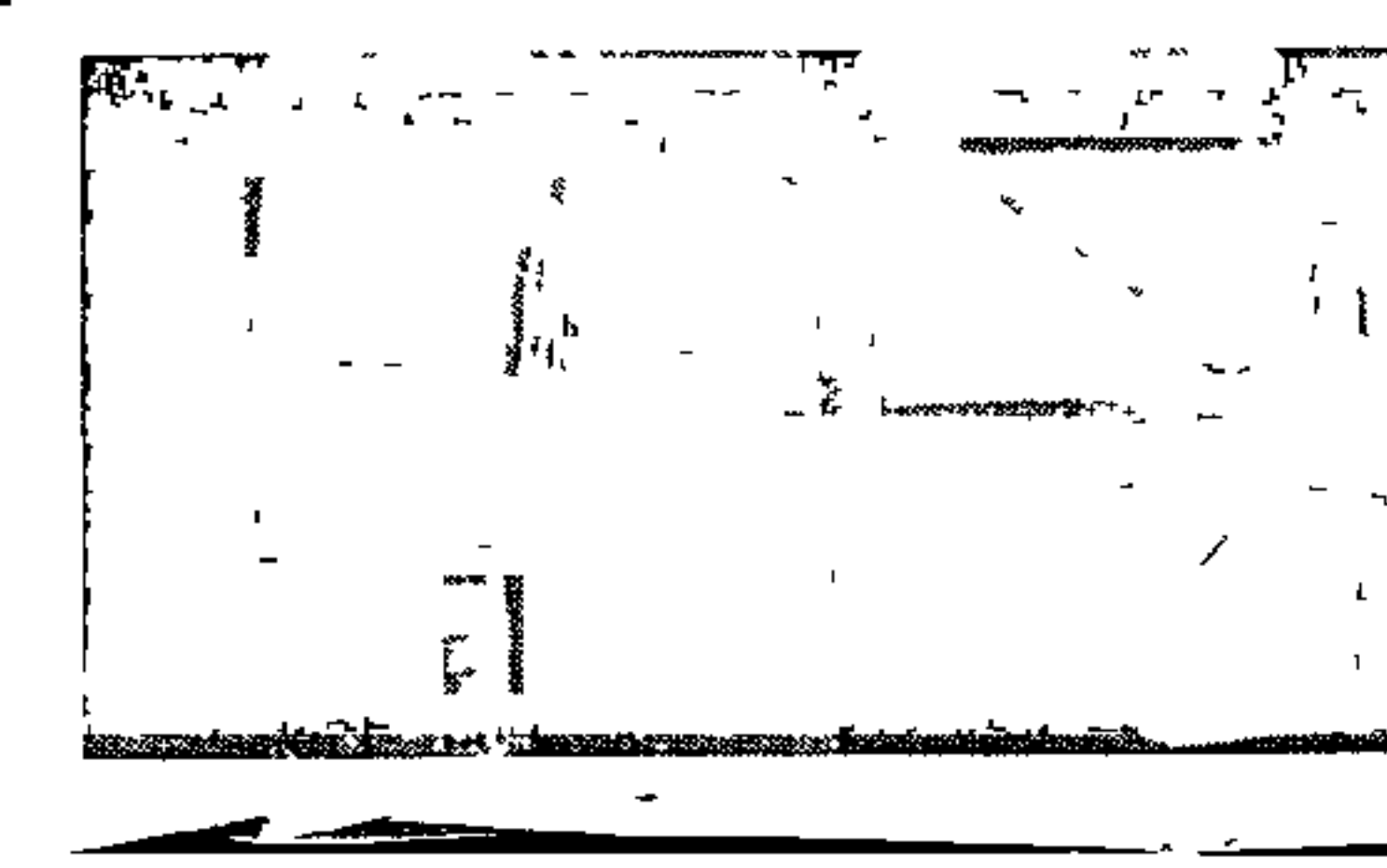
But SAPS regulations on prisoner treatment are rigid and clear — and the impression gained at all prisons is that the authorities will not hesitate to act against a staff member found guilty of misconduct.

Our prisons are by no means perfect, as the SAPS frankly admits. As in the society against which the inmates have transgressed, there are clear distinctions of class and colour, although the latter is due more to circumstances — specifically the high number of prisoners in certain population groups — than to official policy.

There is overcrowding, there are shortcomings, there is undoubtedly room for improvement in many areas.

Hampered by limited funds and faced with a growing prison population, the SAPS is constantly seeking solutions for these and other problems.

But, as senior members of the staff told us repeatedly: "The answer is not to build bigger, more or better prisons. It's to reduce the crime rate."



CATERING FOR ALL TASTES A communal cell at Zonderwater Prison, near Cullinan. The prison library stocks a wide range of reading matter — from popular novels to educational books

SELF-CONFESSED INFORMER: By day, this man — killer of three people — is a cleaner . . . by night his cell is a haven

Hands clasped in prayer — at the Vicar Verster Prison near Paarl which boasts the Inter-denominational church, below, the only one of its kind inside a South African prison

KILLERS, GON-MEN, RAPISTS AND CHILDREN

HE SAYS he's 12 years old, but malnutrition — probably from birth — has left him emaciated and undersized, so that his build is closer to that of an eight-year-old.

His eyes reflect experiences that no child should be exposed to.

His speech is hesitant, his manner that of a streetwise pro. He's one of nearly 100 pre-pubescent in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, and he's facing charges of housebreaking and theft.

Gerrie doesn't have to be there. At his first court appearance in November, the magistrate was prepared to release him into his parents' custody until his trial.

They refused to accept the responsibility, which left the court with no option but to issue a warrant for him to be held as an awaiting-trial prisoner.

Most of his cellmates are in the same position.

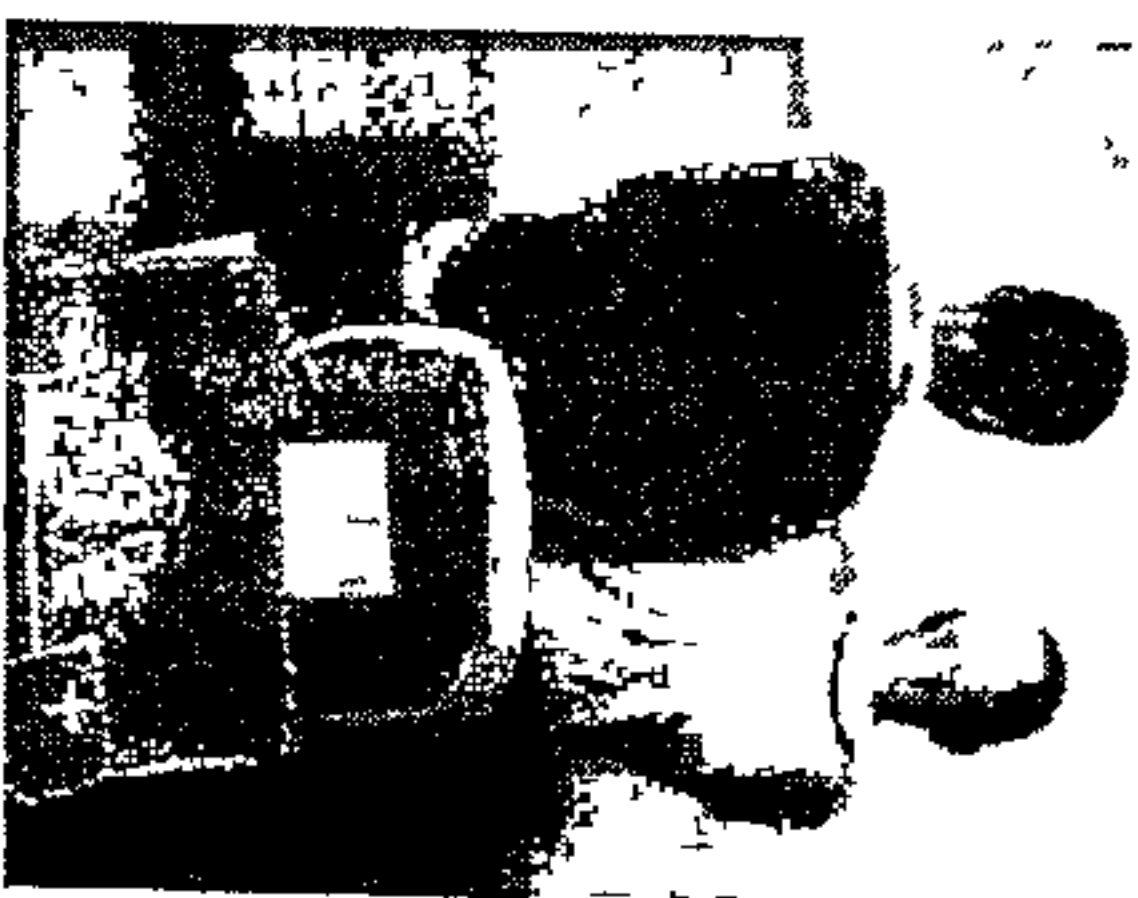
For many, there is no home to go to. The mother or father — or both — may also be in prison, but in most cases the parents simply don't care that their son has been arrested on criminal charges.

Threat

Says Gerrie "My mother hasn't been to visit me once. She knows I'm here, but she won't come — It's too far."

This was his first brush with the law, he says.

"The older boys told me they would kill me if I didn't help them



ABANDONED... for the abandoned children of Pollsmoor, God's love is the only one they can count on

They broke a window in a house and pushed me through to steal things.

"When the police came they ran away, but I got caught."

Willie — also 12 — sleeps next to Gerrie on the floor of the communal cell in which the children are housed.

He's a "regular." His first arrest, for theft, was at the age of nine.

Since then, he's also been charged with pickpocketing and

housebreaking.

This time, it's more serious. "I'm another man over the head with a pole," he tells us.

The "man" — in reality an older youth — was badly injured, and Willie has been charged with assault.

Why did he do it?

"He owed me money and he wouldn't give it to me."

Concern

The children are a source of grave concern to the SA Prisons Services.

"Prison is no place for kids. But what else can the courts do?"

"The parents are either not capable of looking after them, or they don't want to," the warden in charge of this section told us.

"We keep them away from older criminals, but what chance have they got in life?"

The length of time the children spend in Pollsmoor varies, but is usually less than a year.

Because they are under the authorities' care for a limited period, it is impossible to include them in education programmes.

Time hangs heavy for these boys.

They are deprived not only of their freedom, but of the opportunity of using their days constructively.

On the day we visited Pollsmoor, the head-count in the morning was 83.

By lunchtime, another 10 boys, aged between 12 and 16, had returned to the prison after preliminary court appearances.

Their crimes vary from theft and housebreaking to drug abuse — and the warders are resigned to the fact that most of them will return to prison at regular intervals throughout their lives.

"It's not their fault. That's the life they were born to."

"All we can do is look after them while they are here — and hope that some of them will rise above their backgrounds."

But these are not the only children in South African prisons — black, white and coloured — and toddlers living with mothers who have broken the law.

They are cared for in well-equipped creaks and nurseries, are fed from a separate kitchen and sleep with their mothers in the cells.

Little Tiran is a chubby, laughing 18-month-old.

Born after his mother was admitted to Kroonstad Prison, he has known no other home but the cell.

Failure to obey means certain death, in the most gruesome manner imaginable.

Smaller than these groups, and a parish among rival gang members and warders alike, is Big 5.

They are the informers — the "blimps" — who seek favour with the authorities in the hope of gaining additional privileges or remission of sentence.

They are not beyond planting home-made weapons or contraband in a fellow prisoner's cell or possessions and then reporting their "find" to the warders.

A Big 5 who is unfortunate enough to find himself in a cell with members of a "number" gang is a man marked for death.

One of the favoured execution methods is strangulation. A wet towel is wrapped around the victim's neck and

Murderous gangs rule by reign of terror in 'closed shop' cells

VIOLENT clashes between prison gangs, steeped in history and tradition, have forced the SA Prisons Service to impose a special form of apartheid — between gangsters.

Gangs are unknown in white male prisons, but they are as much a part of prison life for blacks and coloureds as their daily routine.

For them, membership of a gang is practically obligatory — if they want to survive.

There are four main gangs operating in SA prisons. Each has a distinct structure, a clearly defined hierarchy and its own identifying insignia, jargon and rituals.

The two biggest gangs are 26 and 28. The objective of the former is creature comfort: They are the smugglers of any commodity from food to dagga. The monopoly on contraband lies with 26.

Sodomy among members of 26 is strictly forbidden —

and transgression of this rule is punishable by death.

On the other hand, sodomy is a statutory requirement for membership of 28.

Certain 26s are designated "wyffes" by the council — and undergo a period of training to equip them for the "female" tasks they are required to fulfil.

A third force, the Air Force gang, has escaped as its sole objective, and members are ordered to do so on dates de-



Margie, who was sentenced to two years in prison for theft, has three children

The two eldest are being cared for by relatives, but her baby was born after she entered Kroonstad nine months ago.

Her ex-husband and other members of the family can't agree on who should take care of him, and until they do little Simon will stay where he is.

This worries her.

"It's OK now, he's still small. But soon he'll be at the age where he needs to run around, see the birds, play with other children. I don't know what I'm going to do then."

Text and pictures Sunday Times

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er prisoners of their money, tobacco, soap and even their best clothes. If you fight for your articles they stab or strangle you at night.

Officials admit they are powerless to stamp out the gangs.

"All we can do is try to control them," they say

AT HOME... babies and toddlers in prison because their mothers are criminals see life through bars that have nothing to do with cots. This boy has known no other home but prison

NEXT WEEK: THE HELL JAIL REVISITED

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Officials admit they are powerless to stamp out the gangs.

"All we can do is try to control them," they say

Islander ties the knot

South 253

28/11 - 3/2/88

THE wedding of Vronda Zeblon Banda and Adolphina Baby Mabalane could have been like any other.

The bride wore a light brown two-piece suit with a veil and a pink rose. The bridegroom wore a blue suit, white shirt and a black bow-tie.

There was a brief ceremony, rings were exchanged and the few guests enjoyed light snacks.

Pollsmoor

But when the bride and her guests left to attend the wedding reception, the bridegroom had to stay behind.

Vronda Banda is a political prisoner who has served four years of a 12-year sentence on Robben Island.

The wedding was held in an office at Pollsmoor Prison.

The only people present were Banda's mother, Mrs Christine Banda, his four-year-old son, Themba, his lawyer, Ramesh Vassen, and a Prisons Service delegation which included a priest and witnesses. Snacks were provided by the lawyer's family.

For Baby Mabalane, her wedding day was the realisation of a dream she had cherished for the past four years.

"The first time I applied for permission to marry Vronda was shortly after he was sentenced in the

Pretoria Supreme Court to 12 years for treason.

"I was refused permission and applied again in July last year. I was taken completely by surprise when permission was granted in September.

"I had to make a lot of arrangements before I could come to Cape Town.

Robben Island

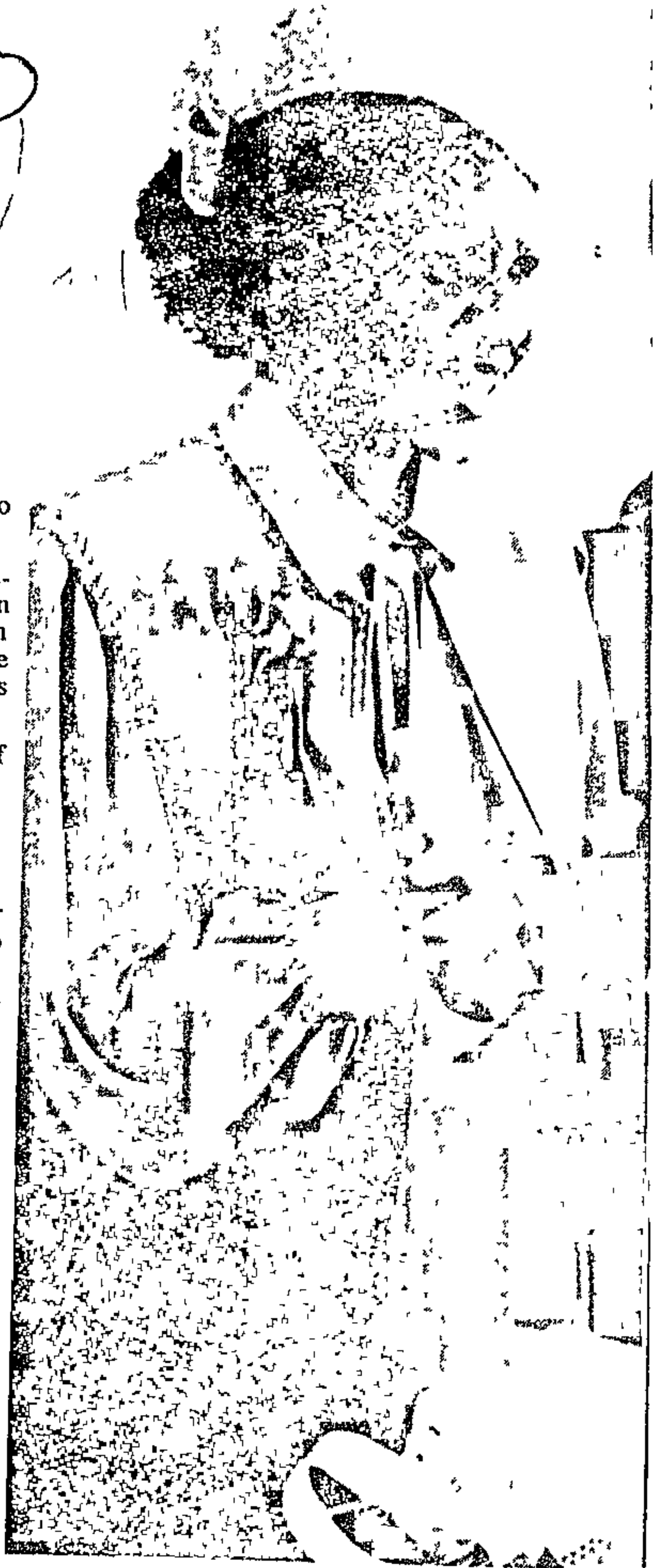
"Today is a great day for me, but I find it difficult to describe my feelings. I am happy, yet sad. At least when my child goes to school, he will have his father's surname. But I will still have to wait eight years for Vronda. I will just have to cope," she said.

The new Mrs Banda spoke to SOUTH at a reception at Cowley House in Cape Town, attended by community figures and former Robben Island prisoners.

"The first thing I want to do now is to go up Table Mountain and look down towards Robben Island, so I can feel closer to my husband before I return to my home in Orlando West," she said.

Banda, 28, met her husband when he returned to South Africa in 1980 after receiving military training abroad. He had left the country after the 1976 uprising.

They were both detained



in 1983 when she was one month pregnant. She was released after six months and her husband convicted of treason in September that year.

A Prisons Service spokesperson in Pretoria confirmed that the marriage ceremony had taken place at Pollsmoor.

Adolphina Baby Banda at the wedding reception

**TEACH
REQUI**

APR 16 1953 28/100
2 killed in prison brawl

UMTATA. — Two prisoners died in a fight between prison warders and prisoners yesterday. A third prisoner is in a critical condition, while two policemen were treated for minor injuries. Officials said the scuffle came after an argument between a warder and a prisoner who was on special diet.

D/D 29/1/88

SA reply to Strauss today

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WINDHOEK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, said last night the South African Government would respond today to West German representations over the release of political prisoners, including the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

A letter would be handed today to the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr Franz Josef Strauss, before he returned to Munich.

Mr Botha declined to comment further until Dr Strauss had received the government's response.

Mr Botha said Dr Strauss's meeting with the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was of great importance.

Referring to Dr Strauss's visit to Mozambique and his talks on economic aid, Mr Botha said "We stand ready to co-operate."

Commenting on reports that the Angolan government was prepared to talk to Unita, Mr Botha said that the Angolan "regime" would not remain in power for

one week after the Cuban forces left.

He said he saw no significance in the visit to Luanda of the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

The entire Southern African diplomatic mission had generated potential which South Africa would follow up, Mr Botha said.

● Dr Strauss confirmed yesterday that the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had sent a message to President P. W. Botha but refused to reveal its contents.

Both Pretoria and London have declined comment on reports that a secret note was delivered to Mr Botha earlier this month. Some newspapers speculated it raised the possibility of a visit by Mrs Thatcher to South Africa.

Dr Strauss said Mrs Thatcher's message "had some elements, friendly ones, less friendly ones" — Sapa-RNS

Earlier report page 17

Cape Times 2/2/88

Prison labour in urban areas at R3,70 a day

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Political Staff

IT COSTS R3,70 a day per person to hire prison labour in South Africa if guards are provided.

This has been disclosed by the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General LH Willemse, in evidence to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

In the committee's fourth report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, Lt-Gen Willemse said that on weekdays in urban areas, it cost R3,70 per prisoner a day with a prison guard, and R1,20 a day if the guard was provided by the hirer.

In rural areas, it cost R2,95 a day with prison guard and R1,00 a day without.

The rate was lower on Saturdays.

These tariffs had been in force since November 1, 1983, but this was being revised and general guidelines for minimum wages for unskilled labour had been laid down.

OUR SERVICE

FOCUS: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

THE heavy black door slid sideways, seemingly of its own accord, as prisoners wheeled in the last meal for seven condemned men who were hanged last Friday

Several paces away the tin shelters provided for visitors to Pretoria Maximum Security Prison were packed to capacity Two combi-loads of people from Soweto had come to be with a woman whose 27-year-old son was to be hanged

One of the party turned to a white woman who was visiting a friend on death row "Tell me, do they really hang them? Don't they take them to make money?"

It is a question asked often The widely-believed myth that condemned prisoners are made to work at the government mint in a permanent form of slavery helps relatives cope with a situation they feel helpless to challenge

It also reflects the sense of unreality which surrounds state executions. A period of mourning which begins when the death sentence is handed down ends in a strangely incomplete way for relatives. Condemned men become state property and their families are never permitted to see their bodies

Death row prisoners are given their execution dates seven days in advance A sheriff of the supreme court hands out the notices At times he has simultaneously handed out execution notices and notices that a death sentence has been commuted to a term of imprisonment

Once a prisoner has been given an execution date he or she is taken to the "waiting cells" There are rumours that prisoners are kept naked for their last days to prevent their committing suicide The prisons service deny this and the rumour is further countered by a gruesome suicide last year when Frickie Muller slit his wrists using a shoe nail the day before he was due to hang

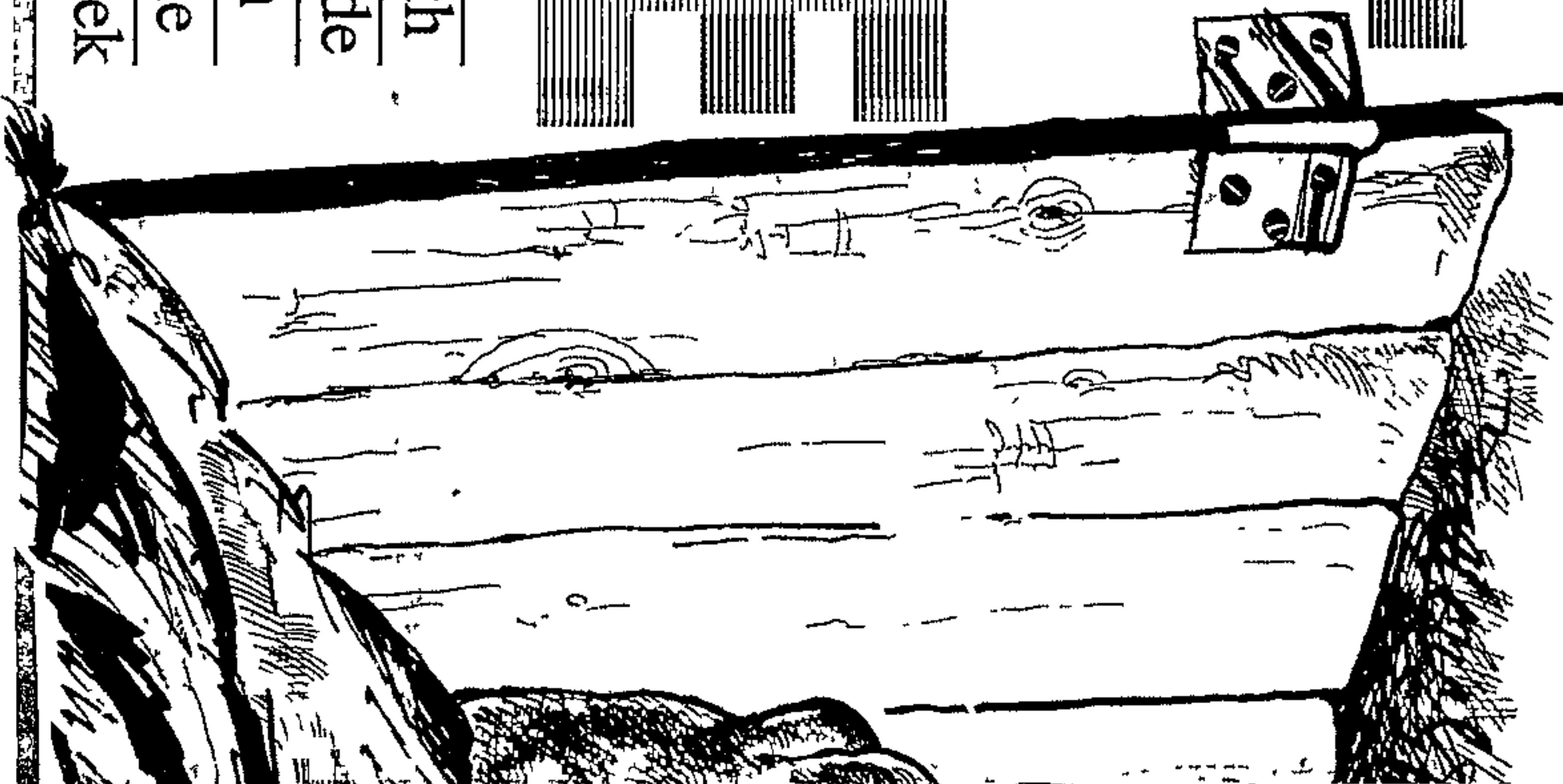
The authorities notify prisoners' families of the execution date For those who live outside Pretoria, where all executions outside the "home-lands" take place, a third class rail ticket is enclosed with the official notice

For many prisoners, the final visits are the first time they have seen their relatives since sentencing, although periods of waiting on death row range from six months to two years while appeals and petitions for clemency are considered

A pane of glass and bars separate relatives and death row prisoners during the last meetings, which are monitored by a warden

GOODBYE

Those who dispassionately endorse the death penalty should spend a few afternoons outside Pretoria Central maximum security section when the bereaved pay their last visits to the doomed. JO-ANN BEKKER did so last week



Former security prisoner and author Breyten Breytenbach described the scenes in *Confessions of an Albino Terrorist* "I remember the ritual preparations, the singing of those in 'the pot' (the holding cell near the gallows), the final leave-taking a day before when the weeping and wailing of the mothers and the wives reverberated through the sections, surmounting even those high barriers which separated the bereaved from the doomed, and how the black 'condemns'

would regroup in the corridor after those last visits to return singing to 'the pot', the cell of the condemned ones, stamping their feet, rattling their chains (handcuffs, say the prisons) and raising their voices in a rhythm of life and sorrow."

In this situation, visitors say, it is often the prisoner who comforts his relatives Most turn to religion. "He was not a Christian before he was sentenced to death. Now he believes he will go to another country," a mother said "He said he was prepared. He told us not to cry."

Anyone who considers he or she can dispassionately and intellectually endorse the death penalty should spend a few afternoons outside Pretoria Central's maximum security section

Last Thursday, in the sweltering heat, the palpable air of mourning was accompanied by the drone of construction workers building a new prison. While the South African and Prisons Service

through 'common purpose'

THE "Sharpeville Six" are a hair's breadth from being executed for a murder the Appeal Court accepts they did not actually commit.

The Appeal judges applied the doctrine of "common purpose". They held the six were associated with the crowd which killed Sharpeville Deputy Mayor Khuzwayo Dlamini on September 3, 1984, the day rent protests flared into civil unrest. So — although Dlamini was in fact killed by unknown persons — the six were also guilty of the killing.

The trial judge, WJ Human, rejected defence lawyers' arguments that the six could not be sentenced to death on the basis of contradictory evidence by state witnesses — or, in several cases, on the uncorroborated evidence of a single state witness. He also rejected the evidence in mitigation, provided by Professor Graham Tyson of the University of the Witwatersrand's psychology department, that mob violence was a result of deprivation and thwarted expectations and mob action led to diminished responsibility.

Judge Human described Dlamini's death — he was stoned and set alight near his burning car — as "gruesome, medieval and barbaric". He said the "Sharpeville Six" had "shown contempt for peaceful society, law and order".

The Appeal Court upheld the judgement at the end of last year. As a last attempt to save the six — who have been on death row since December 1985 — defence lawyers are circulating a petition to the state president, asking for clemency.

The following is a breakdown of the evidence on which the five men and one woman — the first woman to be sentenced to death for a crime many see as political — were convicted.

Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, 30, "accused number one" in the trial, was implicated in the attack on Dlamini by the deputy mayor's widow and a state witness identified only as Mr Y. Dlamini's widow said Sefatsa was about six paces away from her husband when he threw a stone in the councillor's face. Mr Y claimed Sefatsa was one of the people who wrestled with Dlamini to disarm him of a gun the deputy major had fired into the crowd earlier.

Defence lawyers argued Sefatsa could not have performed both acts, which happened almost simultaneously. Sefatsa's defence was that he was helping a policeman who was under attack at the time of Dlamini's killing. However, the policeman told the court he had been attacked much later that day and not in the morning as Sefatsa

claimed. He could not identify Sefatsa as one of his rescuers.

There was also evidence that about two months after the incident Sefatsa led the police to the house of another accused in the trial, Oupa Diniso, where Dlamini's firearm was found.

Reid Malebo Mokoena, 22, was convicted solely on the basis of a confession he made to a magistrate while in custody.

He claimed he was compelled to make the admission after police subjected him to electric shock torture. Sefatsa and another accused, Theresa Ramashamola, gave evidence to support his claims, alleging that they too had suffered police assault while in custody.

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Diniso's explanation was that on September 4, 1984 — the day after Dlamini's death — he was on his way home from practising golf when he met three young boys carrying a firearm. He took the weapon away from them, found the trigger jammed and, thinking it was broken, put it in his toolbox. He forgot about it until two months later when police arrived asking for a gun. He immediately handed it over to them.

His lawyers argued that possession of the weapon was not sufficient evidence that he was one of the people who attacked Dlamini. They said as Diniso's explanation was

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The witness also said when Dlamini was dragged to his burning motor vehicle a woman in the crowd protested and Ramashamola responded by slapping her in the face.

Ramashamola's evidence was that she was at home on the morning of September 3 when a crowd forced her to join them. When the crowd reached Dlamini's home police dispersed the group and Ramashamola was injured by a rubber bullet which struck her head. Her wound was treated at a nearby house. She emphatically denied rejoining the group which went on to kill Dlamini.

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An international campaign calls for clemency for the Sharpeville Six. Her

he had been forced to join the crowd — he had assisted a friend who was struck by a bullet during the time of the attack on Dlamini.

The friend gave evidence confirming Khumalo had taken him to a nearby house for first aid treatment. The owner of the house confirmed this and the court accepted the evidence of these two witnesses.

The state did not challenge evidence that Khumalo was away from the scene of the attack for 42 minutes — and there was evidence that the crowd had regrouped 15 minutes after the police dispersed them with rubber bullets. Despite this the trial judge found the evidence did not prove Khumalo had not rejoined the crowd when it regrouped.

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THE heavy black door slid sideways, seemingly of its own accord, as prisoners wheeled in the last meal for seven condemned men who were hanged last Friday.

Several paces away the tin shelters provided for visitors to Pretoria Maximum Security Prison were packed to capacity. Two combi-loads of people from Soweto had come to be with a woman whose 27-year-old son was to be hanged.

One of the party turned to a white woman who was visiting a friend on death row. "Tell me, do they really hang them? Don't they take them to make money?"

It is a question asked often. The widely-believed myth that condemned prisoners are made to work at the government mint in a permanent form of slavery helps relatives cope with a situation they feel helpless to challenge.

It also reflects the sense of unreality which surrounds state executions. A period of mourning which begins when the death sentence is handed down ends in a strangely incomplete way for relatives. Condemned men become state property and their families are never permitted to see their bodies.

Death row prisoners are given their execution dates seven days in advance. A sheriff of the supreme court hands out the notices. At times he has simultaneously handed out execution notices and notices that a death sentence has been commuted to a term of imprisonment.

Once a prisoner has been given an execution date he or she is taken to the "waiting cells". There are rumours that prisoners are kept naked for their last days to prevent their committing suicide. The prisons service deny this and the rumour is further countered by a gruesome suicide last year when Frikkie Muller slit his wrists using a shoe nail the day before he was due to hang.

The authorities notify prisoners' families of the execution date. For those who live outside Pretoria, where all executions outside the "homelands" take place, a third class rail ticket is enclosed with the official notice.

For many prisoners, the final visits are the first time they have seen their relatives since sentencing, although periods of waiting on death row range from six months to two years while appeals and petitions for clemency are considered.

A pane of glass and bars separate relatives and death row prisoners during the last meetings, which are monitored by a warden.

THE LAST GOODBYE

Those who dispassionately endorse the death penalty should spend a few afternoons outside Pretoria Central maximum security section when the bereaved pay their last visits to the doomed. **JO-ANN BEKKER** did so last week



Former security prisoner and author Breyten Breytenbach described the scenes in *Confessions of an Albino Terrorist*. "I remember the ritual preparations, the singing of those in 'the pot' (the holding cell near the gallows), the final leave-taking a day before when the weeping and wailing of the mothers and the wives reverberated through the sections, surmounting even those high barriers which separated the bereaved from the doomed, and how the black 'condemns'

would regroup in the corridor after those last visits to return singing to 'the pot', the cell of the condemned ones, stamping their feet, rattling their chains (handcuffs, say the prisons) and raising their voices in a rhythm of life and sorrow."

In this situation, visitors say, it is often the prisoner who comforts his relatives. Most turn to religion. "He was not a Christian before he was sentenced to death. Now he believes he will go to another country," a mother said. "He said he

was prepared. He told us not to cry." Anyone who considers he or she can dispassionately and intellectually endorse the death penalty should spend a few afternoons outside Pretoria Central's maximum security section. Last Thursday, in the sweltering heat, the palpable air of mourning was accompanied by the drone of construction workers building a new prison. While the South African and Prisons Service

The Sharpeville six: Guilt through 'common purpose'

THE "Sharpeville Six" are a hair's breadth from being executed for a murder the Appeal Court accepts they did not actually commit.

The Appeal judges applied the doctrine of "common purpose". They held the six were associated with the crowd which killed Sharpeville Deputy Mayor Khuzwayo Dlamini on September 3, 1984, the day rent protests flared into civil unrest. So — although Dlamini was in fact killed by unknown persons — the six were also guilty of the killing.

The trial judge, WJ Human, rejected defence lawyers' arguments that the six could not be sentenced to death on the basis of contradictory evidence by state witnesses — or, in several cases, on the uncorroborated evidence of a single state witness. He also rejected the evidence in mitigation, provided by Professor Graham Tyson of the University of the Witwatersrand's psychology department, that mob violence was a result of deprivation and thwarted expectations and mob action led to diminished responsibility.

Judge Human described Dlamini's death — he was stoned and set alight near his burning car — as "gruesome, medieval and barbaric". He said the "Sharpeville Six" had "shown contempt for peaceful society, law and order".

The Appeal Court upheld the judgement at the end of last year. As a last attempt to save the six — who have been on death row since December 1985 — defence lawyers are circulating a petition to the state president, asking for clemency.

The following is a breakdown of the evidence on which the five men and one woman — the first woman to be sentenced to death for a crime many see as political — were convicted.

Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, 30, "accused number one" in the trial, was implicated in the attack on Dlamini by the deputy mayor's widow and a state witness identified only as Mr Y. Dlamini's widow said Sefatsa was about six paces away from her husband when he threw a stone in the councillor's face. Mr Y claimed Sefatsa was one of the people who wrestled with Dlamini to disarm him of a gun the deputy mayor had fired into the crowd earlier.

Defence lawyers argued Sefatsa could not have performed both acts, which happened almost simultaneously. Sefatsa's defence was that he was helping a policeman who was under attack at the time of Dlamini's killing. However, the policeman told the court he had been attacked much later that day and not in the morning as Sefatsa

claimed. He could not identify Sefatsa as one of his rescuers.

There was also evidence that about two months after the incident Sefatsa led the police to the house of another accused in the trial, Oupa Diniso, where Dlamini's firearm was found.

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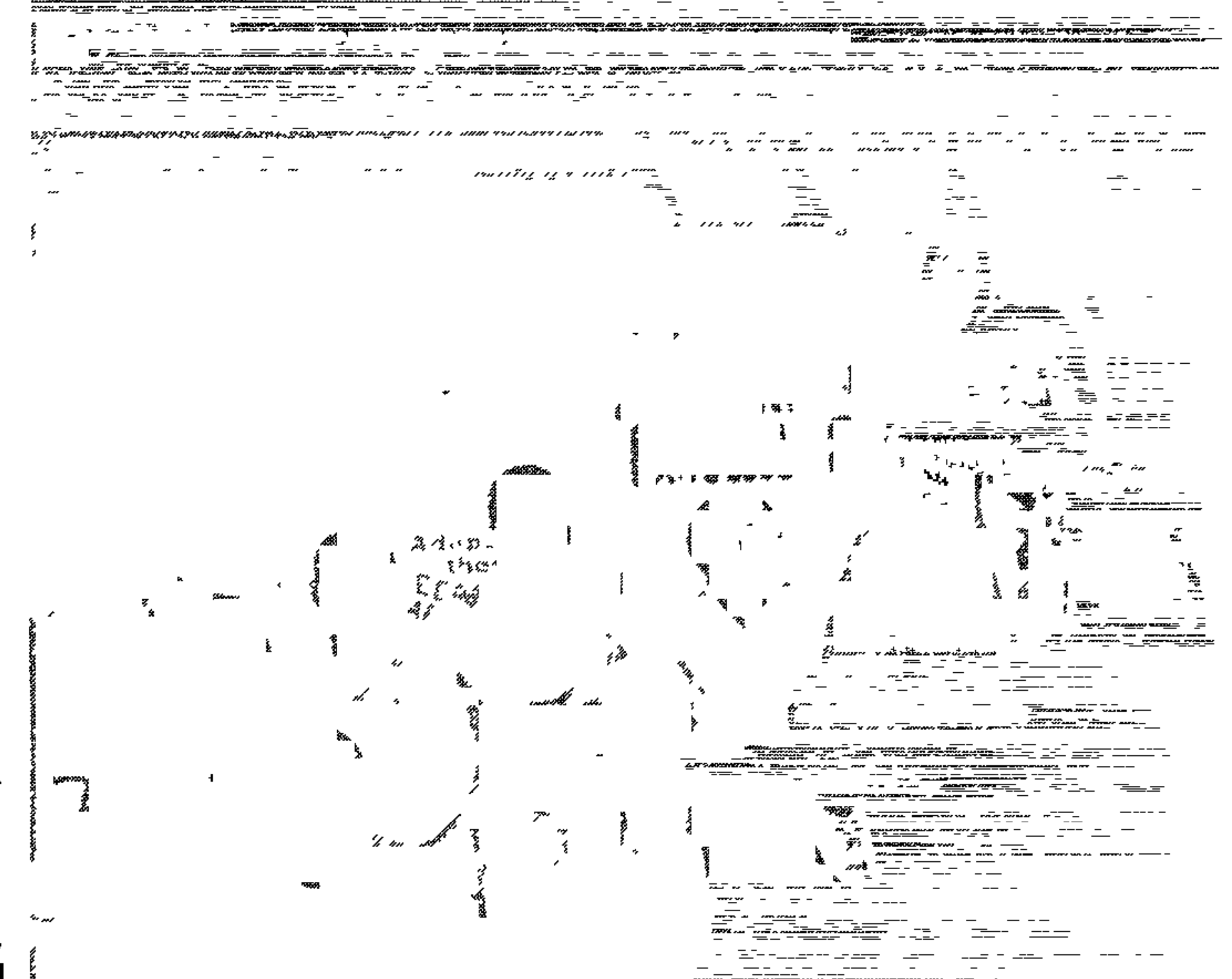
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“He was not a Christian before he was condemned to die. But now he believes he will go to another country. He says he is prepared. He tells us not to cry.”

fluttered in the breeze, a child laughed in the door shelter, teased by her father. Then the warden escorted a weeping white family of the prison. The group waiting in the shelter to meet them. The men wept as openly as women. The little girl was passed from relative to relative, until she cried too. The man they visited was hanged with six black observers say is rare, although prisons deny

He was Anton Stoop, convicted in October 1986 of murdering and setting alight a black man. A psychologist testified Stoop was immature and had been affected by military training where people were trained to kill on reflex. The court did not accept this as mitigating factors.

On a recent Sunday afternoon a tall, thick-set man waited in the tin shelter to see a relative's son who was appealing against his death sentence. The man has been visiting death row for

two months, but the stark reality of the place strikes him each time.

“The Bible says an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,” he says. “But we believe, as it says in the Koran, that you will be punished at the day of reckoning.”

A softly-spoken woman was also waiting for the black warden — who escorts all visitors of “non-white” prisoners into the jail — to call her. She had come to visit her husband, an ex-

policeman who resigned from the police force because of pressure from the “comrades”. But, she says, even after he had resigned he was threatened by the “comrades”. One night he opened fire on his attackers and now he is on death row.

His wife goes over the details of the trial restlessly angry she was not called to give evidence, although she was a witness, angry that her husband was attacked because he had been a policeman, yet received no immunity from prosecution.

“My two brothers were also policemen. Now they have both resigned.” She visits her husband three times a week “and I would go more often if I had money.”

Visitors to death row describe the horror of watching families mourn condemned men as if they are already dead.

“What can you say? Maybe the rope will break?” asks a relative of a Soweto man hanged last week.

Then she returns to the mint story, still not convinced it is a myth. “Do you know anyone who works in the mint?” she says. “How can they let people who know how to make money move around freely?”

And she adds “Why won't they let us see his body, according to our custom?” Family members are allowed to see the coffin only once it has been sealed.

Some visitors say up to the last minute, many people do not believe they will really hang.

In 1981 prison officials revealed teargas was used to “calm down” a group of prisoners who would not go to the gallows.

Last Friday morning while alarm clocks were waking many South Africans, a small group of mourners held a short memorial service outside the prison gates.

The relatives waiting outside the prison walls received confirmation of the executions. And the sheriff of the Pretoria Supreme Court released the names of the seven executed, who had all been sentenced to death for murder between March 1986 and June 1987 — Betsule Xingomungomu Makwakwa, John Rapitsi, Anton Stoop, Zakhele Zulu, Bongani Nocanda, Mlungwana Lamani, Zacharia Masuku.

Later that day the heavy door outside Pretoria Maximum opened and black combis emerged, stacked roof-high with wooden coffins.

At the weekend, another seven condemned men were told it would be their turn today.

A surprising indifference to abolition

NEARLY 20 years ago Helen Suzman introduced a private motion in parliament calling for a commission of inquiry into the abolition of capital punishment. The minister of justice said there was no public demand for abolition. He was backed up by the opposition United Party which joined the Nationalists in voting against the motion.

Little has changed over the years. Abolition is still low on the list of political priorities.

Few know, or care, that South Africa uses the death penalty as a routine crime-control measure more frequently than any other country with a Western judicial system.

While most countries have abolished the death penalty by legislation, or do not impose it, executions here have risen from an annual average of 21 between 1910 and 1947 to an all-time high of 164 last year.

Execution by hanging is mandatory for murder, where the court finds no extenuating circumstances. The death penalty can also be imposed for treason, rape, robbery and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances, sabotage, kidnapping and “participation in terroristic activities”.

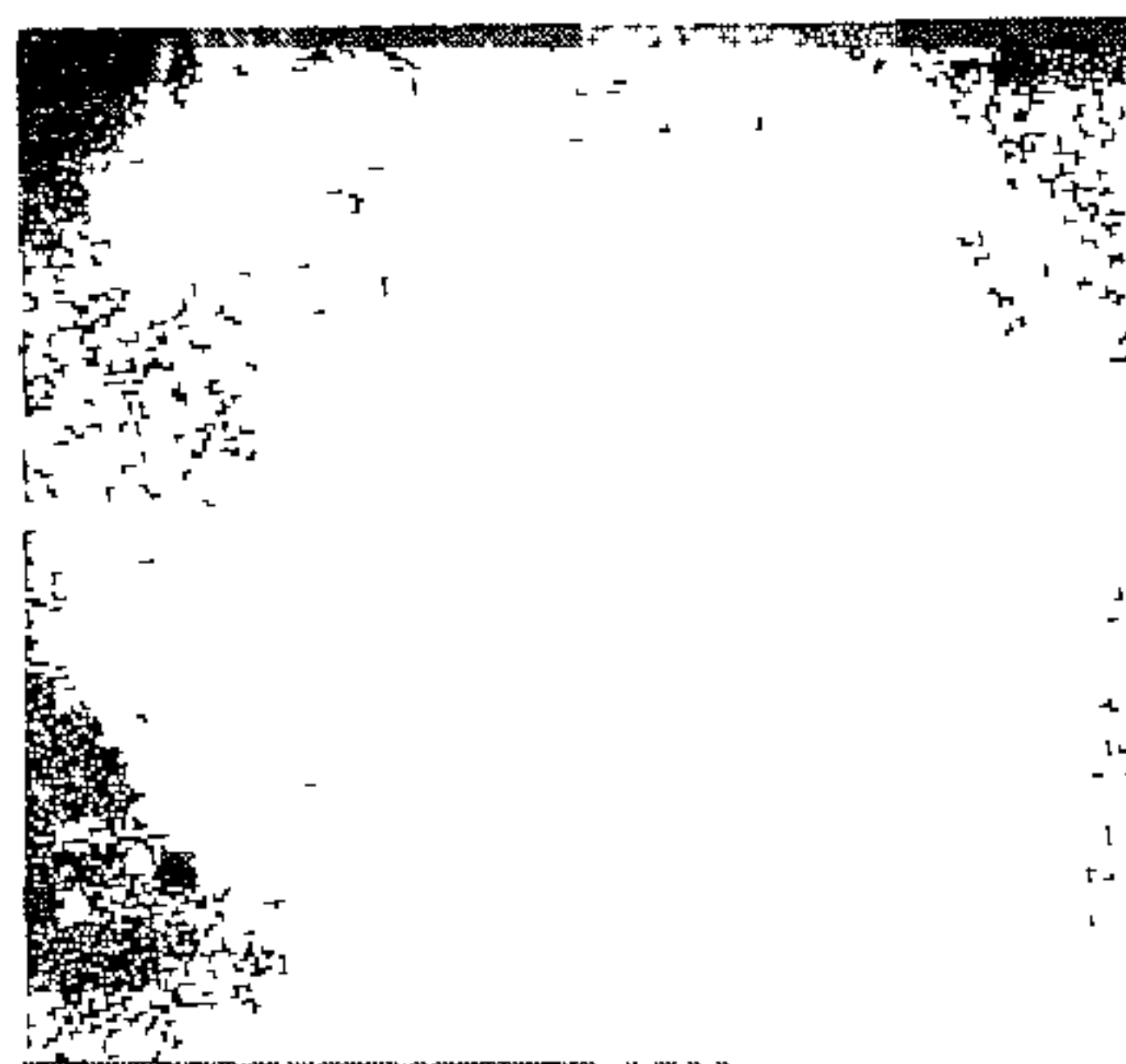
In recent years, campaigns have been mounted to save specific individuals facing execution. African National Congress member and poet Benjamin Moloise, who was convicted of killing a security policeman, went to the gallows in October 1985 after a 28-month legal battle and in the face of worldwide appeals for clemency.

As the list of guerrillas on death row grew, campaigns focused on individuals solidified into a general demand — which was adopted by the Congress of South African Trade Unions and various religious bodies — for ANC guerrillas to be granted Prisoner of War status.

The nationwide civil unrest which began in 1984 brought a new category of condemned prisoner to Pretoria Central: those caught up in “political” or unrest-related murders of policemen, councillors and suspected informers.

Last year the South African Youth Congress headed an alliance of organisations which launched the “Save the 32 Patriots” campaign — to fight for clemency for those convicted of unrest-related crimes.

However, in the face of national and international opposition, Wellington Mlamli Mielies, 27, and Moses Mnyanda Jantjies, 22, went to the gallows on September 1 last year. They were executed for their part in the murder of Uitenhage councillor Ben Kimkini and five members of his



Helen Suzman ... no support

family days after police fired on funeral marchers in March 1985, killing 21.

By the end of 1987 the number of unrest-related death row prisoners had risen to an estimated 44. Five have already been executed, one, Wantu Silinga of Queenstown, died on death row of tuberculosis. None has been reprieved so far.

At present, lawyers are circulating a petition to the state president to save the “Sharpeville Six” — sentenced to death for having “common cause” with the killers of Sharpeville's deputy mayor on September 3, 1984. At the end of last year the six lost their appeal against execution.

The increase in hangings for politically-inspired crimes — although the state does not distinguish between “political” and “ordinary” criminals — could give new impetus to the stunted abolitionist cause in South Africa.

COMMENT BY SA PRISONS SERVICE

IT is the policy of the SA Prisons Service to approach executions and everything pertaining to it, with the utmost responsibility and respect. This attitude stems from a consideration and respect for the circumstances in which the person concerned finds himself and consequently, also the necessary regard for life and death.

The prisons service also has a very important responsibility to the family members of prisoners. It will therefore be appreciated that the prisons service is not prepared to contribute to any form of sensationalisation concerning this sensitive matter.

With regard to SA Prisons policy it can

A number of churches, political organisations and concerned individuals believe it would be more effective to fight for the abolition of the death sentence in its entirety, and not just for politically-related crimes.

South Africa's high crime rate — said to be the highest in the “Western” world — has frequently been linked directly to the socio-economic conditions created by apartheid.

In addition, many of the 267 people on death row are there because of murders committed inside prison.

By all indications, the road to waging the abolitionist cause will not be smooth. And the biggest stumbling block — as parliament showed Suzman in 1969 — is public prejudice.

When an afternoon newspaper asked readers to phone in their responses to the “Save the 32 Patriots” campaign last July, most callers said the condemned men should hang.

Several human rights lawyers have come out strongly against the death penalty. But the president of the Transvaal Law Society said in an interview last September capital punishment should remain “for rape and murder with no extenuating circumstances. If the murder happens to have political overtones, that is still murder.”

The most common argument for the death penalty is that it acts as a deterrent to potential murderers. But there is no documented proof to support this view.

There was no increase in crime when England, for example, abolished the death penalty — which, at the beginning of the last century, could be imposed for more than 220 offences, including associating with gypsies, damaging a fishpond, pickpocketing and unlawfully cutting down trees.

● To PAGE 16

a meeting in Johannesburg

Picture: AFRAPIX

examine Mr X on the statement. Defence lawyers had argued that although the principle of confidentiality was a matter of public interest, affording an accused the opportunity to prove his innocence was of public interest in this case.

The court did not accept all Mr X's evidence, only that portion which corroborated the evidence of Mr Y.

The last accused, Francis Don Mokhesi, is a member of the Vaal Professional Football Club. He was also convicted on the basis of evidence by Mr X and Mr Y. Mokhesi accused him of stoning Dlamini's making petrol bombs, ordering the burning of the house and pushing Dlamini out of his yard.

Mokhesi was arrested five months after the incident, in February 1985.

Mokhesi's defence was that he was not near the scene of the attack. He had injured playing soccer the previous year and as a result of the ankle injury he could walk only with pain and difficulty. His team coach and doctor confirmed the injury and their evidence was accepted by court.

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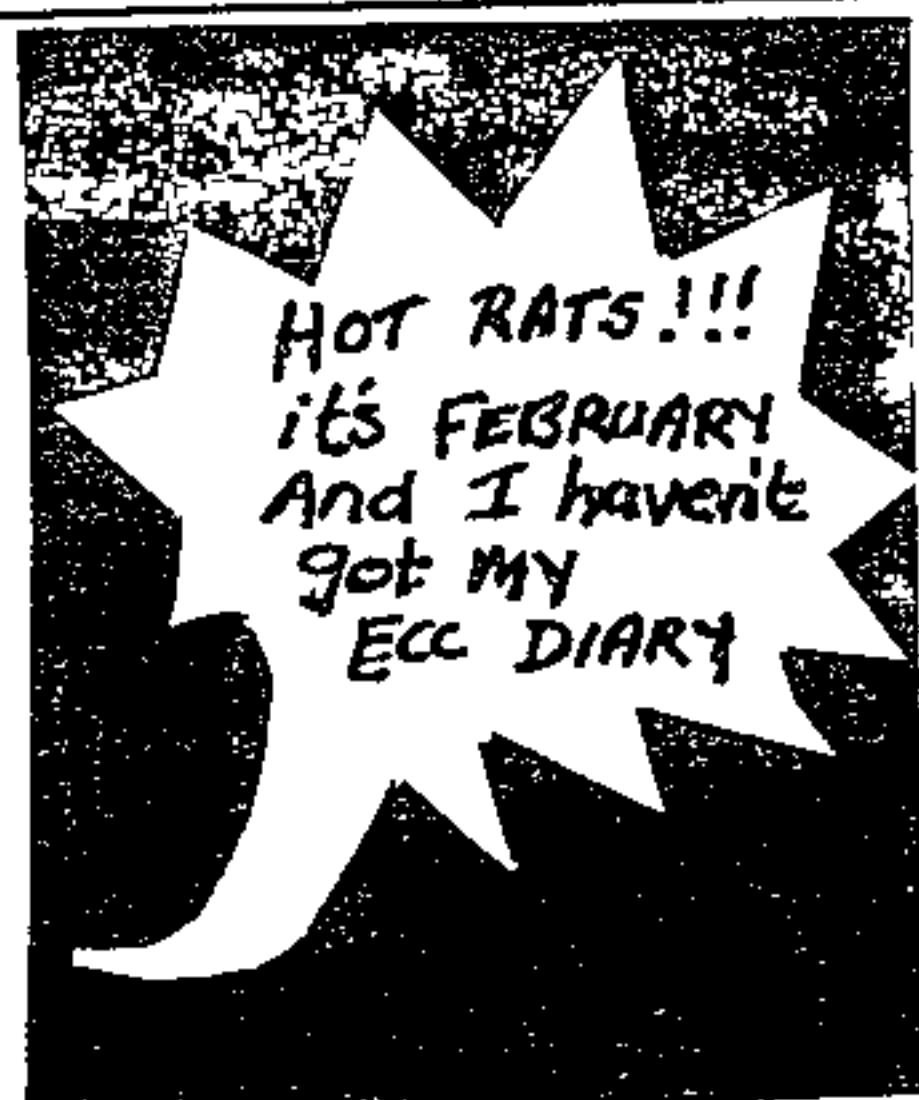
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A surprising local apathy over capital punishment

From previous page

the effects of capital punishment But the commission supported this supposedly liberal assertion with the following reasoning "It is common knowledge based on the experience of the courts that, in the mind of the underdeveloped Native but recently brought into contact with Western civilization and ideas, the sanctity of human life is a matter of less concern than it would be to the Western civilized man, and the influence of the fear of death on such a Native's mind may or may not be less than in the case of the average European"

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This is especially true when the chance of judicial errors cannot be excluded. There is no documented evidence of a person being executed for another's crime in this country

But Van Niekerk points out: "The vast majority of those ending their lives on the Pretoria scaffold do not hail from social groups which would have the means, the knowledge and the persistence to have an executed man's innocence established even if it were at all possible"

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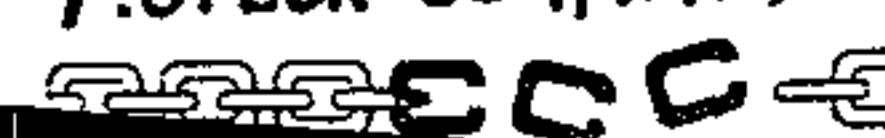
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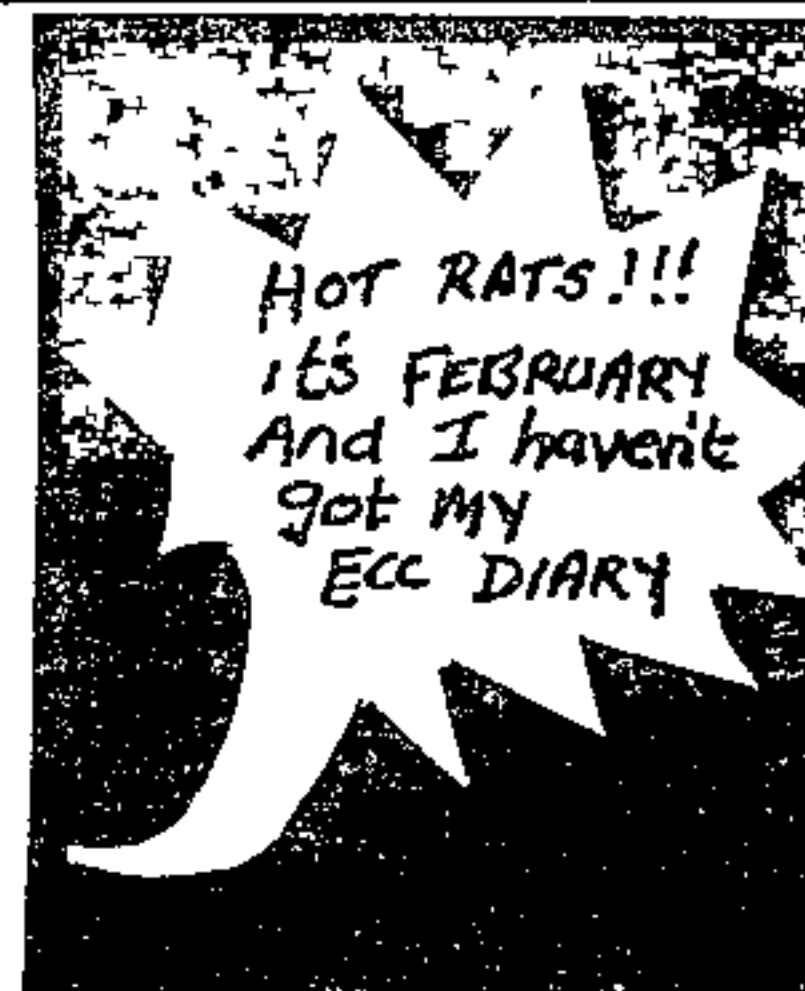
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Weekly Mail, February 5 to 11

1988



A surprising local apathy over capital punishment

● From previous page *W/...*

the effects of capital punishment

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He said 44 blacks, 14 coloureds and one Indian had been convicted of crimes against whites

Jail term row: 3 recalled

253

Star 2/2/88

BRUSSELS — South Africa has recalled three diplomats at Belgium's request in a dispute over the continued imprisonment of Helene Passtoors.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria last night identified the three as second secretary Mr A S Redlinghuys, third secretary Miss A van Rensburg and the attaché for agricultural/economics, Mr A J van der Merwe.

A South African Embassy spokesman in Brussels said on Monday the three had left as requested by the end of January.

JAIL TERM

The Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, has linked Belgium's action to the case of Passtoors (45), now serving a 10-year sentence for helping the ANC.

South Africa, reacting to the Belgian move on January 14, said the decision would affect relations and would not help Passtoors's release.

Her former husband, Dutchman Mr Klaas de Jonge, went free in a prisoner exchange last September after spending two years holed up in the Dutch embassy in Pretoria as a fugitive. — Sapa-Reuter.

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CONVICTED political prisoner Helene Passtoors this week appeared in the Kroonstad Magistrate's Court wearing her winter prison uniform, despite the sweltering Free State summer heat

Passtoors has, friends said, converted to Islam and is prevented from wearing clothing which would bare her arms or legs, according to Islamic law. The prison garb consists of long trousers and a long-sleeved top in pale green

Women prisoners' summer uniform is a dress with short sleeves and therefore inappropriate for a strictly

observant Muslim woman. According to sources close to Passtoors, she had asked for permission to wear the traditional type of Muslim outfit — trousers with a long-sleeved tunic. The logistics of this, however, have so far proved difficult.

It is understood that Passtoors, who was brought up a Catholic, was introduced to Islam through her friendship with Ebrahim Ismael Ebrahim. He was abducted from Swaziland and is now standing trial on treason and terrorism charges.

At the brief court appearance, Passtoors was once again not asked to plead and the case was postponed for trial on March 17. She is accused of trying to escape from Kroonstad Prison where she is serving a 10-year sentence for treason

Passtoors has been subpoenaed to give evidence in Ebrahim's trial on

By PAT SIDLEY

Passtoors in court in 'Islamic' uniform

March 1.

This, with Passtoors' trial date, makes March a crucial month in her future. Relations between Belgium and South Africa have been strained by South Africa's reluctance to deport Passtoors. At the weekend three South African diplomats were expelled from Belgium.

South Africa said it could not consider deporting Passtoors until she had given evidence in Ebrahim's trial.

And during the week, at a press conference in Cape Town the Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. K. Botha, said he expected the Belgians to make another approach for her release. He said he believed Belgium had March in mind for her release.

However, he said it was unlikely she would have given evidence "to the satisfaction of the court" (in Ebrahim's trial) by then.

Passtoors faces the possibility of several extra years in prison if she does not give evidence and a sentence which may include more time if she is found guilty of trying to escape.

D/O 6/2/58

Detainees refused meals says prisons department

(253)

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — A number of detainees at the East London Prison refused to take the meals served to them, a spokesman for the South African Prisons Department liaison office confirmed in a statement

The spokesman said the detainees had refused the meals served to them from January 25 to 29 this year

"They did, however, have foodstuffs in their possession, which they ate during this period,"

the spokesman said

"It has repeatedly been demonstrated that the emergency detainees, more often than not clearly as part of an orchestrated campaign, have been trying to discredit the South African Prison Service. The detainees at East London have been no exception in this regard

"The fact that detainees are being treated humanely and in a responsible and professional manner, in accordance with the

provisions of the relevant regulations and the Prisons Act, has been proved by all investigations into the allegations that have been forthcoming

"This also holds true for East London, where the allegations in the National Medical and Dental Association report received due attention, in keeping with the Prison Services' professional approach

"The present propaganda effort is therefore rejected," he said

Pastors' escape case is postponed

By DAN DHLAMINI

HELEN Passtoors, 45, serving 10 years for smuggling arms for the banned ANC, appeared briefly in the Kroonstad Magistrates Court on a charge of attempting to escape from prison.

Looking neat in prison garb - green slacks and a top - and under heavy guard, Pastors listened attentively as Magistrate JH Richter adjourned her case until March 17.

According to the charge sheet, the State alleges that she attempted to escape from the Kroonstad Prison where she is serving her jail term.

Heavily armed prison warders - mostly male -

were posted at strategic points outside the small court premises.

She was whisked away in a prison van, escorted by three other cars with more than 10 armed warders.

Conspicuous at the court was UDF's Free State organiser, Dennis Bloom who loudly bade Pastors goodbye as she was escorted out of the court.

● Meanwhile in another court, seven Kroonstad residents appeared on a necklacing charge.

The five men and two 16 year-old youths who allegedly committed the crime on May 17, 1986, are appearing before Judge JP Malherbe in the Kroonstad Circuit Court.

Ephraim Kgasu, 20, Moses Mahasa, 19, Clement Mokone, 29, Gideon Ndweni, 20, and Meshack Khumalo, 20, and the two youths are alleged to have hacked and later set alight Petrus Mokotedi, at Maokeng township, near Kroonstad. M Mokotedi, mother of the deceased, described the scene at her son's death to Judge Malherbe.

Victor Verster prison death

A VICTOR Verster inmate has died in the prison hospital near Paarl.

In addition, an ANC trialist has been admitted to hospital

And small haemorrhages are believed to have been found on the brain of another prisoner who died in a Transvaal hospital

The SA Prison Service has confirmed the death of William Dunjana, aged 20, in Victor Verster prison at the weekend

A postmortem on Tuesday showed he died from asthma, the Prisons Service said

Dunjana, of Bhongolethu, in Oudtshoorn, was sentenced in the George Magistrate's Court last April on charges of arson

Nazeem Lowe

A member of Bhongolethu Youth Organisation, he was unemployed at the time

The police confirmed that awaiting trial prisoner Nazeem Lowe was admitted to a Cape hospital last week for a minor ailment.

Lowe recently appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court with 14 others for alleged African National Congress activities, and is due to appear again on March 22 in the Supreme Court, Cape Town

SOUTH was reliably informed this week that small haemorrhages were found on sections of the brain of a Hofmeyr youth, Zolile Magaga, 18.

• See page 3

• From page 1

He died recently a day after being admitted to Sebokeng Hospital. He was serving a sentence for public violence in a Vereeniging prison.

These haemorrhages were however not enough to explain his death and brain tests would continue following a postmortem held in Johannesburg this week, a reliable source told SOUTH.

Restrictions were placed on Magaga's funeral by the Oudtshoorn Deputy Commissioner of Police this week.

Magaga, who died on January 31, was sentenced to four years imprisonment, one of which was suspended, for public violence by a Port Elizabeth court last August.

His postmortem was attended by a private pathologist instructed by his family.

Funeral

A friend of Magaga, Lumkhile Nqabisa, told SOUTH the family had been given conflicting reports on the cause of death.

One report had said he had died of a brain haemorrhage and another of gastro-enteritis.

Prison Services confirmed the death, but said results of the postmortem were not available yet.

The funeral, planned for Saturday, had to be postponed to a weekday following the police restrictions. Only 200 mourners arriving by car would be allowed at the funeral and a specific route for the procession had been laid down.

11-7/2/88

South

253

293 Jonathan 12/2/88

PRISONER HAS

SAPA

INCURABLE DISEASE

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner with an incurable disease which has left him with little use of both hands has been transferred to a prison in Maritzburg, a Press conference in Johannesburg heard yesterday.

The conference was called by the Release Mandela Campaign to draw attention to the plight of Themba Harry Gwala who is suffering from motor-neuron disease and cannot feed himself "or even wipe his nose"

Gwala served an eight-

year term on Robben Island between 1964 and 1971 for sabotage and was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1977 for furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress

Applications have been made to the State

Commute sentence, Botha is asked

President, Mr P W Botha, to have his sentence commuted because of his failing health

Copies of letters sent to the head of Prison Services and to the Commissioner of Prisons which told of his treatment in the prison hospital at Robben Island and at Cape Town's Grooté Schuur Hospital were circulated

Letters

The letters said the medical officer at Robben Island had also made representations for Gwala's release

Messages of support for a campaign calling for Gwala's release were received from the Free the Children Alliance, the Federation of Transvaal Women, the South African Youth Council, the United Democratic Front in the Free State, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa, the Student Union for Christian Action and the Catholic Institute of International Relations in Britain.

Fine printers. But dirty tricks forgers can't spell

BY CARMEL RICKARD
in Durban

AIDS-OBSESSED forgers with sophisticated technology have put out a fraudulent pamphlet which attempts to smear the SA Council of Churches' Dependants' Conference (DC).

DC helps relatives of detainees and political prisoners through its branches around the country. Last year a pamphlet explaining the purpose of the organisation was distributed countrywide.

Now, however, a "dirty tricks" version of the leaflets has appeared.

It looks identical, using the same format and colour combinations, and the front page cannot be distinguished from the original.

However, the text shows substantial differences.

Thus, "Dependants' Conference is an organisation formed in 1963 to help the families of the many thousands of people arrested for political reasons" becomes "... to help the families of the many thousands of people arrested for treason, sabotage, necklacing, violent acts against employees of the Apartheid Regime and terrorism".

And in the forged pamphlet the 21 centres in which DC has offices include "Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and South Africa".

According to the fake leaflet, grants are made from a "Tambo fund" which "helps with emergencies — eg victims of police aggression, bombed homes of comrades and cadres, medical expenses for 'AIDS', funeral grants for fallen comrades, etc".

The forgery introduces a new section called "Personal allowances for Comrades" which includes "a large amount of pocket money for purchasing petrol bombs, tyres for neclaces (sic), sjamboks for Peoples' Courts, condoms for AIDS, etc is paid to comrades and persons who are not in the position to buy it (sic)".

Using a typeface identical to that of the original leaflet, the forgers have added new words and phrases to the

list of people for whom readers of the pamphlet are asked to pray: "For all comrades, detainees an (sic) ex-brothers; for armed cadres who liberate you; for the removal of the white oppressors; for the prevention of AIDS; for an end to the State of Emergency."

Readers are also urged to become involved in the work of DC by "offering your services as a potential cadre for the African National Congress; by donating money to anti-apartheid movements; by supporting boycotts and sanctions".

The section explaining the help given for education includes this addition, "University Bursaries are provided for children of prisoners or detainees, or under special circumstances, ex-detainees who wish to further their studies at the (ANC's) MAHLANGU COLLEGE in Morogoro, Tanzania".

Copies of the forgery emerged last week in Grahamstown, Cape Town, London and some other places.

It is suspected that copies are being sent to donor partners overseas to make them reluctant to continue their financial help, but DC deputy director, Saki Macozoma, said the British Council of Churches had not been taken in. They had phoned immediately to make sure DC knew of the forgery.

Macozoma said the envelope in which the leaflets had been sent were stamped by the SACC franking machine "to give it as much authenticity as possible".

SACC general secretary, the Reverend Frank Chikane, said that every effort would be made to find the forgers. The professionalism of the job showed "it was not the work of a misguided iconoclast but part of a larger attack on the SACC and its work".

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SA prisons tell of Aids awareness measures

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14/2/88
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TWO people suffering from Aids and five carriers of the much feared virus are presently being detained in South African prisons

In an interview with a spokesman of the SA Prison Service, we received the following replies to our questions

What is being done by the Prison Service to contain the spreading of Aids? The Prison Service, in conjunction with the Department of National and Population Development, drew up guidelines to identify prisoners falling within the high risk groups

The blood of those prisoners is then tested for the virus. The blood of other prisoners, who are interested in being tested, of their own free will, is also tested

All confirmed Aids carriers and sufferers are then separated from other prisoners to prevent further possible contamination

Their co-operation is being sought to identify people inside and outside the prison with whom they have had sexual contact. Information about these people is then conveyed to the authority concerned

The Prison Service also launched an Aids educational program. This has already produced positive results

Guidelines for staff members who necessarily have to come into contact with contaminated prisoners or carriers of the virus have been issued to all commanding officers and heads of prisons

Would the Prison Service consider the issuing of condoms to prisoners and would condoms be issued on request?

If condoms were issued to prisoners in an effort to counter the spreading of Aids, it would mean that the Prison Service approves of homosexuality. Condoms will therefore not be issued

Is such an attitude not tan-

AIDS has become a substantial problem in prisons worldwide. In the United States this situation was highlighted when pop singer Madonna's actor husband, Sean Penn, asked to be kept in a separate cell when he was imprisoned, due to his fear of Aids. In a recent article in the magazine *Medical News-Tribune*, a well-known South African medical practitioner pleads that prisons all over the world should join in the struggle against Aids. Our Special Correspondent reports.

amount to ostrich politics? Surely, an imprisoned individual would have sexual desires and a group of men living in close proximity may possibly become involved in homosexual activities. Perhaps it would be safer to accept this as a fact and to counter the spreading of Aids by issuing condoms.

Prisoners are under constant supervision of trained staff. Homosexual activities are not tolerated in our prisons and the necessary criminal or disciplinary steps are taken against offenders

Presently, there are two Aids sufferers and five carriers in South African prisons. One prisoner died of

Aids in about March last year. On July 31, last year, the Minister of Justice said that there were eight carriers and two Aids sufferers in prisons.

What happened to the other carriers? Were they released? Did they contract Aids in prison, or were they already ill when they were imprisoned?

The Prison Service does not divulge information concerning individual cases

Is the Prison Service of the opinion that Aids is a substantial danger in South African prisons?

Aids is a substantial danger inside and outside prisons, especially for people with promiscuous habits

Boost for Operation Hunger

By HAPPY ZONDI

ONE of South Africa's youngest food companies, Fedfood, recently donated about 70 tons of food worth more than R50 000 to Operation Hunger

This is the third successive year the company has donated such a large amount of its products to Operation Hunger

The feeding organisation fears the Natal floods could add 150 000 people to its feeding list

The co-ordinator of the group's Business' Action Committee, Ted Oxlee, said Fedfood had contributed immeasurably to Operation Hunger's feeding scheme

Managing Director of Fedfood, JC du Toit, said the company would, through its expertise, endeavour to assist in fighting starvation in Southern Africa



The broad smiles of Precious Siphwe (left) and Innocentia Gamede reflect their delight as Fedfood's Willie Mayeza hands over a sample of his company's large donation of food to Operation Hunger.

14/2/88 Sphen

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Gwala said to be dying

253 19-25/2/88
By MONO BADELA

HARRY TEMBA GWALA, 67, sentenced in 1976 to life imprisonment for furthering the aims of the African National Congress, is dying in Pietermaritzburg Prison.

The Release Mandela Campaign this week said the Prisons Service "should stop denying that he (Gwala) is not receiving proper treatment" and that the Prisons Service should "act now before it is too late".

RMC's Aubrey Mokoena was reacting to a statement issued by the Prison Services this week denying that Gwala was being held under inadequate conditions in prison.

Gwala wrote a letter to the Prison Services in Pretoria on Christmas Day last year, detailing the conditions under which he was being held. Prison Services has denied that it had received the letter.

"I instruct them to act now, if they claim they had not received the letter written to Pretoria by Gwala. The letter ... went through proper channels. It is inefficiency on the part of the Prison Services," said Mokoena.

Gwala, who has motor neuron disease, has already lost the use of both arms.

Two members of the RMC, who visited him recently, told a press conference last week that Gwala was "completely helpless, unable to care for himself and is dying".

Calls to have Gwala released unconditionally came from the RMC, the South African Youth Congress, Federation of Transvaal Women, the United Democratic Front (Free State region), Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the Catholic Institute for International Affairs, Soweto Students Congress, Students Union for Christian Action, the Institute for a

Democratic Alternative for South Africa and Free the Children Alliance.

Gwala, a former South African Congress of Trade Unions official, served eight years on Robben Island for sabotage. He was one of the first members of the ANC to be trained for guerrilla warfare. Gwala was released in 1971 but in 1976 he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

● The Prison Services this week issued a statement denying receiving both letters. They also decline to comment on Gwala's release.

"The release of all prisoners are considered from time to time in consideration of several factors. It is however not the policy of the Prison Service to comment on the possible release of individual prisoners."

Freed prisoner lives in fear

20/2/88
McKEED KOTLOLO, Star
Pretoria Bureau

A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Thomas Masuku (38) of Mamelodi, is living in fear of his life after numerous visits by strangers inquiring about his whereabouts and his activities since his release.

Mr Masuku served 10 years of an original 16-year jail sentence on Robben Island for receiving military training outside South Africa. He was one of the long-term political prisoners released on November 5 last year with African National Congress (ANC) leader Mr Govan Mbeki.

He told The Saturday Star that he was forced to leave his home in Section 'K', Mamelodi West, early this month following midnight visits by people he suspects of being members of a hit squad.

He said the first visit by a group of

men in a Volkswagen mini-bus took place at about 11 pm on February 5. They parked their vehicle in front of his home but later left.

He said the same vehicle came on February 12 at about the same time, but he was not home.

"The strange thing," he said, "is that each time these people show up, we experience power failures at home."

He said the latest visit by the strangers occurred on Sunday night. "This time they used the same mini-bus and a Dodge Colt. One of the occupants came to the house and I ushered him in. He said he was looking for Thomas Masuku, me, but he clearly did not recognise me as being Thomas."

"I told him that I was a visitor and that Thomas was not at home and that I did not know his whereabouts. He then left the house, went back to the parked vehicles, and later drove off," he said.

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Freed prisoner lives in fear

McKEED KOTLOLO,
Pretoria Bureau

20/2/88
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(4) yes, telephonically on 30 November 1987 and in writing on 2 December 1987.

(a) and (b) fall away,

(5) yes,

(a) all (24),

(b) all except 3 who exercised their option of retirement,

(6) a media announcement was released on 8 December 1987

Agricultural colleges

9 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(1) How many students (a) applied for admission to and (b) were enrolled at each specified agricultural college under the control of his Department in 1987,

(2) whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1987, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons in each case,

(3) how many students (a) graduated from and (b) failed to complete the relevant diploma courses at each specified agricultural college in that year?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

Agricultural College	(1)(a)	(1)(b)	(3)(a)	(3)(b)
College Potchefstroom	142	142	57	0
Glen Cedara	123	140	60	0
Grootfontein	152	128	55	18
Eisenburg	89	106	49	12
	204	186	75	32

(2) Yes

(a) 177

(b) Insufficient training facilities Does not comply with entrance requirements

10 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What was the daily subsistence allowance paid to an employee who was a member of the Inspectorate of the Cape Education Department and earned R20 000 per annum as at (a) 30 April 1983, (b) 31 July 1987 and (c) 31 January 1988?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No superintendent of education receives a remuneration of R20 000 per annum (a), (b) and (c) fall away

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†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 16 February 1988

*1 Mr D J DALLING—Justice [Reply standing over]

Persons under 18, awaiting trial

*11 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons under the age of 18 years were held awaiting trial in police cells in 1987?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

63 360 persons

NOTE These persons are youths who were arrested in connection with ordinary crime

In terms of the provisions of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) they may not be detained for a period exceeding 48 hours, unless they are brought before a lower court and their further detention is ordered for the purpose of trial for any offence

I wish to emphasize that where possible shortly after their arrests the South African Police place these youths in the custody of their parents or guardians, release them on their own recognizance or where circumstances permit, release them on bail

When their further detention is essential in the interest of the administration of justice they are referred to places of safety as defined in the Childrens Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960)

In very exceptional instances their detention in police cells may, however, be authorized

I also refer the hon member to my reply to oral question No 5 which I will reply to hereafter

Group Areas Act, complaints regarding offences

*14 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many complaints regarding offences in terms of the Group Areas Act were investigated by the South African Police in the Republic in 1987 and (b) what was the outcome of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 1 243 complaints

(b) 3 persons were charged and tried

357 complaints were false

330 complaints were withdrawn

100 case dockets are presently with various Attorneys-General for their decisions

453 complaints are still being investigated

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether he does not consider the answer which he has just given us to demonstrate clearly the waste of police time involved in the following up of group areas cases such as the ones he has mentioned?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the South African Police are bound by law to investigate a matter if complaints are lodged that a contravention has been committed That is exactly what we do

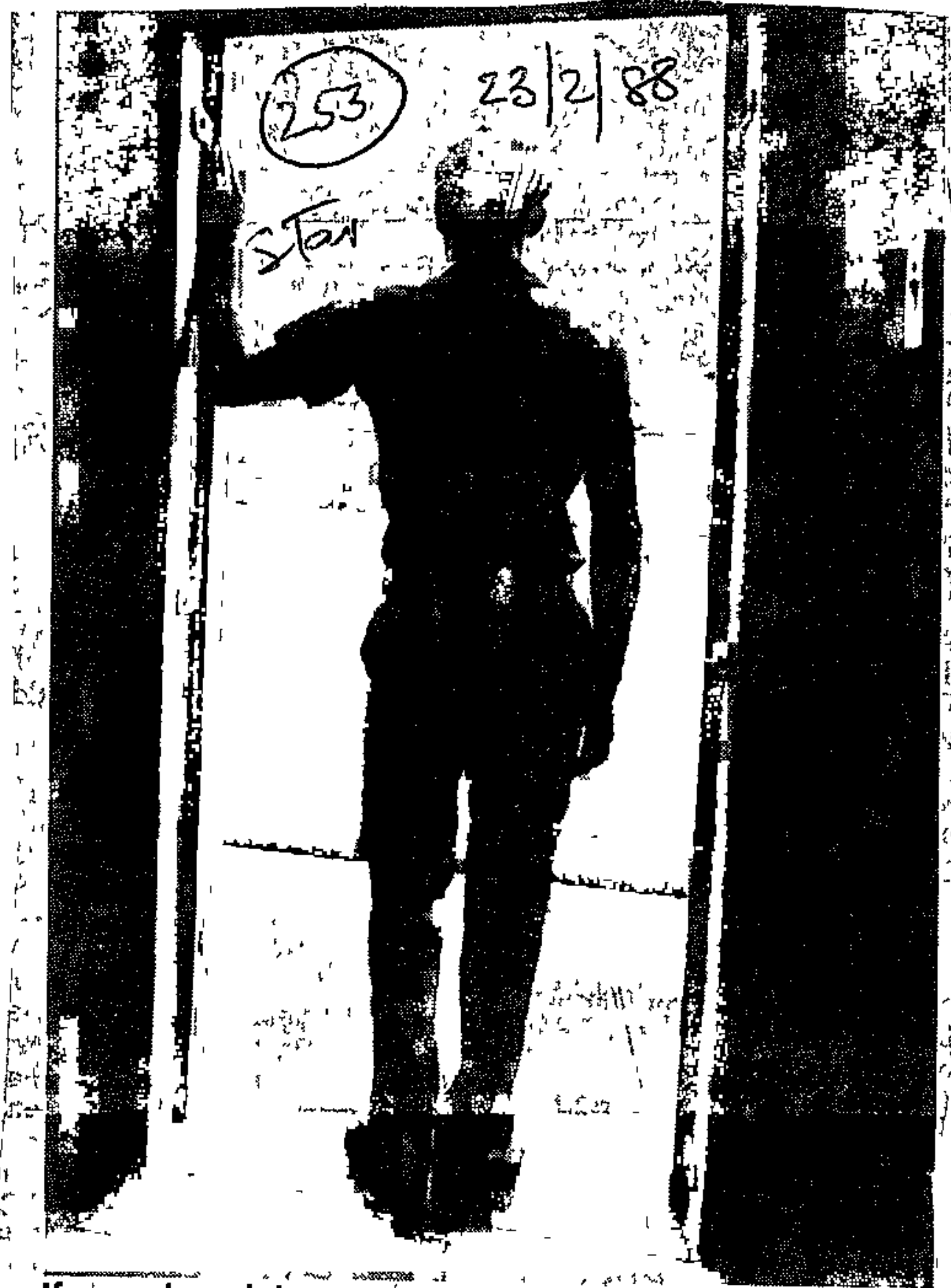
Mr D J N MALCOMMESS That is not a reply to the question

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to ask him whether there are any guidelines for or instructions to the SA Police not to investigate contraventions relating to the Group Areas Act

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker the answer is "no"

†Mr SPEAKER I put question [Interjections] Order! The Chair will not allow interjections to be made while the presiding officer is talking

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, on a point of order You were looking at me when you gave the admonition, but the hon the Minister of National Education started the interjections Therefore he is guilty



If a psychopath has committed a crime twice, the chances are high he will do so again, say psychiatrists.

The psychopath will commit a crime again and again

Cont

By Melanie Goshing

The psychopathic killer, the sex criminal, the crazed rapist are the focus of a hundred horror movies and best-seller novels

Sadly, the psychopathic criminal is a reality

Recently a man appeared in a Transvaal court charged with murder of a boy and the rape of his sister. He has a previous conviction for rape and murder. Of the nearly 10 years he has served in prison, eight years and nine months were spent in the hospital prison for certified psychopaths and the rest in a conventional prison. Two years after his release he has allegedly repeated his crimes — this time on children

How can society be protected from the criminal psychopath?

According to psychiatrists, there is no medical answer. There is no known cure for psychopathy. And if a psychopath has committed a crime twice, the chances are he will do so again.

Professor George Hart, head of psychiatry at Wits Medical School, said there was much doubt in the medical world that psychopathy was actually an illness. Many regard it as a personality type



Zonderwater Hospital Prison for certified psychopaths.

The psychopath shows repeated patterns of anti-social behaviour. They have no conscience, feel no guilt or remorse, tend to be aggressive and may be quite fearless.

"When they commit a crime, they know it is wrong but they don't care. They often form no lasting relationships, display no loyalty and use people for their self-gratification. There is no known form of medical treatment that will cure them."

According to Dr Albert Kruger in "Mental Health Law in SA", a person can be certified a psychopath in terms of the Mental Health Act, but this does not exonerate him from any crime he has committed. The court regards him as responsible for his actions. But, he adds, psychopathy has been accepted as an extenuating circumstance.

A criminal psychopath may be certified as such by two medical practitioners and ordered to a hospital prison by the Minister of Justice. There are two hospital prisons for psychopaths in South Africa — Brandvlei in the Cape and Zonderwater in the Transvaal.

MINIMUM PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS

Although the medical world believes there is generally no cure for psychopathy, the Prison Services carry out an intensive treatment programme in the hospital prisons. Treatment is compulsory and stretches over a minimum period of four years. The psychopath can leave only when two psychiatrists have certified that his further detention in a hospital prison is no longer necessary. It is then up to the Minister of Justice to decide whether the time he has spent at the hospital prison will form part of his sentence or not.

If a psychopath's sentence expires while his detention in the hospital prison is still deemed necessary, the staff and the consulting medical practitioners can apply to the Supreme Court to have his stay extended by a year. This procedure can be repeated.

Zonderwater Hospital Prison is physically like any other prison — same cells, beds, recreation facilities. The aim of the treatment programme is to change the psychopath's behaviour to within socially acceptable norms and to get him to accept responsibility.

There are currently 20 psychopaths in Zonderwater, which can accommodate 90. The average age is 28 and the average sentence is 11,3 years. The 20 men have committed a total of 44 crimes, of which 25 were violent.

Since it was established in 1976, 49 psychopaths have passed through Zonderwater. Thirteen of those have returned to prison after being convicted of further crimes.

Zonderwater uses a "token economy" system in their treatment programme. No privileges are granted automatically, they have to be earned. Each day the inmate's behaviour is evaluated by staff and fellow prisoners. Good behaviour is rewarded by points which earn him sport participation, film time, TV time, extra letters, visits and luxury items from the tuckshop.

Brigadier Gert Jonker, director of psychological services in the Prison Service, said the prisoners are given as much freedom as possible in their pre-release phase. If they transgress any of the rules or codes of conduct during this phase, they can be sent back to the start of the treatment programme.

Prison staff and psychiatrists try to make sure a prisoner is suitable for release, but the brigadier admits there are problems.

"We are entirely dependent on his behaviour in this institution — which is an artificial environment. No drugs or alcohol are available, there are no women or children, no cars, no guns — none of what he will find when he returns to society," Brigadier Jonker said. "And once a prisoner has completed his sentence, we have no jurisdiction over him whatsoever."

Of the ex-convicts from Zonderwater Hospital Prison, 31,4 per cent are convicted for crimes within three years of their release.

So what is the solution?

Dr Merryll Vorster, a psychiatrist at Sterkfontein Hospital, said in some countries psychopaths convicted of sex offences are offered castration as an alternative to life imprisonment.

"But even that won't necessarily curb his aggression and he may simply channel it into a different crime," Dr Vorster said.

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- and 24 March 1986 has now been completed, if not, why not, if so, (a) who conducted the investigation, (b) when was it completed and (c) what were the findings,
- (2) whether any steps have been taken pursuant to these findings, if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) The Divisional Commissioner, Witwatersrand
- (b) Several cases were investigated and completed on various dates
- (c) The responsible person/persons could not be identified by the South African Police
- (2) No Because the responsible person/persons were not identified
- (3) No

Charges against Vusumuzi Khanyile, investigation

*24 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 4 August 1987, the investigation of charges against Vusumuzi Khanyile has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action has been taken as a result,
- (2) whether this investigation included an involvement of this person's alleged involvement in the organization and implementation of street committees in Soweto, if so what were the findings,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No Because the investigations are extensive, it is not possible to indicate when they will be finalized
- (2) No

- (3) No
- Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, as Mr Khanyile has been detained for many months now, can the hon the Minister tell us how much longer he anticipates it will take to complete the investigation which will enable him either to charge Mr Khanyile or to release him?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as I have indicated, this investigation is extensive and it is not possible to indicate when it will be finished

National security management system: review

*25 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

- (1) Whether, within the past two years, the Commission for Administration was involved in a review of the national security management system, if so, what is the purpose of this review,
- (2) whether the Commission has reported on this matter, if not, when is it anticipated that it will submit a report, if so, on what date,
- (3) whether the (a) findings and (b) recommendations in this regard will be made available to the public, if not, (i) why not and (ii) who will have access to this information?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away
- (3) Falls away

RSA/Mozambique: meeting of Joint Security Commission

*26 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether, since 16 June 1987, any requests have been made by the Government of (a) South Africa and (b) Mozambique for a meeting of the Joint Security Commission provided for in terms of the Nkomati Accord, if so, what dates in each case,

- (2) whether this commission has met since the above date, if so, when, if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) No The Joint Security Commission as such has not met since 1985. However, it may be mentioned that following a meeting which took place in Cape Town on 6 August 1987 between Minister R F Botha and Minister J S Veloso, a Joint Liaison Committee was established, in an attempt to improve relations between Mozambique and South Africa. This committee has already met three times, namely on 4 September 1987, 24 September 1987 and 15 January 1988

Soweto: funeral

*27 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) (a) How many persons were allowed to attend the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, in Soweto on or about 7 February 1988, (b) how many members of the security forces were present at the funeral and (c) what is the name of the person concerned,
- (2) whether use was made of any aircraft on this occasion; if so, (a) what type of aircraft and (b) why,
- (3) whether the aircraft descended to an altitude lower than the legally permissible one, if so, (a) to what altitude and (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 200 persons on 6 February 1988
- (b) Sufficient members to deal with a given situation
- (c) The name furnished by the hon member
- (2) Yes
- (a) One helicopter and one fixed wing aircraft.
- (b) For purposes of observation

- (3) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away

Guguletu: meeting prevented by SAP

*28 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether a meeting scheduled to be held by the joint parents', teachers' and students' associations of Cape Town's Black townships at the Nondzwakazi Methodist Church in Guguletu at 18h30 on 28 January 1988, was prevented from taking place by the South African Police, if so,
- (2) whether official permission for the holding of this meeting had been obtained, if so, (a) from whom and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations did the Police prevent the holding of this meeting,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Victor Verster prison: death of W. Ndunjana

*29 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, died in the Victor Verster prison recently, if so, (a) (i) on what date and (ii) at what time, (b) what was the cause of his death, (c) what sentence was he serving and (d) what was his name,
- (2) whether, immediately prior to his death, he suffered an asthma attack, if so,
- (3) whether he was given the required medication at the time, if not, why not,
- (4) whether the prison authorities were aware of his being an asthmatic; if so, what precautionary steps had been taken by them in this regard,
- (5) whether this person had been transferred from the George prison to the Victor Verster prison in 1987, if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Free Gwala - plea

23
24/2/88

THE South African Youth Congress has appealed for the release of Robben Island prisoner Harry Gwala, who is reported to be in poor health.

The organisation called on "all freedom-loving people" to put pressure on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to release Gwala

Gwala, who is serving a life sentence for furthering the aims of the African National Congress, is reported to have an incurable disease which means he can hardly use his hands. He was recently moved from Robben Island to a prison hospital in Maritzburg

Sayco said the South African Government, by refusing to release Gwala, was employing "a very inhuman method to punish our leadership for their unwavering commitment" against exploitation and oppression

"To us, Sayco, Gwala, Govan Mbeki, Nelson Mandela and other leaders of our people are a symbol of resistance and commitment against the apartheid rule.

"These leaders are so dear to the hearts of millions of oppressed and democratic-minded people, nationally and internationally," the organisation said.

'Gwala's release not on cards'

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JOHANNESBURG. - The transfer of Mr Themba Harry Gwala from Robben Island to a prison in Maritzburg, his hometown, was no indication his release was imminent.

This is the opinion of Dr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in politics at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

Prison authorities have refused to comment on the matter.

Gwala, 67, a former member of the South African Communist Party (SACP), and the

African National Congress (ANC), has been suffering from motor-neuron disease. Lodge believed the authorities might have moved Gwala out of compassion, to be closer to his family.

Gwala was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1977 for furthering the aims of the banned ANC.

His first spell in prison was from 1964 when he spent eight years on Robben Island for sabotage.

He was active in political organisations and the labour movement

since the 1940s. Gwala was associated with an attempt in the early 1970s to revive the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu), now in exile in Lusaka.

According to Lodge, Gwala was "one of the

best known political activists of his generation".

"I think he was, at the time of his conviction, a long-standing member of the Communist Party, though it was never proved in court. There is

no reason to believe that he was active in the Communist Party after 1950 when the party was banned, but he was a member of the South African Communist Party (SACP) before that time," said Lodge.- ANO

Old Potchefstroom road: toll road system

*18 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether it is the intention to introduce a toll road system on the old Potchefstroom road which is a major link between Johannesburg and Soweto, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars,

(2) whether any body falling under him or the Department of Transport is responsible for the maintenance and upgrading of this road, if so, what is the name of this body, if not, what body is responsible for these matters?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) No. In accordance with section 9(1)(a) of the National Roads Act, 1971 (Act 54 of 1971), toll may only be levied on a national road. As the relevant road is not a national road the operating authority is precluded from levying toll

(2) No. The body responsible for the maintenance and upgrading of this road is the Soweto City Council. The Urban Transport Fund however, made a contribution of 60 percent of the cost.

Foreign exchange activities of SATS: report on investigation

*19 Dr P J WELGEMOED asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

Whether the committee of experts which investigated the foreign exchange activities of the South African Transport Services has completed its report on this matter. If so when, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is the report expected to be completed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) The Auditor-General had foreseen that the Committee would base its investigation on a random test, covering the last three years 31 January 1988 was regarded as an attainable date. The Committee was, however, of the opinion that an investigation of this nature necessitated that full particulars of all transactions over a period of five years should serve as basis for the investigation. This view of the

Howard

Committee has a substantial influence on the extent of the investigation, and consequent date of completion

(b) 31 May 1988

Seshego, Lebowa: erection of hospital

*20 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid †

Whether his Department is involved in providing assistance and advice in connection with the erection of a hospital in Seshego in Lebowa, if so, (a) what is the size of the proposed hospital, (b) what is the estimated cost of erecting the hospital and (c) when is the hospital expected to be in operation?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

The Department of Development Aid is erecting a community health centre in Seshego, Lebowa. This centre is so designed that with the provision of certain clinical facilities, surgical facilities, nursing units and accompanying support services the centre can readily be upgraded into a community hospital.

(a) The current contract makes provision for the first phase of the nurses' home, outpatient and casualty facilities together with essential support services for an eventual 200 bed hospital. The further development of the projects to be carried out at the discretion of the Lebowa Government in response to identified needs and the availability of finance. Beds made available under the present contract comprise 24 for maternity cases and 16 for casualty cases.

(b) The estimated cost of erecting the community health centre is R11 024 000.

(c) It is anticipated that the building will be made available to the Lebowa Department of Health at the end of May 1988.

Medical officer of health of Cape Divisional Council area report

*21 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development †

(1) Whether the report of the medical officer of health of the Cape Divisional Council area for 1986 has been brought to the attention of his Department, if so

(2) whether his Department has taken any action as a result of this report, if so, (a) what action and (b) when.

(3) (a) what is the present incidence per 100 000 of the population in respect of tuberculosis and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(4) how many cases of diphtheria occurred in the Cape Divisional Council area in the latest specified year under review for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) No. The Department has not received a copy of the report as yet.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

(3) (a) 145 per 100 000 of the population in the Republic of South Africa

(b) Information is for the year 1987 as available on 23 February 1988

(4) None

Prisoners: items of bedding

*22 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What items of bedding are provided to prisoners.

(2) whether all prisoners are provided with the same items of bedding, if not (a) why not and (b) what are the points of difference in respect of (i) the various categories of prisoners and (ii) prisoners belonging to the various race groups?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

(1) — Beds

— Mattresses

— Pillows

— Sheers

— Pillow-cases

— Blankets

— Bedspreads

— Sisal mats

— Felt mats

(2) Yes

The population group or category prisoner is not determining factors with regard to the type of bedding which is provided

Howard

It is policy that every prisoner shall be provided with adequate and clean bedding. This is in line with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of which the Republic of South Africa is a signatory and in terms of which every prisoner shall, in accordance with local or national standards, be provided with sufficient bedding.

The provision of beds to all prisoners, irrespective of race, sex or category, has been accepted in principle and is being implemented gradually with due cognisance of funds- and accommodation realities.

Where beds and mattresses are not provided, sisal mats and felt mats are issued instead. The quantity of sisal and felt mats is adapted according to climatic conditions

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) fall away

Detainees in prisons tear-gas used

*23 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice †

Whether, since his reply to Question No 23 on 10 February 1987 any tear-gas has been used against detainees in prisons. If so, (a) at which prisons, (b) on what dates, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these incidents and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

In order to prevent situations from developing to the point where personnel and detainees may be seriously injured or even killed, the SA Prisons Service staff is committed to and also trained in the use of the minimum force. The use of tear-smoke is subject to strict rules and serves as an alternative when all other less drastic options to defuse a potentially dangerous situation have been exhausted and where it is obvious that violence aimed at fellow detainees or personnel has to be prevented. Property be protected from wanton and malicious damage and order be restored. Tear-smoke which is used in such cases after requests to calm down have been ignored is an effective alternative to the application and deployment of more stringent means. This is in line with the

International Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

From 10 February 1987 to 31 January 1988 small quantities of tear-smoke sprayed by hand with aerosol spray cans by the personnel were used on seven occasions and tear-smoke cartridges were used on two more serious occasions to calm down emergency regulation detainees and to effectively defuse potentially dangerous situations. The particulars are as follows [Remainder of reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

- (1) Durban Medium B Prison
Date 16 February 1987
Detainees acted notorious refused to come out of their cells and blocked their cell doors with beds. Tear-smoke cartridges were used.
- (2) Modderbee Medium Prison
Date 12 March 1987
I dealt extensively with this incident in this House in reply to Oral Question No 1 on 4 August 1987.
- (3) Middelburg Prison (CP)
Date 15 March 1987
Detainees shouted slogans, acted notorious and refused to respond to requests to calm down. Tear-smoke in an aerosol spray can was used.
- (4) Potchefstroom Prison
Date 16 March 1987
A detainee broke the toilet in his cell on purpose and threatened to assault members of the staff with it should they enter the cell. Tear-smoke in an aerosol spray can was used.
- (5) Vereeniging Prison
Date 4 April 1987
Detainees swore at the personnel and set fire to towels creating a fire hazard which may have threatened many lives. Tear-smoke in an aerosol spray can was used.
- (6) Johannesburg Prison
Date 1 May 1987
Detainees refused to enter their cells and swore at the personnel. Tear-smoke in an aerosol spray can was used.
- (7) Durban Medium B Prison
Date 5 May 1987
I dealt with this incident in this House on

26 May 1987 and 11 August 1987 in reply to Oral Questions No 11 and No 13 respectively.

The applicants withdrew their motion application which was brought before the Supreme Court in Durban on 1 September 1987. The circumstances of this incident forms part of the plea which is public information and which cannot be dealt with in full within the scope of this reply due to the volume thereof. Tear-smoke cartridges were used.

- (8) Grootvlei Maximum Prison
Date 11 May 1987
Detainees swore at the personnel and acted aggressively by kicking and hitting at members of the staff. Tear-smoke in an aerosol spray can was used.
 - (9) East London Medium A Prison
Date 12 May 1987
A detainee acted aggressively and assaulted personnel. Tear-smoke in an aerosol spray can was used.
- In all the above-mentioned cases where necessary medical treatment was given to detainees after the use of tear-smoke.
- Magazine, Contact article on communist onslaught
- *24 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence —
- (1) Whether an article on the communist onslaught against South Africa which appeared in the Christmas edition of a certain magazine particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purposes of the Minister's reply, meets with the approval of the Defence Force if so what is the name of this magazine.
 - (2) whether he will comment on the statement made in this article about Russia and its conspirators further particulars of which have been furnished to the Defence Force.
 - (3) whether the article on the strategy of the revolutionary elements in the Republic which has been planned for subsequent

issues of the magazine concerned, meets with the approval of the Defence Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes, "Contact"
- (2) It represents the personal opinions of the writer and is not necessarily the official viewpoint of the South African Defence Force.
- (3) The article has not yet been drafted.

Mr Robert Von Palace Kolbatschenko

*25 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether a certain person whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was granted permanent residence in South Africa if so (a) when and (b) what is his name.
- (2) whether this person stated in his application for permanent residence that he had a prison record if so what was the nature of this record if not.
- (3) whether his Department subsequently found out that this person had such a record if so (a) when and (b) what action was taken as a result.
- (4) whether any South African citizens gave any (a) warrants concerning and (b) promises of employment for this person if so (i) who and (ii) when.
- (5) whether any court case is pending against any employees of his Department in connection with the permanent residence permit of this person if so (a) what positions did these employees hold (b) what are their names and (c) what are the charges against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) to (4) The person involved is Mr Robert Von Palace Kolbatschenko who, according to the records of the Department was granted a permit for permanent residence on 21 December 1987.

It is my intention to make public as soon as possible all relevant facts at the Department's disposal. I have been advised not to do so at this stage due to a police investigation which is presently being con-

ducted. The premature disclosure of these facts may prejudice the investigation.

The Department of Home Affairs is giving its full co-operation to the SA Police in its investigation and has already supplied the Police with all the available information in this matter.

- (5) One official of the Department has been arrested, but no charges have been formulated as yet.
 - (a) Clerical
 - (b) J D Scheffer
 - (c) Falls away

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Chairman arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I think the hon the Minister gave the name of this person as Mr Kolbatschenko. As far as I am aware this gentleman has been named in the Press as Mr Palazzolo. Is that purely a pseudonym?

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, in the records which we have in the department the name is the one I read now. I believe the name to which the hon member referred was also used.

Organized crime syndicate/certain person, connections

*26 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- Whether the South African Police are conducting an investigation into alleged connections between any organized crime syndicate and a certain person whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply if so (a) what progress has been made in this investigation (b) what are the circumstances surrounding this investigation (c) when is it anticipated that the relevant docket will be handed to the Attorney-General and (d) what is the name of (i) this person and (ii) the syndicate in question?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- No, but enquiries are presently being conducted to establish whether any criminal offences were committed by any person I am not prepared to furnish information regarding these enquiries as it will defeat the purpose of such enquiries.
- (a) to (c) Fall away

Old Potchefstroom road: toll road system

*18 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether it is the intention to introduce a toll road system on the old Potchefstroom road which is a major link between Johannesburg and Soweto, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars,

(2) whether any body falling under him or the Department of Transport is responsible for the maintenance and upgrading of this road, if so, what is the name of this body, if not, what body is responsible for these matters?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) No. In accordance with section 9(1)(a) of the National Roads Act, 1971 (Act 54 of 1971), toll may only be levied on a national road. As the relevant road is not a national road the operating authority is precluded from levying toll.

(2) No. The body responsible for the maintenance and upgrading of this road is the Soweto City Council. The Urban Transport Fund however, made a contribution of 60 percent of the cost.

Foreign exchange activities of SATS: report on investigation

*19 Dr P J WELGEMOED asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether the committee of experts which investigated the foreign exchange activities of the South African Transport Services has completed its report on this matter if so, when, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is the report expected to be completed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

(a) The Auditor-General had foreseen that the Committee would base its investigation on a random test, covering the last three years 31 January 1988 was regarded as an attainable date. The Committee was however, of the opinion that an investigation of this nature necessitated that full particulars of all transactions over a period of five years should serve as basis for the investigation. This view of the

Committee has a substantial influence on the extent of the investigation, and consequent date of completion

(b) 31 May 1988

Seshego, Lebowa: erection of hospital

*20 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

Whether his Department is involved in providing assistance and advice in connection with the erection of a hospital in Seshego in Lebowa, if so, (a) what is the size of the proposed hospital, (b) what is the estimated cost of erecting the hospital and (c) when is the hospital expected to be in operation?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

The Department of Development Aid is erecting a community health centre in Seshego, Lebowa. This centre is so designed that with the provision of certain clinical facilities, surgical facilities, nursing units and accompanying support services the centre can readily be upgraded into a community hospital.

(a) The current contract makes provision for the first phase of the nurses' home, outpatient and casualty facilities together with essential support services for an eventual 200 bed hospital. The further development of the project is to be carried out at the discretion of the Lebowa Government in response to identified needs and the availability of finance. Beds made available under the present contract comprise 24 for maternity cases and 16 for casualty cases.

(b) The estimated cost of erecting the community health centre is R11 024 000.

(c) It is anticipated that the building will be made available to the Lebowa Department of Health at the end of May 1988.

Medical officer of health of Cape Divisional Council area: report

*21 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether the report of the medical officer of health of the Cape Divisional Council area for 1986 has been brought to the attention of his Department if so

(2) whether his Department has taken any action as a result of this report, if so, (a) what action and (b) when,

(3) (a) what is the present incidence per 100 000 of the population in respect of tuberculosis and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(4) how many cases of diphtheria occurred in the Cape Divisional Council area in the latest specified year under review for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) No. The Department has not received a copy of the report as yet.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) (a) 145 per 100 000 of the population in the Republic of South Africa.

(b) Information is for the year 1987 as available on 23 February 1988.

(4) None.

Prisoners: items of bedding

*22 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What items of bedding are provided to prisoners,

(2) whether all prisoners are provided with the same items of bedding, if not (a) why not and (b) what are the points of difference in respect of (i) the various categories of prisoners and (ii) prisoners belonging to the various race groups?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

- (1) — Beds
— Mattresses
— Pillows
— Sheers
— Pillow-cases
— Blankets
— Bedspreads
— Sisal mats
— Felt mats

(2) Yes

The population group or category prisoner is not determining factors with regard to the type of bedding which is provided.

It is policy that every prisoner shall be provided with adequate and clean bedding. This is in line with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of which the Republic of South Africa is a signatory and in terms of which every prisoner shall, in accordance with local or national standards be provided with sufficient bedding.

The provision of beds to all prisoners, irrespective of race, sex or category, has been accepted in principle and is being implemented gradually with due cognisance of funds- and accommodation realities.

Where beds and mattresses are not provided, sisal mats and felt mats are issued instead. The quantity of sisal and felt mats is adapted according to climatic conditions.

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Detainees in prisons: tear-gas used

*23 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice -

Whether since his reply to Question No 23 on 10 February 1987 any tear-gas has been used against detainees in prisons if so (a) at which prisons, (b) on what dates (c) why (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these incidents and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a) (b), (c), (d) and (e)

In order to prevent situations from developing to the point where personnel and detainees may be seriously injured or even killed the SA Prisons Service staff is committed to and also trained in the use of the minimum force. The use of tear-smoke is subject to strict rules and serves as an alternative when all other less drastic options to defuse a potentially dangerous situation have been exhausted and where it is obvious that violence aimed at fellow detainees or personnel has to be prevented. Property be protected from wanton and malicious damage and order be restored. Tear-smoke which is used in such cases after requests to calm down have been ignored is an effective alternative to the application and deployment of more stringent means. This is in line with the

name or other groups. *all slogans are exhibited*
9/11 trials 7/3/88

Coetsee tells of nine teargassings in prisons

Political Staff *253*

PRISON authorities used teargas nine times between February 10 last year and January 31 this year to "calm down" emergency detainees and defuse potentially dangerous situations, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday. All the incidents took place in the 87 days between February 16 and May 12 last year.

Mr Coetsee was replying to a question by Mr Jan van Eck (Independent, Claremont). He said the use of teargas was subject to strict rules and served as an alternative when all other less drastic options to defuse a potential dangerous situation had been exhausted.

The incidents, he said, were at:

- Durban Medium B Prison on February 16;
- Modderbee Medium Prison on March 12;
- Middelburg Prison on March 15;
- Potchefstroom Prison on March 16;
- Vereeniging Prison on April 4;
- Johannesburg Prison on May 1;
- Durban Medium B Prison on May 5;
- Grootvlei Maximum Prison on May 11, and
- East London Medium A Prison on May 12.

POINT
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IS, OFFICE
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88

ENSER, 8-PCE
DUICED WALL
LUG-IN STOVE,
NET, INDESIT
ED CABINET,
1602 VIDEO
TABLE, CANE
E, BRAND-NEW
ELECTRIC MEAT
CURTAINS, LINEN,
WALL PLAQUES,
MSILS, IMBUIA 3-
COFFEE TABLES,
WALNUT DINING
STANDS, OAK 8-
KENWOOD DE-
AL MAGAZINES,
IMAGAZINES
P records, coffee
Anglepoise lamp,
bedroom suites,
steel double bowl
old carpets, dog's
crockery, sheets
ame, std hairdryer,
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(211602500)

Funeral restricted

3-9/3/88

255

PEOPLE were turned away from the funeral of Bhongolethu resident Mr William Dunjana, 20, last week who died in a prison hospital in Parli recently.

Restrictions were placed on the funeral by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in Oudshoorn.

A postmortem had shown that Dunjana died of an asthma attack, the prison's services said in a telex.

Dunjana had been jailed for five years for arson.

According to the restrictions, only 200 mourners arriving by car would be allowed to attend the funeral. Banners and freedom songs were banned. The service would not be permitted to exceed four hours and had to be conducted by an ordained priest. A specific route for the funeral was laid down.

Residents claimed there was a high

police presence and they were prevented from entering the church.

"Police stood at the gate and in the churchyard. They counted the people as they were entering the church. After they counted 200 people, they stopped the others from entering and chased people away with sjamboks," said a witness.

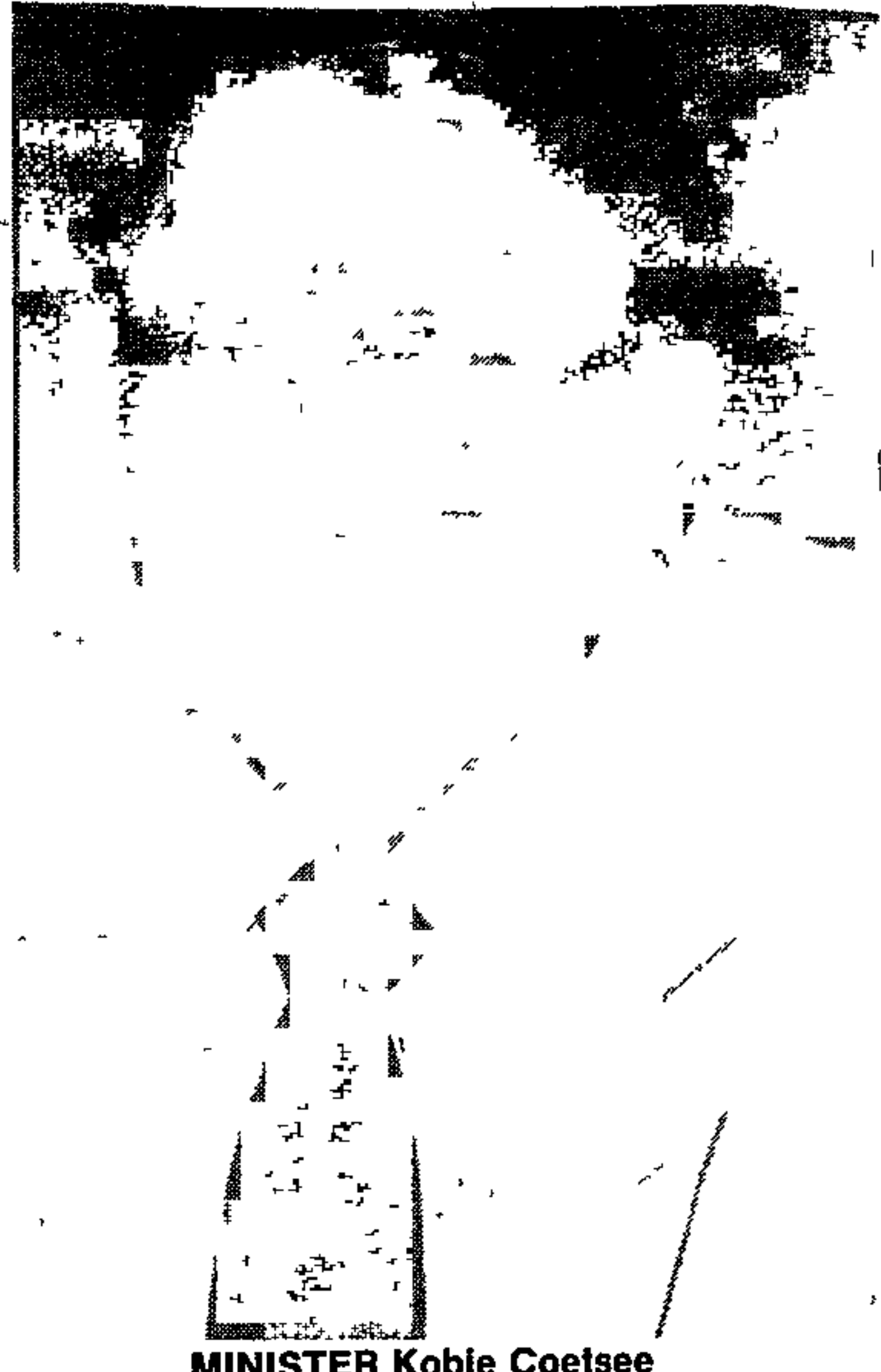
Police confirmed that people were turned away from the funeral in terms of the restrictions.

Swp

SMOKE FIRED IN PRISONS

253

Soweto
3/13/88



MINISTER Kobie Coetsee

TEARSMOKE was used against detainees in prisons on nine occasions between February

and May last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told the Assembly in Cape Town.

Answering questions put by Mr Jan van Eck (Ind Claremont), Mr Vlok said incidents were at the Durban Medium B Prison on February 16 and on March 12, the Middelburg (Cape) Prison on March 15, Pot-

chefstroom Prison on March 16, Vereeniging Prison on April 4, Johannesburg Prison on May 1, Durban Medium B on May 5, Grootvlei maximum on May 11 and East London Medium A on May 12

In these incidents detainees had rioted and had refused to come out of their cells and had blocked their cell doors with beds

Some had shouted slogans and had refused to respond to requests to calm down

Some had threatened to assault prison staff and had sworn, kicked and hit at the staff

Some had set fire to towels Mr Coetsee said the staff was committed to and was trained in the use of minimum force

The use of tearsmoke was subject to strict rules and served as an alternative when all other less drastic options to defuse a potentially dangerous situation had been exhausted and where violence had to be prevented

Mamelodi investigation into deaths on 21 November 1985

89 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 268 on 8 September 1987, the further investigation by the South African Police into the deaths of persons killed in Mamelodi on 21 November 1985 has been completed if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action has been taken as a result of this investigation.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) 27 October 1987
- (b) and (c) The Attorney-General instructed that an inquest should be held
- (2) No

Accident at Halt Road, Elises River member convicted

90 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 28 July 1987 any departmental action has been taken against the member of the South African Police convicted of culpable homicide as a result of an accident in Halt Road Elises River on or about 19 August 1986 if not why not if so, (a) what action and (b) when
- (2) what percentage of the (a) total State revenue (b) total State expenditure and (c) gross domestic product does the total of the above-mentioned expenditure comprise in each of these financial years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) (a) and (b)	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
(i) Wages and salaries	3 964 882	4 561 731	5 876 099	6 478 157	7 905 088	9 715 013
(ii) Bonuses	216 341	255 597	341 379	277 375	411 270	594 971
(iii) Housing subsidies	92 447	158 444	277 190	339 294	392 931	449 069
(iv) Contributions to medical schemes and funds	71 643	92 348	123 031	173 525	278 462	215 254
(v) Contributions to pension schemes and funds	701 170	764 084	998 134	1 132 011	1 552 090	1 842 701
(vi) Motor-car schemes	8 284	10 817	11 005	16 487	15 582	21 573
(vii) Leave and retirement gratuities	36 076	34 585	57 673	64 238	73 684	109 084

(viii) Other forms of direct and indirect expenditure

249 214	287 479	345 118	394 487	378 439	474 017
TOTAL					
5 340 057	6 165 085	8 029 629	8 875 574	11 007 546	13 421 682

(2)	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
(a) Total State Revenue	28.8%	28.9%	31.9%	28.7%	31.6%	33.5%
(b) Total State Expenditure	26.7%	26.2%	28.7%	26.1%	26.4%	27.9%
(c) Gross Domestic Product	6.5%	6.7%	7.4%	7.1%	7.5%	7.6%

Remark In terms of Resolution no 2, Second Report of the former Select Committee on Public Accounts, 1981 (2), detailed information regarding spending is no longer submitted to the Treasury and is therefore not available at a central point. The only source from which the information can properly be obtained, is the control pay sheets. In terms of Archive instructions these documents are kept for three years only, after which they are destroyed. Departments no longer have all the information at their disposal and calculations had to be made for the various items reflected in the question. Consequently the Treasury cannot unconditionally endorse the correctness of the information.

332 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many sentenced prisoners died of natural causes in 1987, (2) how many of these deaths were due to pneumonia?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) Of the one hundred and fifty (150) sentenced prisoners who died from natural causes during 1987, eighteen (18) died of pneumonia

Offences against security of State sentences served

335 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice
How many (a) males and (b) females were serving sentences in 1987 for offences against the security of the State which exceeded (i) 10 years (ii) 5 years and (iii) 2 years?

(a)	(i) 145	(ii) 95	(iii) 48
(b)	(i) 1	(ii) 7	(iii) 3

253

Sentenced prisoners deaths from natural causes

332 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many sentenced prisoners died of natural causes in 1987, (2) how many of these deaths were due to pneumonia?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) Of the one hundred and fifty (150) sentenced prisoners who died from natural causes during 1987, eighteen (18) died of pneumonia

Offences against security of State sentences served

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How many (a) males and (b) females were serving sentences in 1987 for offences against the security of the State which exceeded (i) 10 years (ii) 5 years and (iii) 2 years?

(a)	(i) 145	(ii) 95	(iii) 48
(b)	(i) 1	(ii) 7	(iii) 3

253

Awaiting-trial prisoners in custody

345 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1987 were as follows:

31 January 1987	— 21 829
28 February 1987	— 21 373
31 March 1987	— 20 668
30 April 1987	— 20 429
31 May 1987	— 20 501
30 June 1987	— 19 030
31 July 1987	— 18 603
31 August 1987	— 18 609
30 September 1987	— 17 727
31 October 1987	— 18 450
30 November 1987	— 19 508
31 December 1987	— 20 096

253

Crimes against security of State sentences served

346 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) White (b) Coloured (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at

the latest specified date for which figures are available?"

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

On 31 December 1987 the figures were as follows

- (a) Whites 10
- (b) Coloureds 11
- (c) Asians 5
- (d) Blacks 282

Crimes against security of State: sentences served

351 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

How many South West African/Namibian prisoners in South African prisons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

None

I also wish to refer the hon member to my reply to question No 30 and No 210 of 18 March 1986 and 23 February 1987 respectively.

Land and Agricultural Bank employees

635 Mr DJN MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance

With reference to his reply to Question No 54 on 17 February 1988 (a) how many (i) White

(ii) Black (iii) Indian and (iv) Coloured persons were employed by the Land and Agricultural Bank (b) how many loans had been issued to employees in respect of each race group (c) how many loans of (i) over R100 000 and (ii) between R50 000 and R100 000 had been made in respect of each race group and (d) what rate of interest was being charged in respect of these loans as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) (i) 1 010

(ii) 135

(iii) None

(iv) 27

(b) Whites — 511

Blacks — 7

Indians — None

Coloureds — 11

(c) (i) Whites — 1

Blacks — None

Indians — None

Coloureds — None

(ii) Whites — 297

Blacks — None

Indians — None

Coloureds — None

(d) 3%

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of the South African and international tourism industry

- (b) He was not previously employed by S A Airways
- (c) The Deputy General Manager (Airways)

(2) No He has wide-ranging experience in the travel industry on account of his previous position as International Marketing Director of Southern Sun/Sun International Hotels During this period he specifically gained experience in the development of tourism to South Africa He has been in the travel-related field for at least 15 years

Patrick John Dooley: registration of Sansdowne Developments (Pty) Ltd as a company
 *19 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

(1) Whether persons who have a criminal record are precluded from registering companies in South Africa, if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) what is the nature of the restrictions in this regard.

(2) whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, registered a company in South Africa, if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what is the name of this person.

(3) whether this person informed officials of his Department that he had a criminal record, if so, (a) what was the nature of that record and (b) what action was taken by his Department in respect of the company registered by him, if not.

(4) whether his Department subsequently learned that this person had a criminal record, if so, (a) when and (b) what action was taken as a result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Dr T G Alant)

(1) No Section 218(1)(d)(iii) of the Companies Act, 1973, however, provides that any person who has at any time been convicted (whether in the Republic or elsewhere) of theft, fraud forgery or ut-

Howard

tering a forged document, perjury, an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1958 (Act No 6 of 1958), or any offence involving dishonesty or in connection with the promotion, formation or management of a company, and has been sentenced therefor to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to a fine exceeding one hundred rand shall be disqualified from being appointed or acting as a director of a company unless he has obtained the authority of the Supreme Court

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) Yes

(a) The company Sansdowne Developments (Pty) Ltd was incorporated on 18 February 1987

(b) Patrick John Dooley

(3) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(4) Yes

(a) The Department of Home Affairs informed the Registrar of Companies on 21 April 1987 that Mr Dooley allegedly had been convicted of certain crimes in Ireland and sentenced to two years' imprisonment which was, however, suspended and entered whether Mr Dooley was entitled to serve as director of a company

(b) The Registrar of Companies informed the Department of Home Affairs that, if the convictions could be confirmed Mr Dooley would have to obtain authority from the Supreme Court to act as a director. The previous convictions, if proved, would automatically disqualify him as director of a company. Lynnton Investments (Pty) Ltd and Sansdowne Developments (Pty) Ltd of which Mr Dooley was, according to the records of the Registrar of Companies, a director were also informed accordingly. Lynnton Investments (Pty) Ltd informed the Registrar of Companies that Mr Dooley had resigned as a director of that company on 1 December 1986. Mr Dooley, through his legal representatives, reacted by taking the view

Howard

that, as his sentence had been suspended, he was not disqualified. The matter was then referred to the State Law Advisers and they supported the view that Mr Dooley was in fact disqualified. Mr Dooley's legal representatives were informed accordingly and they were requested to inform the Registrar as to what steps they planned to take in this regard. Further developments are being awaited

Purchase of pensionable service from 50 to 18 years

*20 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

What total amount is a public servant who earns R48 000 per annum and is 50 years of age, required to pay in order to purchase pensionable service from the age of 50 to the age of 18?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

R391 680,00

Paxton Prison, Witbank: hunger strike

*21 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any detainees held in the Paxton Prison in Witbank went on a hunger strike in 1988, if so, (a) on what date did the hunger strike begin, (b) how many detainees were involved, (c) in terms of what statutory provision was each being detained, (d) what reasons did the detainees give for going on a hunger strike, (e) what action was taken by the prison authorities as a result of the strike and (f) what was the result of this action.

(2) whether any of these detainees were transferred to another prison or police cells, if so, (a) when (b) where were they transferred and (c) why.

(3) whether he or any officials attached to his Department received any representations from or in connection with these detainees, if so (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto

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

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

Before replying to the question I wish to point out that the name "Paxton Prison" referred to in the hon member's question, is not correct. It is probably a reference to the Witbank Prison. Please also note that the police referred to in this reply is not a reference to the South African Police but to the KwaNdebele Police. It is common knowledge that the emergency regulations are also valid in this self-governing national state. The prison function has however to date not yet been transferred to the relevant Government, and the South African Prisons Service is therefore responsible for that function

(1) (a) and (b)

the number of detainees mentioned below have refused meals during the meal times as indicated

MEAL TIMES NUMBER OF DETAINEES

Breakfast 29 January 1988	21
Lunch 29 January 1988	21
Dinner 29 January 1988	21
Breakfast 30 January 1988	21
Lunch 30 January 1988	21
Dinner 30 January 1988	21
Breakfast 31 January 1988	25
Lunch 31 January 1988	25
Dinner 31 January 1988	25
Breakfast 1 February 1988	25
Lunch 1 February 1988	25
Dinner 1 February 1988	25

On 1 February 1988 at about 17h00 the 25 detainees were fetched by the KwaNdebele Police. It is not known to the South African Prisons Service whether they took the meals served to them during the period they were not in the Witbank Prison

On 5 February 1988 at about 17h30 the 25 persons were again admitted to the Witbank Prison

Breakfast 6 February 1988	23
Lunch 6 February 1988	23
Dinner 6 February 1988	23
Breakfast 7 February 1988	23
Lunch 7 February 1988	23
Dinner 7 February 1988	23

Victor Verster wedding

AS3
10/16/3/88

By AYESHA ISMAIL

YASMINA Bhawoodien's life has been empty since her husband, Nazier, was last year sentenced to 16 years in prison after a security guard was killed and another person was injured outside the Lincoln Tavern, Athlone at the height of the 1985 unrest.

Bhawoodien, 29, and four others told the Supreme Court they had gone on a "mission of justice" to find arms and prevent the violation of mosques by the police

Mrs Bhawoodien, 22, is determined not to be alone for the next 16 years. She wants to have a baby to help her cope while her husband serves his sentence at Victor Verster Prison.

But the Bhawoodiens have found there are many obstacles in their way.

Islamic Law

Their marriage by Islamic law six years ago is not recognised in this country. And it is unprecedented for the Prisons Service to allow prisoners to become fathers.

The Bhawoodiens have not allowed this to deter them. They have been granted permission to have a civil marriage and will now try to get permission for artificial insemination.

But it is unlikely the Bhawoodiens will be allowed to have a baby through artificial insemination.

According to a spokesperson, Prisons Service policy did not "allow for such an arrangement".

Artificial insemination was also a sensitive issue among Muslims, according to Mrs Bhawoodien.

"I have approached the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) on this subject. According to them artificial insemination is permitted only if the husband is the donor."

She said she was satisfied the MJC supported her.

She said the date for the marriage had not yet been set, but that it would be during this month.

"I don't see why I have to go through all this trouble to have a baby."

"We have been married for six years and now that we have decided to have a baby we have to go through another marriage."

Granted permission

"It is just most unfortunate that my husband is in prison," Mrs Bhawoodien said.

She said she was very happy they had been granted permission to marry.

"The prison authorities were very helpful. At least it is one step closer to having the baby."

"My husband went to prison for a just cause. He is a very religious person."

The Prisons Service refused to confirm the wedding. Sheikh Nazeem Mohammed, president of the MJC, said it was preferable that the insemination takes place in the normal way.

"If for any reason this cannot be done then artificial insemination is acceptable," he said.

"We would prefer the operation to be done under the auspices of the Islamic Medical Council to ensure that it complies with the Islamic law," he said.

Hundreds of children to be taken out of prisons

MEG 3 14/3/88 253

Political Staff

HUNDREDS of black children are to be moved from prisons to places of safety or institutions equipped to help problem juveniles, the Government announced today.

Youngsters held under the emergency regulations are not included in the move, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Sam de Beer, said.

The new facilities would be available only for young people who were awaiting trial or those who needed care or had behavioural problems as defined by the Child Care or Criminal Procedure Acts, he said.

Mr de Beer said "We are not dealing with young people being held in terms of the emergency regulations, political detainees."

The facilities, with places for 2 400 children up to 18 years old, would help to cut the backlog in places of care for blacks. The first two schools of in-

dustry were being established at Simondium near Paarl and at Kinross in the Transvaal, and a reform school was being built at Rawsonville. Each would accommodate about 200 pupils.

The facilities would be the same standard as those for problem children of other races and subject to similar controls by boards of experts.

The Government's decision to provide such facilities forms part of its commitment to provide equality in facilities for all races.

Major controversy

Children in jail have been the subject of a major controversy inside and outside the country.

Until now, black children held in terms of the Child Care Act or the Criminal Procedure Act have been kept mainly in prisons because of the lack of appropriate institutions.

Mr de Beer said the Cabinet set up an inter-departmental

task group under his leadership last year to investigate and make facilities available for youths awaiting trial and for the referral of problem children.

The investigation, he said, also took place in the context of the Government's commitment to create equal opportunities and to eliminate backlogs.

Mr de Beer said the investigation distinguished between places of safety, which constituted a social welfare service, and schools of industry and reform schools, which were a normal responsibility of education authorities.

The task group took into account the need to

- Give the courts greater discretion in placing problem children
- Provide accommodation for youths referred in terms of internationally acknowledged and accepted social welfare and educational norms
- Provide intensive profes-

sional attention for the education, social work and physical needs of such children.

Mr de Beer said the new institutions were not intended to replace accommodation in prisons for youths convicted of serious crimes who, in the opinion of the courts, were best held in prison.

1271

253 SMC 14/3/88

New institutions to cater for black child prisoners

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Hundreds of black children are soon to be moved from prisons to special places of safety, or institutions equipped to help problem juveniles according to international norms and standards, the Government announced today.

Deputy Minister of Education Mr Sam de Beer said the first two "schools of industry", a reformatory and nine places of safety were about to open for this purpose.

The facilities were to be of the same standards as those for problem children of other population groups — and subject to similar controls by way of boards of experts.

Commitment

They were to cater for a total of more than 2 000 children, aged 18 or younger.

The Government's decision to provide such facilities forms part of its commitment to provide equality in facilities for all population groups.

The issue of children in South African jails has been the subject of a major controversy in and outside the country in recent years.

Until now, black children who must be held in terms of the

Child Care Act or the Criminal Procedure Act have been held mainly in prisons, because of the lack of appropriate institutions.

Mr de Beer said the Cabinet had set up an inter-departmental task group under his chairmanship last year to investigate and plan for making facilities available as soon as possible for, on the one hand, youths awaiting trial and, on the other, for the referral of children in need of care or with behaviour problems.

The investigation also took place in context of the Government's commitment to create equal opportunities and to eliminate backlogs on the social terrain as fast as possible.

Mr de Beer said the investigation made a clear distinction between places of safety, which constituted a social welfare service and schools of industry and reform schools, which were a normal responsibility of education authorities.

The task group had used as its main points of departure that such facilities should

- Afford the courts greater discretion with regard to the most favourable placing of individual children in need of care or who have behaviour problems.
- Provide accommodation for youths referred to them in terms of internationally acknowledged and accepted social welfare and educational norms
- Provide for intensive professional attention for the education, social work and physical needs of such children
- Cater for the security of both the children and the rest of society

Mr de Beer said the new institutions were not intended to replace accommodation in prisons for youths convicted of serious crimes and who, in the opinion of the courts, were best held in prison.

The first two schools of industry are to be opened at Simon-dium near Paarl, and Kinross near Secunda.

● See Page 11.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — New facilities about to be created for the care of problem black children will be the same as those for other population groups

The first of these facilities — two schools of industry, a reform school and nine places of safety — are about to open their doors

They will be for children awaiting trial, children convicted of offences, and children who must be removed from their domestic environment for their own safety pending possible foster care, adoption or other remedial action

It is believed about 5 000 black children are being held in South African prisons — about 40 percent of them awaiting trial

This figure does not include the 250-odd being detained in terms of the state of emergency regulations

The legal definition of a child (in terms of the Child Care Act) is a person of 18 or under, and just more than 80 percent of all the black children in prison are 18

Close on 700 are between 16 and 17 while about 30 are 15 or younger

They have been charged with or convicted of a wide range of criminal offences

EXPERTISE

The Cabinet last year decided that problem black children must be taken out of prisons and handled with the same degree of care and expertise as problem children of other population groups

Far too many black children find themselves in prison where, particularly in the case of prisoners awaiting trial, they are unable to receive the best rehabilitative attention

An inter-departmental task group under the chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Education Mr Sam de Beer was set up by the Cabinet to look into the problem last year as a matter of urgency.

The task group's departure point was to investigate and plan additional institutions for the care of problem black children, to afford the courts a wider discretion as to the placing of individual children in the most appropriate facility, the best possible care for the children, and the maximum protection for the children and the rest of society.

Mr de Beer told Parliament in July last year the Department of Education and Training would, as a normal educa-

New deal for black problem children

tional-social development, assume responsibility for establishing schools of industry and reform schools for black pupils in need of care or who had behaviour problems so that they could benefit from rehabilitative schooling

In announcing the opening of the first of these facilities, Mr de Beer said: "We are aware that in any society there are unfortunate children who, as a result of, for instance, economic, social and environmental conditions beyond their control, have become derailed."

"Clearly, such children deserve special professional care and attention. Each is a unique individual and is entitled to our very best efforts to become a worthy member of society."

The first two schools of industry are to open at Simonium (near Paarl) and Kinross (near Secunda)

The reform school is to open at Rawsonville

Each of these schools is to accommodate about 200 pupils. Senior staff have already been appointed

The schools will aim to equip pupils spiritually and physically to meet the standards, norms and demands of society as well-adjusted productive adults.

Schools of industry and reform schools have basically the same functions and care programmes. The major difference between them is that children convicted of more serious offences are typically referred to reform schools

Mr de Beer further announced the opening of nine new places of safety for black children during the course of next year

The three in the Transvaal are at Tsosoloso (Pretoria), Ogies and Klerksdorp. Each one will cater for 250 youths up to and including 18 years of age

The professional treatment of a child in a place of safety is aimed at assessing and evaluating the circumstances and personality make-up of the child with a view to drawing up a comprehensive rehabilitation programme.



MR DE BEER

De Beer: no homes for young detainees

D/D 15/3/88

~~253~~

253

CAPE TOWN — Youngsters held under the emergency regulations would not be committed to the new places of safety, schools of industry and reform schools being built for blacks, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Sam de Beer, said yesterday

The new facilities would be made available only for young people who were awaiting trial, or who were referred as being in need of care and with behaviour problems in accordance with the Child Care or Criminal Procedure Acts, he said.

"We are not dealing with young people being held in terms of the emergency regulations — political detainees"

The facilities, with places for 2 400 children, would help eliminate the backlog in places of care for blacks

The first two schools of industry were being established at Simondium near Paarl, and Kinross, and a reform school was being built at Rawsonville

Each school would accommodate about 200 pupils

"These schools will aim to equip pupils spiritually and physically to meet the standards, norms and demands of society as well-adjusted productive adults"

As it was hoped to have these schools in operation by July, the Department of Education and Training was making use of existing facilities no longer required by the Prisons Service that could be converted without excessive expenditure

Existing buildings were being con-

verted into hostels, and classrooms, workshops, laboratories and libraries were being added

The schools would educate pupils in a therapeutic environment where.

• They would receive the stimulus of which they had been deprived,

• Success and achievement would serve as foundations to equip them to meet greater challenges,

• They could use their time productively in preparation for a career,

• They would learn to use leisure constructively

"I have no doubt that this important development will be of immense and lasting benefit not only to the children, for whom new horizons will open, but also to the communities in which the schools are and will be established," Mr De Beer said

The institutions were not intended to replace imprisonment of youths for serious crimes

Nine places of safety would also become available this year

Before the new programme, there were three places of safety and ten registered children's homes for black children in South Africa, three places of safety in trust areas, children's homes in Qwaqwa and Gazankulu, a place of safety in Kwazulu and other facilities in the independent homelands

There was no school of industry for black youths in South Africa before, but there were four schools of industry in the self-governing and independent homelands — Sapa

New 'places of safety' for black youths

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

AN URGENT programme to eliminate backlogs in facilities for black youths who were either awaiting trial or in need of care was announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Sam de Beer

He said two new schools of industry at Simondium near Paarl and Kinross in the Transvaal as well as a reform school at Rawsonville near Worcester which would accommodate about 200 people each, would be established on July 1.

A further nine places of safety for black youths in different parts of the country will become available during the year.

Mr De Beer told a press conference yesterday that the establishment of these centres, which would accommodate about 2 300 children, was the first phase of the government's programme to eliminate backlogs with the aim of providing equal treatment for all children in need of care.

The programme follows an investigation by an inter-departmental task group under Mr De Beer's chairmanship.

"We are dealing with youths who are referred to schools of industry or reform schools by the courts.

"We are not dealing with young people who are being held in terms of the emergency regulations or those being held for security offences," Mr De Beer said.

"We are aware that in any society there are unfortunate children who, as a result of, for instance, economic, social and environmental conditions beyond their control, have become derailed.

"Clearly, such children deserve spe-

cial care and attention. Each is a unique individual and is entitled to our very best efforts and support to become a worthy member of society," Mr De Beer said.

"Facilities no longer used by the South African Prisons Service were acquired for each school."

There were previously three places of safety and 10 registered children's homes for black children in South Africa, three places of safety in trust areas, children's homes in QwaQwa and Gazankulu, a place of safety in KwaZulu and other facilities in the independent homelands.

Not welfare

The new places of safety would be established at Motherwell (Port Elizabeth) for 30 babies and toddlers, Enkuselweni (Port Elizabeth) for 96 youths up to the age of 18, Koelenhof (Western Cape) for 140 youths, Galashewe (Kimberley) for 100 youths, Durban for toddlers and youths, Mangaung (Bloemfontein) for 390 babies, toddlers and youths, Tsosoloso (Pretoria) for 220 youths, Ogies for 250 youths and Klerksdorp for 150 youths.

The places of safety would accommodate children awaiting trial or who had been referred to reform school or a school of industries. Those being held in custody in terms of an order by a child care commissioner pending an investigation into their domestic circumstances would also be accommodated.

Asked what the government was doing about the shortage of children's homes for black people, Mr De Beer said the welfare function was not the responsibility of the Department of Education and Training but the responsibility of the provincial administrations, which were investigating the situation and making facilities available.

PRISONS

Crowds of convicts

South African prisons were overcrowded by an average of 21% at the end of last year, according to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

In a written reply tabled in parliament to a question by PFP justice spokesman David Dalling, Coetsee said the daily average prison population in December last year was 103 200. The country's 134 prisons were built to accommodate 84 802 people.

However, overcrowding in prisons appears to be easing. In December 1986, SA's prisons were 35% overpopulated and in December 1985 the figure was 39%. Two years earlier, in December 1983, overcrowding was set officially at 41%.

Coetsee's latest information shows that 46 prisons were more than 50% overcrowded and 38 had more than 60% of their planned capacity.

The worst overcrowding was at Pollsmoor Maximum in Cape Town (95%), Victor Verster Maximum in Paarl (93%), Victor Verster Medium B (89%), Victor Verster Medium A (83%), Grootvlei Maximum in the OFS (99%), Leeuwkop Maximum near Johannesburg (83%), Baviaanspoort Medium near Pretoria (82%) and Pietermaritzburg Medium B (88%).

Coetsee said overcrowding in prisons is a "relative concept."

"The accommodation figure for South African prisons is determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained. Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this gives rise to the fact that a large number of prisoners mainly work outside the prison during the day.

"Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. In view thereof, overcrowding is not such an unmanageable phenomenon," he said.

Coetsee said prisoners are also transferred between prisons to accommodate influxes, and a system of "stacked beds" has led to a more efficient use of available space. He

FINANCIAL MAIL APRIL 8 1988

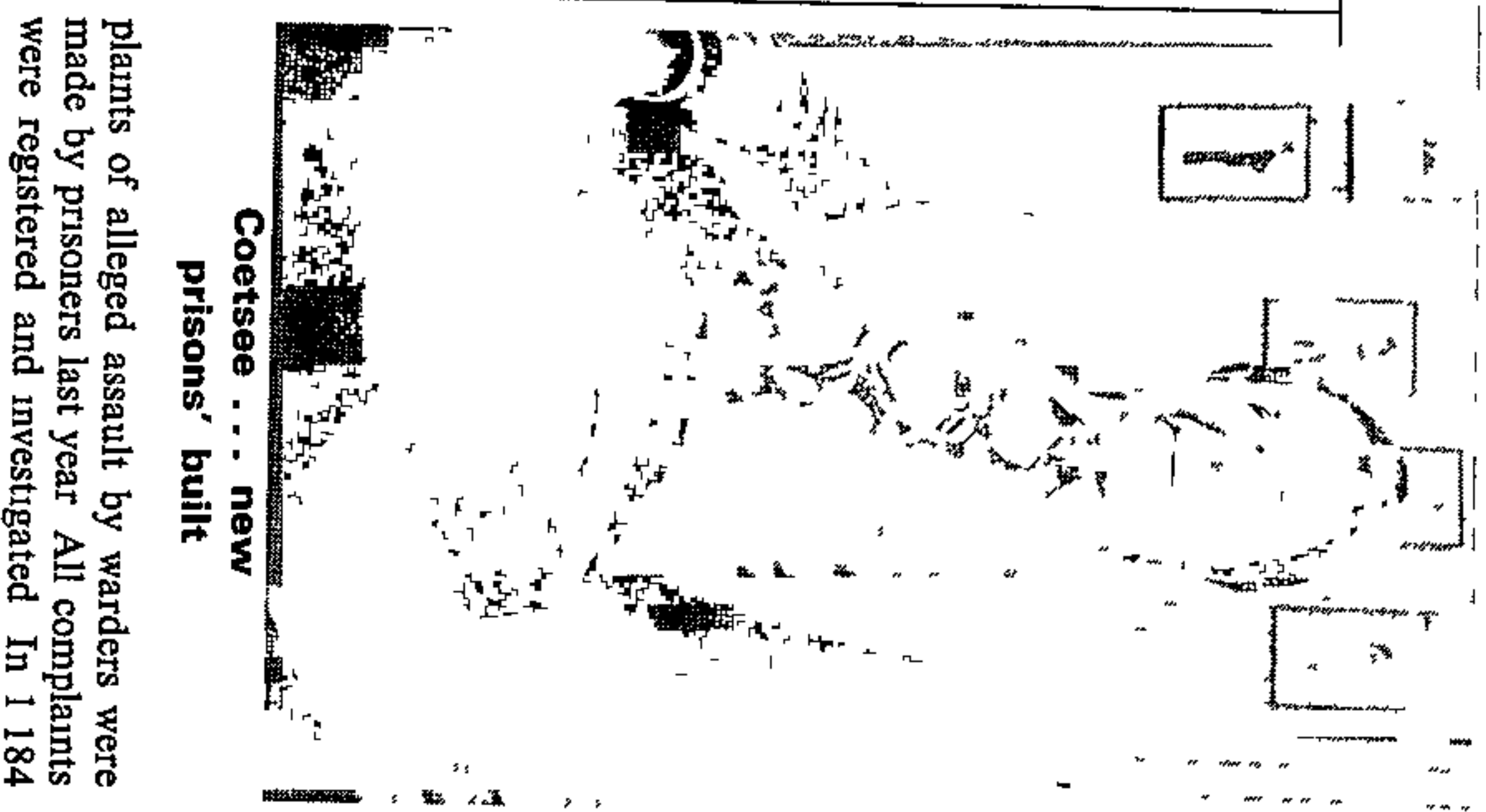
pointed out that in a number of regions where overcrowding is a problem, new prisons or additions are being built or are planned.

Government has budgeted R89,8m in the coming year for work on new prisons or additions and alterations to existing complexes. The total estimated completion cost of projects already approved is R622m.

Of the people in prison at the end of last year, 33 995 were serving sentences of between two and five years, 21 416 from five to 10 years, 9 503 from six months to two years, 6 683 from 10 to 20 years, 4 295 indeterminate sentences, 4 292 up to six months, 985 longer than 20 years and imprisonment for life. There were 338 who were psychopaths, State President's patients, awaiting corporal punishment, serving periodical imprisonment, or had been condemned to death. There were also 21 674 awaiting trial prisoners.

In reply to a separate question, Coetsee told Dalling that in the 1986-1987 financial year, the unit cost per prisoner per day was R11,29.

In reply to related questions by the PFP's Helen Suzman, Coetsee said 1 769 com-



Coetsee . . . new prisons' built

plaints of alleged assault by warders were made by prisoners last year. All complaints were registered and investigated. In 1 184

cases "no substance could be found after thorough investigation to institute charges against any member of the Prisons Service." Of the remainder, 95 were referred to the SAP for further investigation, 388 were dealt with at departmental hearings in terms of the Prisons Act and 102 are still being investigated.

Of the cases referred to the SAP, 14 members of the Prisons Service were charged and found guilty in 11 cases and five members were found not guilty in five cases. The Attorney General (AG) refused to prosecute in 55 cases involving 101 members. In 24 cases involving 26 members, SAP investigations are still underway or the AG's decision is still pending.

In the departmental trials in terms of the Prisons Act, 144 members were convicted on 136 charges, 198 members were acquitted on 187 charges and 65 charges involving 72 members have not been finalised.

Coetsee also disclosed that last year, nine members of the Prisons Service were seriously injured by prisoners and 99 slightly injured in assaults by prisoners. In addition, nine prisoners were killed by fellow inmates and 1 030 were injured.

AREA D: Harrismith

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Recruitment of personnel: amount spent

356 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications

What amount was spent in the 1986/87 financial year on (a) advertising and (b) publicity for the recruitment of personnel for the Post Office?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) R28 889, and

(b) R26 164

Prison sentences: persons under 18 years

466 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

(a) How many persons under the age of 18 years were serving prison sentences on (i) 30 June 1987 and (ii) 1 January 1988 and (b) in which prisons were these persons serving sentences?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) and (ii)

30 June 1987 — 814

31 December 1987 — 623

(b) 30 June 1987

Allandale

Klein Drakenstein

Malmesbury

Paarl

Riebeeck West

Staat van Paardeberg

Voorberg

Barberton Male

Lydenburg

Bavaanspoort Maximum

Bavaanspoort Medium

Louis Trichardt Male

Louis Trichardt Female

Pietersburg Male

Tzaneen

Bethal Male

Standerton Medium B

Volkstrust

Bloemfontein Male

Groovlei Maximum

Wepener

Brandvlei Medium

Caledon

Heiderstroom Maximum

Heiderstroom Medium

Durban Female

Durban Medium C

Durban Medium B

Durban Medium A

Verulam

Beaufort West

George Male

Oudshoorn

Unondale

Victoria West

Burgersdorp

Dordrecht

Goedemoed Medium A

Middelburg (Cape) Male

Middelburg (Cape) Female

Groenpunt Maximum

Groenpunt Medium

Sasolburg

Verenging Male

Johannesburg Medium B

Johannesburg Medium C

Johannesburg Female

Krugersdorp Male

Hopetown

Upington Male

De Aar

Richmond (Cape)

Potchefstroom

Rysmervult

Bethlehem

Kroonstad Female

Hartsmith

Ventersburg

Leeuwkop Maximum

Leeuwkop Medium B

Modderbee

Heidelburg Female

Fort Beaufort

King William's Town

East London Medium A

East London Female

Queenstown

Matatiele

New Hanover

Pietermaritzburg Medium A	Helderstroon Medium
Pietermaritzburg Female	Helderstroon Maximum
Pollsmoor Maximum	Durban Female
Pollsmoor Medium A	Durban Medium C
Pollsmoor Female	Durban Medium B
Grahamstown Male	Durban Medium A
J C Steyn	Veralam
Patense	Beaufort West
Port Elizabeth Male	George Male
St Albans Medium	Oudtshoorn
St Albans Maximum	Unondale
Pretoria Female	Goedemoed Medium A
Pretoria Central	Middelburg (Cape) Male
Voortrekkerhoogte	Middelburg (Cape) Female
Robben Island Medium	Groenpunt Maximum
Bien Donne	Groenpunt Medium
Koelenhof	Sasolburg
Victor Verster Maximum	Vereeniging Male
Victor Verster Medium B	Johannesburg Medium B
Victor Verster Medium A	Krugersdorp Female
Dundee	Krugersdorp Male
Newcastle	Barkly West
Waterval Medium B	Kimberley Male
Waterval Medium A	Kimberley Female
Ladysmith (Natal)	Uppington Male
Eshowe	De Aar
Middelburg (Transvaal)	Colesberg
Witbank Male	Lichtenburg
Robertson	Potchefstroom
Springbok	Rysmerbult
Swellendam	Kroonstad Female
Warmbokveld	Harrismuth
Worcester Male	Leeuwkop Medium C
Worcester Female	Leeuwkop Medium B
	Modderbee
	Heidelberg Female
	Fort Beaufort
	King William's Town
	East London Medium A
	East London Medium B
	East London Female
	Queenstown
	Ixopo
	Pietermaritzburg Female
	Sevontein
	Pollsmoor Maximum
	Pollsmoor Medium A
	Pollsmoor Medium B
	Pollsmoor Female
	Cradock
	Grahamstown Male
	Grahamstown Female
	J C Steyn
	Patense
	Port Elizabeth Male

Somerset East	after release The following basic guidelines are followed
St Albans Medium	— The achievement of a certain level of education in order to facilitate adaptation into the community. In other words — acceptable norms and values must be acquired
Graaff-Reinet	— Education and training as the basis of the programme. Depending on the present level of education, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least 1 Std 4 qualification
Pretoria Female	— Meaningful utilization of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release.
Pretoria Central	— Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalization and in so doing prevent recidivism e.g. maintenance and strengthening of family ties
Pretoria Local	— The fulfilment of religious needs
Voortrekkerhoogte	— Healthy physical training and -care through physical training and -care
Bien Donne	
Koelenhof	
Victor Verster Maximum	
Victor Verster Medium B	
Victor Verster Medium A	
Waterval Medium B	
Waterval Medium A	
Glencoe Medium B Male	
Ladysmith (Natal)	
Empangeni	
Eshowe	
Belfast	
Middelburg (Transvaal)	
Witbank Male	
Obiqua	
Robertson	
Worcester Male	

Prisons for sentenced juveniles

The Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) provides for children and juveniles to be incarcerated in prisons under certain circumstances. This principle is applied world-wide and not only in South Africa. The standard rules for the treatment of prisoners which are subscribed to by South Africa, also incorporate the treatment of juveniles in prisons and lay down certain guidelines which were incorporated in the Prisons Act.

Prisons for sentenced juveniles were put into operation at the Leeuwkop Prison Command during 1986 and at Pollsmoor Prison Command during 1987. It is envisaged to extend this concept to other regions depending on needs and budget realities.

In regions which do not yet have separate prisons for sentenced juvenile prisoners, they are accommodated in separate sections or cells as far as possible, and depending on their needs, the available programmes are also offered to them as far as feasible.

Generally the intention with these programmes is to equip the juvenile for his successful reintegration into the community.

after release The following basic guidelines are followed

- The achievement of a certain level of education in order to facilitate adaptation into the community. In other words — acceptable norms and values must be acquired
- Education and training as the basis of the programme. Depending on the present level of education, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least 1 Std 4 qualification
- Meaningful utilization of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release.
- Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalization and in so doing prevent recidivism e.g. maintenance and strengthening of family ties
- The fulfilment of religious needs
- Healthy physical training and -care through physical training and -care

The honorable member is also referred to the press statements of Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education and Mr S J de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education of 15 August 1987 and 14 March 1988, respectively.

Telephone section: complaints

490 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

Whether the telephone section of his Department keeps a record of complaints received, if so, (a) into what categories do these complaints fall and (b) how many complaints in each of these categories were received in each of the latest specified five financial years for which information is available, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what procedure does his Department follow in monitoring the effectiveness of the telephone service?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Yes,

- (a) (i) subscribers equipment (telephones and installations at clients' premises),

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) A motion application regarding the incorporation of Botshabelo into Qwaqwa has been instituted in the Orange Free State Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Consultation of those concerned is part of the dispute. The matter is therefore *sub judice*.
- Subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.
- (b) No, formal consultations were not held with the residents of Ekangala.
- (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.

Consultation with the residents is not prescribed by section 1(2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971).

Death of Immanuel Shifidi, action against SADF-members

- *18 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence
- Whether any action is to be taken against the six members of the South African Defence Force charged pursuant to the death of Mr Immanuel Shifidi, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, (a) and (b) fall away.

Section 29, Internal Security Act: certain person detained

*19 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained by the Police on or about 21 March 1988 under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, if so, what is the name of this person,
- (2) whether this person was suspected of committing any offence or contravening any statutory provisions or regulations,
- (3) whether his detention has any bearing on the Police investigations regarding Mr Heinrich Johannes Grosskopf, if so,
- (4) whether he or any member of the South African Police had any reason to believe

that this person would not co-operate with the Police in the above investigations, if so, (a) on what information was this suspicion based and (b) who received this information,

- (5) whether any charges are to be laid or any other action is to be taken against this person, if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) under what statutory provisions or regulations, if not, when is it anticipated that he will be released?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes. The name which was furnished by the hon member.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) No, the co-operation of the person was not raised. His detention resulted from his alleged failure to report the presence of a trained ANC terrorist in the Republic to the South African Police in terms of section 54(4)(c) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (5) Not at this stage. The person was released on 30 March 1988.
- (a) to (c) Fall away.

Prisons Service: language policy with regard to letters

*20 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether it is the policy of the Prisons Service to reply in English to letters addressed to in that language, if not, why not,
- (2) whether persons employed in this Service are required to attain a certain standard of proficiency in the English language, if so, what standard, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes. Before an applicant is appointed in the service it is expected of him to be able to speak, read and write both official languages satisfactorily. When he is considered for further promotion language proficiency is also taken into account.

Mr Chairman, if the hon member has any specimen in his possession on which his question is based, I suggest that before he tenders it for the attention of the House, he should discuss it with me in private because there is obviously an individual involved and it is not our policy to confirm or support any language deficiencies.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, on a point of order. Earlier on during the course of questioning, the hon member for Parktown was asked to resume his seat because you considered that he was making a speech. May I ask whether in fact the hon the Minister's speech after [Interjections] he had in fact given his reply does not fall into the same category?

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I put the next question.

Booklet: *The Rape of Peace*

*21 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the South African Defence Force was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a booklet entitled "The Rape of Peace"; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing the booklet, (c) what was the total cost incurred by the Defence Force in this regard, (d) (i) how many copies of the booklet were printed and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

Booklet: *The Rape of Peace*

*22 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry

Whether the Bureau for Information was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a booklet entitled "The Rape of Peace"; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing the booklet, (c) what was the total cost incurred by the Bureau in this regard, (d) (i) how many copies of the booklet were printed and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed.

†THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY

No.

(a) to (d) (i) and (ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Ciskei/RSA: consultations about permanent residence to certain person

*23 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether there were any consultations between the Government of Ciskei and the South African Government on the granting of permanent residence to a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, what is the name of the person concerned,
- (2) whether, at the time of these consultations, the South African Government was aware of this person's criminal record, if so,
- (3) whether he and/or his representatives gave any advice to the Government of Ciskei in this regard, if so,
- (4) whether he will disclose particulars of the advice so given, if not, why not, if so, what was the purport of this advice,
- (5) whether any persons made representations through the South African Government to the Government of Ciskei regarding this application for permanent residence, if so, who?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No.
- (2), (3), (4) fall away.
- (5) No.

Own Affairs

Clarendon Gardens, East London: sale of land to developers

*1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether the Cape Education Department has given any consideration to selling a piece of land in East London to the developers of the Clarendon Gardens complex, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) (i) where is this land situated and (ii) what is the extent thereof and (d) for what purpose was the land being used,
- (2) whether a decision has been taken regard

mes or time-sharing interests The use of occupation of fixed property with regard to share-block or property time-sharing schemes by non-Whites in White areas is controlled by other legislation which falls outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Trade and Industry

Printing contracts awarded to Printech

839 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations, if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned.
- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender, if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by the Defence Force in respect of each of these contracts, if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract,
- (3) whether the Defence Force subsidizes any publications published by the above companies, if so, (a) which publications and (b) (i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case,
- (4) what total amount was spent by the Defence Force in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) SA Communication Security Agency Cryptographic Instructions 500 Printech
- SA Emergency Communication Guide 2 000 Printech
- (2) Yes, (a) and (b) fall away

Blankets — Two blankets per prisoner, which can be increased during cold climatic conditions according to need

Bedspreads — One per female prisoner and normally also one per hospital patient Male prisoners are usually not issued with bedspreads

Sleeping mats — Prisoners who do not sleep on beds, sleep on two or more sleeping mats of which at least one must preferably be fabricated from felt due to the softness of the product As was already mentioned, the number of mats can be increased during cold climatic conditions according to need

Prisoners: bedding

856 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice

*No amount was paid out in 1987, because the contract was only completed in 1988

With reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 1 March 1988, (a) how many of each of the items of bedding provided to prisoners are issued to each prisoner and (b) how thick are the (i) sisal and (ii) felt mats that are provided to certain prisoners?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) Having regard to the local circumstances at each prison, the following items of bedding are issued to each individual prisoner, under normal circumstances,
 - Bed — One per prisoner
 - Mattress — One per prisoner
 - Pillows and pillowcases — One of each per prisoner
 - Sheets — Two per prisoner who

Force sold any redundant naval vessels recently, if so, (a) when and (b) what vessels,

(2) whether these vessels were dismantled prior to being sold, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) and (b) The SAS PRETORIA, SAS NAUTILLUS and P1558 were sold on 17 August 1987 and the P1554 on 23 March 1988 The SAS NAUTILLUS and P1558 have since been returned by the owner and the sale was cancelled
- (2) Yes, prior to the sale The new owner of the SAS PRETORIA requested that a 40/60 Mk 3 cannon be made available to him for exhibition purposes A spiked cannon was supplied on loan, after permission had been obtained from the Treasury

National Road Fund, funds used

940 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether funds of the National Road Fund were used for purposes other than the maintenance and construction of national roads during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) for what purposes and (b) what amounts, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Yes, in accordance with the provisions of the National Roads Act, 1971 (Act No 54 of 1971)

(a) and (b) The honourable member is for the sake of completeness referred to the Financial Statements of the National Road Fund as published in the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport and of the National Transport Commission for the 1984/85, 1985/86 and 1986/87 financial years which were tabled in Parliament and wherein the required information has been published in detail

45 791 prison beds CAPL-Emk 15/4/88
(253)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A total of 45 791 beds were in use in South African prisons, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday in a written reply to a question from Mr Jan van Eck (Ind Claremont)

Massive overcrowding in South African jails

PARLIAMENT — South Africa's prisons were overpopulated by 33,9 percent by mid-year last year, the Department of Justice said in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

There was a daily average of 114 098 prisoners during 1986/87

A total of 18 committed suicide during this period

A total of 52 were detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act

Some 15 462 prisoners received psychological services — an increase of 26 percent compared to the previous year

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Parliament and Politics

SA's prisons 'overcrowded'

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA's prisons are heavily overcrowded — by more than a third of their total capacity, according to the annual report of the Department of Justice

The average daily population of the prisons is estimated at 114 000

And Mrs Helen Suzman, a spokeswoman for the PFP, said the grossly overcrowded prisons were a sad reflection of the overall position in South African society

"Countries with far greater populations than ours have pro-rata a far smaller daily average prison population, which is astonishing," she said

Tabled in Parliament yesterday, the report said that on June 30 last year there was accommodation for 84 854 prisoners, but that on average there were about 30 000 extra prisoners.

"Overpopulation" amounted to 33,9%, which Mrs Suzman described as "alarming" She said it would result in increasing difficulty in the control of prisoners

Re-integration interrupted

Political Staff

THE country's weak economy is disrupting the Prisons Service's re-integration programme for prisoners

"The availability of accommodation, a job and a sympathetic attitude on the part of society towards the released prisoner are naturally all prerequisites for successful integration into the community," said the annual report of the Department of Justice, tabled in Parliament yesterday

The free education programme for black prisoners had been extended from 11 to 34 prisons involving 1 009 prisoners

DD 274/88

SA prisons overcrowded

253

Political correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's prisons, with a daily, average population of 114 000, are heavily overcrowded by more than a third of their total capacity, according to the annual report of the Department of Justice.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman, said "The grossly overcrowded prisons are a sad reflection on the overall position in South African society.

"Countries with far greater populations than ours have pro-rata a far smaller daily average prison population, which is astonishing"

The report tabled in Parliament said that at June 30 last year there was accommodation for 84 854 prisoners but that on average there were about 30 000 extra prisoners.

Overpopulation amounted to 33,9 per cent, which Mrs Suzman described as "alarming" and said it would result in increasing difficulty in controlling prisoners.

The report said "analysis shows that there is a higher level of

occupation in respect of accommodation for certain categories of prisoners, such as unsentenced prisoners, and a lower level of occupation than average in respect of, for example, prison hospitals"

Available accommodation had increased by 911 units in the year under review and there was an ongoing policy of "deconcentration" to spread prisoners more evenly in available accommodation.

Certain premises were also being converted into cell accommodation where possible.

There were 963 escapes during the year under review which was 44 fewer than the previous year.

However, of these, only 198 were from prison institutions while 718 were from work teams outside prison and 47 while being escorted during transfers.

In the 10 year period up to June 1987, the number of escapes had halved while the daily average prison population had increased to 114 098.

Violence renounced

Political Staff

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday that 45 people who had been serving sentences for crimes against the security of the state were released last year

Mr Coetsee, replying to a question by Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton) five of these people were released as a result of President P W Botha's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounced violence

195 prison deaths in '87

Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday that 195 prisoners died in jail last year, 32 of them from unnatural causes

Mr Coetsee said 20 of those, who died from unnatural causes, were black and had died from assaults by fellow prisoners and suicide.

Nine prisons 80% overcrowded

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Nine of South Africa's prisons were more than 80% overcrowded on December 31 last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday in written reply to a question from Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton)

Among them were Grootvlei Maximum, where overcrowding stood at 99,2%, and Pollsmoor Maximum, where overcrowding was 95%

Mr Coetsee said, however, that overpopulation of prisons was "a relative concept".

The highest standards of hygiene and health were maintained, everything was done to keep prisoners productively occupied and many prisoners worked mainly outside during the day

They also had access to spacious courtyards and "ample opportunity" for outdoor recreation

"In view thereof, overcrowding as such is not an unmanageable phenomenon"

According to these norms the country's prisons could accommodate 84 802 people The daily average for December last year had been 103 200

Mr Coetsee listed 134 prisons where there was overcrowding as at December 31, ranging from 0,4% at Losperfontein in the Northern Transvaal, to Grootvlei's 99,2%

Other prisons with overcrowding higher than 80% were the three that made up the Victor Verster complex, with rates of 83,4%, 89,6% and 93,6%, Worcester Male with 84,5%; Leeuwkop Maximum with 83,2%, Baviaanspoort Medium with 82,6% and Maritzburg Medium B at 88,7% — Sapa

camphor
irons and
Silverware
nouveau
Victorian
idle, Dutch
saucepan,
Kashmiri,
Imari, etc
amp, silver
Rhedder,
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TO START

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RADIO

CAPE TOWN — The daily average of prisoners in South African prisons was 193 200 — nearly 20 000 more than the number which can be accommodated, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday

He also revealed that 32 prisoners died of unnatural causes in 1987

Replying to a written question from the MP for Sandton, Mr Dave Dalling, the Minister said South African jails could hold 84 802 prisoners

Mr Coetsee said that while the prisons were overpopulated this was a "relative concept"

The minister said the accommodation figures for South African prisons was determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of health and hygiene were maintained

He said everything possible was done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this gave rise

to the situation that a large number mainly worked outside the prison during the day

Prisoners also had access to courtyards and ample opportunity was given for outdoor recreation which means that overcrowding was not such an "unmanageable problem"

Attention was, however, continually given to the problem

In reply to a question by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP, Parktown), the minister said that 195 prisoners died in jail in 1987

Thirty-two of these had died of unnatural causes, he revealed

Mr Coetsee said 20 of those who died from unnatural causes were

253 D/D 18/3/88
MR COETSEE
SA jails crowded

black and had died from assaults by fellow prisoners and suicide

The six coloured and six white prisoners, who died from unnatural causes, all died from assaults by fellow prisoners and suicide

Mr Coetsee said 32 post-mortems were performed in respect of the prisoners who died from unnatural deaths

The 120 black pris-

oners who died from natural causes died of heart diseases, lung diseases and cancer, while death of 31 prisoners of other races was caused by cancer and heart diseases

Twelve white prisoners died from heart diseases

"As far as natural deaths are concerned, post-mortems are also conducted when, in the opinion of the medical

practitioner involved, any uncertainty exists as to the exact cause of death

"During 1987, 92 such post-mortems were performed"

Answering another question from Mr Dalling, Mr Coetsee said 45 people who had been serving time for security crimes were released last year

He said five of these were released as a result of President P W Botha's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounced violence

"The fact that they renounced violence was an important factor which was considered, together with individual circumstances and all other relevant factors which are normally taken into account"

In reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), Mr Coetsee said no people under the age of 18 were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the state, but 623 people under of age of 18 were serving sentences for other crimes

He added that 308 people above the age of 18 were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the state

210 under-16s were in jail waiting or serving

CAPE TIMES 19/3/81 Political Staff 253

THERE WERE 210 children of 15 years and under in prison awaiting trial or sentence, or serving a sentence, on December 31 last year, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

The figures do not include those detained in terms of the emergency regulations.

Of those unsentenced or awaiting trial 114 were black, 73 coloured and one was Asian, while 17 of those serving time were black and five coloured.

Replying to a written question from the MP for Sandton Mr Dave Dalling, the minister said there were also 995 youths of 16 and 17 years of age in the custody of the Prisons Department.

Of the 394 awaiting sentence or trial, 269 were black, 122 coloured, two white and one was Asian.

Of those sentenced, 397 were black, 196 coloured, six white and two Asian.

Of 6 277 youths of 18 and 19 in prison at the end of last year awaiting trial or sentence, 1 716 were black, 421 coloured, 40 white and five Asian.

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627

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH 1988

628

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Detainees: hunger strikes

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419 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any detainees have gone on hunger strikes since 1 February 1987, if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) in what prisons, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions were the hunger strikers being held and (d) what action was taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a) and (b) It occurs from time to time that prisoners, including emergency regulation detainees to whom the honourable member is possibly referring and as to whom he is probably seeking more information, refuse to eat. In some cases it is indicated to be the start of a so-called hunger strike, but then food is taken at the next meal-time. In other cases meals are refused at successive meal times while other food-stuffs, bought with private cash and in the possession of the detainees, are eaten. This process, with all its variations may be repeated by one detainee or groups on several occasions within a few days and are mostly undertaken on an obviously orchestrated basis.

I have informed the honourable member in reply to Oral Question No 25 of 2 June 1987, that statistics of so-called hunger strikes by detainees are not kept centrally and can only be obtained and processed with a considerable manpower input. By means of a country-wide survey specially undertaken to enable me to reply to this question, it was ascertained that emergency regulation detainees were involved in 15 such incidents between 1 February 1987 and 31 December 1987 at the following prisons

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

629

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH 1988

630

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) No, no member of the South African Prisons Service was killed by prisoners during 1987

(i) and (ii) fall away

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii)

Handwritten number 253 in a circle.

Nine (9) members of the South African Prisons Service were seriously injured by prisoners during 1987 at the prisons mentioned below and a further 99 members received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults by prisoners

- Bien Donne
- Sasolburg
- Umondale
- Victor Verster Medium A
- Witbank Male

(2) (a) Yes

(i) and (ii)

All deaths in prisons, where a medical practitioner is unable to certify that the prisoner died as a result of natural causes, are dealt with in terms of Section 86 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (No 8 of 1959)

During 1987, 9 prisoners were killed by fellow prisoners at the following prisons

- Bethlehem
- Goedemoed Medium B
- Greytown
- Kroonstad Medium A
- Kroonstad Medium B
- Malmesbury
- Pollsmoor Maximum
- Vereeniging Male

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii)

The South African Prisons Service regards every complaint of an alleged assault, no matter how petty in a serious light. Prisoners are daily given the opportunity to lodge any complaints or requests, and preventive measures, for example the re-allocation of sleeping quarters or working places, are instituted should it appear that there is reason to believe that a prisoner is threatened

In the case of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in a complaints register and/or a register of injuries and besides the necessary medical treatment which may be administered or prescribed by the medical officer, a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault is instituted. Where such complaint is substantiated suitable action is taken in terms of Prisons Regulation 99 in the case of minor assaults, while complaints of serious assault are reported to the South African Police without delay for investigation in order that the legal process may take its normal course

In total 1 030 prisoners were injured in such a manner as a result of assault by fellow prisoners in the following prisons, that they had to be referred to prison hospitals or hospitals outside prisons.

- Allandale
- Hawegwa
- Paarl
- Staart van Paardeberg
- Barberton Medium A
- Barberton Medium B
- Barberton Maximum
- Nelspruit Male
- Bayaanspoort Maximum
- Louis Trichardt Male
- Pietersburg Male
- Bethal Male
- Geluk
- Bloemfontein Male
- Groovier Medium
- Wanburg

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Brandvlei Maximum	Estcourt
Caledon	Port Shepstone
Helderstroom Medium	Pollsmoor Maximum
Slanger	Pollsmoor Female
Durban Medium A	Cradock
Durban Medium B	Grahamstown Female
Durban Medium C	Patensie
Durban Female	Port Elizabeth Male
George Male	St Albans Medium
Umondale	St Albans Maximum
Victoria-West	Graaff-Reinet
Goedemoed Medium A	Lospertfontein
Goedemoed Medium B	Pretoria Local
Middelburg (Cape) Male	Pretoria Maximum
Groenpunt Medium	Pretoria Central
Groenpunt Maximum	Pretoria Female
Sasolburg	Voorrekerhoogte
Vereeniging Male	Walvis Bay
Vereeniging Female	Robben Island
Johannesburg Medium C	Koelenhof
Johannesburg Female	Simondium
Kandasput	Victor Verster Medium A
Douglas Male	Victor Verster Medium B
Hopetown	Victor Verster Maximum
Kuruman	Waterval Medium A
De Aar	Waterval Medium B
Colesberg	Ladysmith (Natal)
Potchefstroom Male	Middelburg (Tvl)
Rustenburg Male	Witbank Male
Wolmaransstad	Woestalleen
Bethlehem	Dwaarsrivier
Frankfort	Obiqua
Hennenman	Rawsonville
Kroonstad Medium A	Warmbokveld
Kroonstad Medium B	Worcester Male
Kroonstad Female	Zonderwater Medium
Ventersburg	Zonderwater Open
Virginia Male	
Leeuwkop Medium A	
Leeuwkop Medium B	
Leeuwkop Medium C	
Leeuwkop Maximum	
Heidelberg Male	
Modderbee	
Nigel	
King William's Town	
East London Medium A	
Pietermaritzburg Medium A	
Seventein	

Prisoners: charges of assault against prison war-

dens

473 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any charges of assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1987, if so, how many charges,
- (2) whether departmental inquiries were held into these charges, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,

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(3) whether any persons were convicted, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes, a total of 1 769 complainants of alleged assault was received and registered

(2) Yes

The South African Prisons Service regards every complaint of an alleged assault on a prisoner by a member of the Prisons Service, no matter how petty, in a very serious light. In terms of the Standing Prisons Service Orders, every complaint of alleged assault is registered in the appropriate register and properly investigated by the Commanding Officer.

Likewise, the assault on personnel by prisoners is also not tolerated and offenders are strictly dealt with.

In respect of 1 184 of the complainants of alleged assault on prisoners by members, no substance could be found after thorough investigation to institute charges against any member of the Prisons Service. Of the remaining 585 complainants a total of 95 was referred to the South African Police for further investigation while 388 complainants resulted in departmental hearings in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(hh) read with Section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act no 8 of 1959). The remaining 102 complainants are still being investigated.

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

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

144 Members were found guilty on 136 charges

198 Members were found not guilty on 187 charges

65 Charges involving 72 members are still in the process of finalization

Complainants investigated by the South African Police

14 Members were found guilty in 11 cases

5 Members were found not guilty in 5 cases

The Attorney-General refused to prosecute

cutie in 55 cases involving 101 members
In 24 cases involving 26 members the outcome of the Police investigation or the Attorney-General's decision is not yet available

Interest rates charged by financial institutions

530 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether interest rates of between 28 and 32 per cent were charged in the recent past by financial institutions in the Republic, if so, (a) when, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions and (c) on whose authority,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the charging of such interest rates?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Information concerning the interest rates determined for individual clients by banks and other financial institutions with regard to a variety of credit and loan transactions, is confidential and not available to the Reserve Bank.

Interest rates are determined in the market in accordance with the general economic and liquidity situation. Factors which influence interest rates on specific credit transactions are the amount and type of credit involved, the creditworthiness of the client and the available security. Competition among institutions ensures that lending rates reflect the availability of credit and the market conditions prevailing at the time.

Intervention by the authorities in the determination of lending rates is very limited. In this regard the most important contribution, with a view to preventing the exploitation of the public, is the setting of maximum rates that institutions may charge. It must be stressed that only maximum rates are set and that no indication is given as to the rate which should be charged. As from 4 December 1987 these rates, which are determined in terms of the Usury Act, are as follows

Any loan or credit transaction up to and including an amount of R4 000—23 per cent

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH 1988

Howard

panies, if so, (a) which publications and (b)(i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case,

- (4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

- (1) No

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

- (2) Falls away

- (3) No

- (3) (a) and (b) Fall away

- (4) Falls away

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

843 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (1) Whether the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations, if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned,

- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender, if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by this Department in respect of each of these contracts, if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract,

- (3) whether this Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies, if so, (a) which publications and (b)(i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case,

- (4) what total amount was spent by this Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

- (1) No

- (1) (a) (b) and (c) falls away

- (2) Falls away

- (3) No

- (3) (a) (b) (i) and (ii) falls away

- (4) Falls away

Own Affairs

Cape Town, accommodation units for aged Whites

43 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works

How many accommodation units for aged White persons were built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOUSING AND WORKS

80

Technikon, Vanderbylpark students

96 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

- (a) What total number of students is studying at present at the technikon situated at Vanderbylpark, (b) how many of these pupils are (i) Blacks, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Whites, (c) what is the name of this technikon and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) 2 796 students,

- (b) (i) 63 students,

- (ii) 2 students,

- (iii) 71 students,

- (iv) 2 660 students,

- (c) Vaal Triangle Technikon,

- (d) 31 March 1987

Vaal River campus, PUCHO students enrolled

97 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH 1988

Howard

- (a) How many persons are enrolled as students at the Vaal River campus of the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys at present, (b) how many of these students are (i) Blacks, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Whites and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) and (b) This information is not available. The SAPSE-information returns which are annually submitted by the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys provide information for the University as a whole and not for the separate campuses,

- (c) falls away

1 769 assault charges laid by prisoners

CRF 7/11/88 24/3/88 253

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A TOTAL of 1 769 charges of alleged assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1987, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday

In respect of 1 184 of the complaints, no substance could be found, after thorough investigation, to institute charges against members of the prisons service, Mr Coetsee said in reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton)

Of the remaining 585 complaints, 95 were referred to the police for further investigation while 388 complaints resulted in departmental hearings in terms of prison regulations

The remaining 102 complaints were still being investigated

In the case of formal charges, a total of 144 members were found guilty on 136 charges and 198 members were found not guilty on 187 charges Sixty-five charges, involving 72 members, were still in the process of finalization

In the case where complaints were investigated by police, 14 members were found guilty in 11 cases and five members were found not guilty in five cases The Attorney-General refused to prosecute in 56 cases, involving 101 members

In 24 cases, involving 26 members, the outcome of the police investigation or the Attorney-General's decision was not yet available, Mr Coetsee said

Mr Coetsee said in response to another question from Mrs Suzman that no members of the prisons service were killed by prisoners during 1987



- (g) (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away
- (iii) (aa) Falls away
- (bb) Falls away

Funds for additional swimming facilities

69 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing

Whether, since his reply to Question No 46 on 27 July 1987, his Department has allocated, or intends to allocate, funds for the provision of additional swimming facilities for (a) Phoenix, (b) Chatsworth, (c) Lenasia, (d) Newlands West and (e) Benoni, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) what amount, (iii) for what specified facilities, and (iv) when is it anticipated that building operations will (aa) commence and (bb) be completed, in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

- (a) No
- (b) No
- (c) No
- (d) No
- (e) No

No applications have been received

- (a) (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away
- (iii) Falls away
- (iv) (aa) Falls away
- (bb) Falls away

- (b) (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away
- (iii) Falls away
- (iv) (aa) Falls away
- (bb) Falls away

- (c) (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away
- (iii) Falls away
- (iv) (aa) Falls away
- (bb) Falls away

Phoenix, funds for sports stadium

70 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing

Whether his Department has allocated or intends to allocate funds for the provision of a sports stadium in Phoenix, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) what amount, (c) when is it anticipated that building operations will (i) commence and (ii) be completed and (d) what facilities will be provided at this sports stadium?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away
- (c) (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away
- (d) Falls away

No application has been received

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away
- (c) (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away
- (d) Falls away

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Detainees hunger strikes

281 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any detainees went on hunger strikes in 1986 and 1987, respectively, if so, (a) how many, (b) in what police station cells, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions were the hunger strikers being held and (d) what action was taken as a result.

(2) whether any detainees had to be hospitalized or receive medical treatment as a result of having been on hunger strikes during these years, if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the outcome of the treatment and (c) in terms of what statutory provision was each being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) It sometimes happen that detainees refuse to eat. In some cases it is indicative of the start of a so-called hunger strike, but then food is eaten at the following meal-time. In other cases meals are refused at successive meal-times. It also happens that these detainees eat foodstuff which they buy or receive from visitors and then they do not eat the meals which are supplied. This process can occur in various forms and can within a period of several days, be repeated on more than one occasion. Accurate statistics of such incidents cannot be kept, therefore the requested information is not furnished.

(c) In terms of the Emergency Regulations

(d) In cases where a detainee indicates that he is commencing with a hunger

strike or when it is noticed by the staff, action is taken in accordance with internationally accepted practices. In this regard I refer the honourable member to paragraph (d) of the reply of my colleague, the Minister of Justice to written question 419 dated 23 March 1988

(2) Yes

(a) 7 persons

(b) Their hospitalization was a preventive measure. They were not treated, but on their own accord started eating again after the respective district surgeons had pointed out to them the dangers of a hunger strike.

(c) In terms of the Emergency Regulations

National budget on education for Blacks, amounts spent

679 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid +

What amounts were spent from the national budget on education for Blacks in the (a) Republic and (b) self-governing territories in each of the latest specified eight financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a)	1979/80	R133 350 941
	1980/81	R188 111 460
	1981/82	R379 854 297
	1982/83	R332 248 033
	1983/84	R420 538 412
	1984/85	R531 955 871
	1985/86	R729 498 464
	1986/87	R1 015 764 297

(b) The figures for the specified financial years are not readily available in this Department

Note
Amounts given are only in respect of the expenditure on the vote Education and Training as the expenditure of other departments in respect of education for Blacks is unknown

closure of the teachers' colleges in Paarl or Wellington, if so, (a) who were the members of the deputation, (b) on whose behalf did they come to see him and (c) what was their request to him,

(2) whether as a result he was directly or indirectly involved in the decision to close the Paarl Teachers' College,

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

†THE STATE PRESIDENT

(1) to (3)

I was approached in this regard, but I indicated that the matter is an own affair in terms of the Constitution Act and that I could consequently only act on the advice of the Ministers' Council concerned

Bureau for State Security/State Security Council: sponsoring of certain party

Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the State President

Whether the Bureau for State Security or the State Security Council sponsored a certain party, the name of which has been furnished to the State President's Office for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) to what extent and (d) what is the name of this party?

THE STATE PRESIDENT

(a), (b), (c) and (d)

I refer the hon member to the replies to questions on the same matter as answered by the then Prime Minister in Parliament on 6 and 9 August 1974

I abide by the answers then supplied and have no reason to deviate from them now

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the State President, is he aware that during the course of last month, by means of a letter to the *Financial Mail*, Chief Buthelez made the categorical statement that the Shaka Spear Party in opposition to him was sponsored by the then Bureau for State Security through their employee Francois Fouche?

THE STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, I am not aware of the statement, and in any case if the hon member has any information, he may

(3) Yes It is intended not to fund the approved formula in full Nor has it been possible to do so for some years

(4) No

New Questions:

Males/females awaiting execution

*1 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were awaiting execution in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

On 14 March 1988 six Black men and one Black woman were awaiting execution while the cases of the rest were still in various stages of the post sentence process, the largest group being involved in appeals

†Mr F J LEROUX Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know how many people have thus far been pardoned this year

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, the answer is five persons

Offences against security of State: life sentences

*2. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons are at present serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) 21

(b) 31 December 1987

Persons under 18 years awaiting trial

*3 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons under the age of 18 years were held awaiting trial in prisons on 31 December 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

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[Remainder of reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

Section 29 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) stipulates *inter alia* that a person under the age of eighteen years who is accused of having committed an offence shall, before his conviction, not be detained in a prison unless his detention is necessary and no suitable place of detention mentioned in the Child Care Act is available for his detention. In deciding as to the suitability of the place of detention, the nature of the offence with which a person is charged is taken into account, as well as age, sex, character, etc

A juvenile who is detained in terms of this section shall not be permitted to associate with a person over the age of twenty-one years who is in custody, provided that he may be permitted to associate with such a person in custody who has been charged jointly with him, if the head of the prison is of the opinion that such association will not be detrimental to him. An awaiting trial woman under the age of eighteen years is placed in the care of a woman

All persons awaiting trial or sentence are segregated from sentenced and other categories of unsentenced prisoners as far as possible and association between prisoners awaiting trial or sentence are restricted to a minimum in order to prevent collusion or conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice

The honourable member is also referred to the press statements of Mr F W De Klerk, Minister of National Education and Mr S J de Beer, Deputy-Minister of Education of 15 August 1987 and 14 March 1988 respectively

Release of Mr Govan Mbeki from jail: international press conference

*4 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Deputy Minister of Information

Whether the Bureau for Information arranged an international press conference for Mr Govan Mbeki upon his release from jail, if so, (a) at what total cost to the State and (b) on whose authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

Yes, to ensure orderly coverage of this sensitive and newsworthy event

(a) No special costs were incurred

(R Million)

Framework of multi-year adjustment programmes. Further information on these programmes as well as the issuing of guarantees is contained in a speech delivered by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on 17 June 1987 as reported in columns 1639 to 1645 of the House of Assembly Hansard No 5 (15 to 19 June) of 1987	1987/88			
	T	B	V	C
To be guaranteed overdraft facilities/loans	190 000	100 000	62 000	188 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Strikes/discontinuances of work

38 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) How many (a) strikes as defined in section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, and (b) discontinuances of work reportable in terms of section 65A of the said Act took place in 1987,

- (2) how many (a) (i) recognition and (ii) other agreements have been filed with his Department in terms of section 31A of this Act since 1 September 1984 and (b) *status quo* orders in terms of section 43 of the Act were (i) granted and (ii) refused by the Industrial Court in 1987?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) 1 025

- (b) 123

- (2) (a) (i) 241

- (ii) 1 502

- (b) (i) 147

- (ii) 210

Sites B/C in Khayelitsha: self-help facilities

224 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- Whether any self-help facilities aimed at improving properties in Sites B and C in Khayelitsha are being planned or in operation, if so, what is the nature of these facilities?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes

A request was directed to the National Housing Commission for R3,5 million for the 1988/89 financial year for the building of 500 houses by means of a self-help programme in the 1987/88 financial year an amount of

Howard

R750 000 was made available for self-help in Khayelitsha. This amount, however, was transferred to Old Cross Roads because of the greater need there. From this source, loans of R7 000 each at 6% interest for 30 years will be made available to inhabitants of Old Cross Roads to either build or have their homes built in the upgraded phases

Villages 1/2 in Khayelitsha: self-help facilities

225 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- Whether any self-help facilities aimed at improving properties in Villages 1 and 2 in Khayelitsha are being planned or in operation, if so, what is the nature of these facilities?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Yes

A request for R750 000 was directed to the National Housing Commission on 18 November 1987 to proceed with the approved project of extension and upgrading of core houses in Khayelitsha

South African prisons: prisoners

331 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) (a) How many prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present, (b) what was the current daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date,

- (2) whether any prisons were over-populated in 1987, if so, (a) which prisons and (b) what was the average rate of over-population in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) According to the norm mentioned below, 84 802

- (b) The daily average for December 1987 is 103 200 (see annexures A and B for analysis of sentences and crimes)

- (c) On 31 December 1987 there were

21 674 unsentenced prisoners in South African prisons

(2) Yes, in the sense that the norm was exceeded. However, as mentioned in my replies to questions No 12 of 6 March 1984, No 103 of 15 April 1986 and No 246 of 4 March 1987 over-populated prisons is a relative concept. The accommodation figure for South African prisons is determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained. Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this gives rise to the fact that a large number of prisoners mainly work outside the prison during the day. Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. In view thereof, overcrowding as such is not an unmanageable phenomenon. However, attention is given to overcrowding in South African prisons on a continual basis. The situation at prisons with an above average influx of admissions due to temporary circumstances is alleviated by the transfer of prisoners to prisons with a lower occupancy level. The application of this deconcentration policy has resulted in a more even distribution of the prison population and therefore considerable relief has been effected with regard to occupancy levels in general. A further method for utilizing available accommodation more efficiently, is by implementing stacked beds to such an extent that hygiene and health standards are still complied with.

(a) and (b)

On 31 December 1987 the prisons mentioned below were over-populated to the extent as indicated next to each prison.

WESTERN CAPE, BOLAND AND SOUTHERN CAPE

Prison	% Over-populated
Allandale (The construction of a new prison has already commenced)	74,1
Beaufort West	47,3

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

Bien Donne
Buffeljagstriver

Brandvlei Medium
(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)

Brandvlei Maximum

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

Caledon

Dwaarsrivier

George Male
(Additional accommodation will be added during modernisation of the prison)

Graaff-Reinet

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

Heiderstroum Medium

Heiderstroum Maximum

Klein Drakenstein
Knydna
(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)

Koelenhof

Ladismuth

Malmesbury

Mossel Bay
(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)

Obiqua

Oudshoorn
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

Paarl
(The new prison which is being erected at Allandale will also alleviate this situation)

Pollsmoor Maximum

Pollsmoor Medium A

Pollsmoor Medium B

Rietbeek-West

Robben Island Medium

Robertson

Staat van Paardeberg
Stellenbosch
Swellendam
(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)

Uniondale

Voorberg
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

77,2

33,6

48,0

72,3

59,6

66,1

72,3

3,4

79,0

78,9

32,5

69,4

25,7

8,8

47,6

47,4

56,5

66,7

60,4

95,0

22,3

3,9

21,6

58,2

60,6

26,5

1,4

47,8

54,9

58,4

Victor Verster Medium A
Victor Verster Medium B
Victor Verster Maximum

(The construction of a new prison is being planned)

Warmbokveld

Worcester Male
Worcester Female

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons appear on the major works services programme/on the priority list to be included in the major works services programme

Darling

Kraaifontein

Atlantis

EASTERN CAPE (INCLUDING GOEDEMOED PRISON)

Barkly East

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme.)

Colesberg

Craddock

(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)

East London Medium A

(The male prison is being modernised)

General J C Steyn

(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)

Goedemoed Medium A

Goedemoed Medium B

Grahamstown Male

Jansenville

(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)

King William's Town

Patensie

Prince Albert

(Modernisation of the prison is being planned)

Port Elizabeth Male
Port Elizabeth Female
(Modernisation is being done See the note at St Albans)
Queenstown
(The construction of a new prison is

83,4

89,6

93,6

63,5

84,5

26,8

40,5

35,4

41,2

51,4

37,3

27,4

14,7

64,5

7,3

4,9

29,4

64,3

39,1

43,1

included in the major works services programme)

Somerset East
(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)

St Albans Maximum

(Three new prisons for St Albans are included in the major works services programme. Civil engineering services have already commenced and one of the prisons is under construction)

Stutterheim

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, two new prisons (at Elliot and Alwal North) appear on the priority list to be included on the major works services programme. A prison farm for the Eastern Cape is included in the major works services programme

NORTHERN CAPE

Prison

Calvinia

De Aar

Douglas Male

Hopetown

(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)

Kimberley Male

(Extensions, alterations and improvements have already commenced)

Uppington Male

(Additional accommodation are being planned)

Van Rhynsdorp

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons is included in the major works services programme/priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme

a prison farm in the Warrenton area (Mayeng), a new prison at Vryburg, and a new prison at Vredendal

ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING PWV AREA)

Prison

Bethlehem Male

(Extensions, alterations and improvements have already commenced)

Bloemfontein Male

(See the note at Grootvlei)

64,5

64,3

18,2

64,3

76,2

2,5

35,6

24,6

32,6

36,9

31,4

31,4

17,5

63,0

Howard

Howard

EM

Administration of law assigned to administrator

432 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, in 1987, the administration of any provision in any law was assigned to the administrator of any province in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, No 69 of 1986, if so, (a) what statutory provisions, (b) to which administrators, and (c) when, in each case,
- (2) whether, when the administration of any of these laws was assigned to any administrator, any such laws were amended, adapted or modified, if so, (a) what laws, (b) what amendments, adaptations or modifications were effected to each such law and (c) why were these changes considered necessary in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The assigning of the administration of provisions in any Act, in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, 1986 (Act No 69 of 1986) to the Administrator of a province is arranged by the department concerned. As the Department of Development Planning does not have the information available in respect of all departments, the different provincial governments were requested to furnish the required information. The following information was received from the various provincial governments

- (1) (i) (a) The Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No 74 of 1983) In respect of Blacks only
- (b) All four Administrators
- (c) 1 April 1987
- (ii) (a) The Sorghum Beer Act, 1962 (Act No 63 of 1962) In respect of sections 5(1A), 5(1B) and 5(2) in so far as it is applicable to the selling and supplying of packed sorghum beer
- (b) All four Administrators
- (c) 1 February 1987
- (2) (a) None
- (b) and (c) Fall away

Group Areas Act families moved from homes

439 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) How many families in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date,
- (2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from business premises in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Question 92 of 1985 as set by Mr C W Eglin

Prisoners' work-days spent on hire to private persons

462 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1987 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) 302
- Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total
- (b) An amount of R1 636 742,77 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 30 December 1986 to 4 January 1988. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund

Black children's adoption

507 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

CAPE PROVINCE

33

NATAL

34

TRANSVAAL

229

ORANGE FREE STATE

5

Natal, applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act

511 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in Natal, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in Natal in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

Orange Free State, applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act

513 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in the Orange Free State, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in Natal in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No

Rest of question falls away

(2) No, not by the Department of Development Planning

Rest of question falls away

Transvaal: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act

512 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Transvaal, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Transvaal in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No The rest of the question falls away

Orange Free State, applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act

513 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in the Orange Free State, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in Natal in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No

Rest of question falls away

(2) No, not by the Department of Development Planning

Rest of question falls away

15/4/88

No man was an island on Robben Island

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African

authorities unconsciously did opposition movements a favour by jailing black activists of widely differing persuasions on Robben Island.

Three former island inmates agree that the enforced proximity built a new closeness between members of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress, between straight nationalists and hardline socialists.

The three — lawyer Mr Fiks Barn, educationist Dr Neville Alexander and Credit Union worker Mr Kwedi Mkalupi — discuss their recollections in a programme to be screened on Britain's Channel 4 on Sunday night. A fourth man, Mr Joe Mati, who was due to take part, was arrested under the state of emergency 48 hours before filming began.

All four were arrested and tried in the aftermath of the 1961 Sharpeville shootings. Mr Barn and Dr Alexander were on the island from 1964 to 1974 and Mr Mkalupi between 1966 and 1985.

The men's discussion is full of intimate and touching insights into a world rarely, if ever, seen by the majority of South Africans.

Their talk is of Nelson Mandela giving legal advice to warders, of coloured prisoners sharing food and clothing with less-well-off black inmates and of the close friendships that grew between men

who shared a hatred for the South African system, but had widely differing views of how to go about changing it.

From the early days there was a sense of solidarity, according to Dr Alexander, who describes how prisoners were classified strictly according to race (black prisoners receiving very little prison clothing). "Fiks had to make do with sandals, no socks, short pants and a canvas jacket with no hat.

"We did everything in our power to share. We went on hunger strikes and insisted on wearing the same clothes as black prisoners and shared food."

For Mr Mkalupi, one of the worst things in the early days was being deprived of newspapers and cultural things. "Whenever I came across a newspaper, no matter how old, I knew it was my duty to steal it, not only for myself but for my comrades."

Dr Alexander adds that prisoners were regularly beaten. "In June 1964 we saw our first mass assault on prisoners. They lined everybody up and informers pointed out people. They had to run the gauntlet of two rows of warders armed with pick handles and batons from the stripping line — we were all stripped naked to be searched — to a cell specially set aside for interrogation."

Mr Mkalupi recalls a communion service where a warder refused to allow the priest to give the communicants wine. "He told the priest to give us

water. For me, the most sacred thing in Christianity was reduced to nothing."

Mr Barn says their guards' initial brutality was tempered because "we fought back in ways that they didn't expect. The first was the setting up on our part of a prisoners' committee. Discipline was exercised through the committee and we made representation to the authorities about assaults, bad language, etc."

This did much to knit the prison community together. Says Mr Mkalupi "We were young and inexperienced and saw everything in terms of colour because we were so oppressed. On Robben Island we were all together."

Dr Alexander confesses he saw the ANC and its jailed leader Nelson Mandela as "ordinary nationalists, beneath us as socialists... almost collaborators. It emerged that they were not only as committed to the struggle as we were, but in some cases were more committed."

"Nelson and Walter (Sisulu) taught me to respect people to disagree with them but to continue to respect them."

The three agree that the Sharpeville shootings were the catalyst that brought them to believe that the armed struggle was the only way to a just system. None has any regrets about the years spent behind bars.

A spokesman for the South African Prisons Services, asked to comment on

the statements made, said yesterday "It is a relatively common phenomenon that exaggerated and subjective experiences and perceptions as alleged by ex-prisoners are often used as part of propaganda campaigns to try to discredit the South African prison system or the Government."

"The programme in question and subsequent reports are once again, examples of such selective use and misrepresentations of facts to spotlight alleged malpractices which were said to have taken place on Robben Island during that time."

"The alleged malpractices happened more than two decades ago. It is rather strange that Messrs Barn, Alexander and Mkalupi waited all these years before making these allegations when they had ample opportunity during their period of incarceration to lodge complaints on a daily basis with the head of the prison, commanding officer, medical practitioners and other visitors to prisons such as judges, magistrates, ICRC, legal representatives, etc."

"They could also have, at the time of their incarceration or after release, made use of their right to consult with their legal representatives and could have laid charges against any member of the Service who allegedly assaulted or maltreated them or sought relief by interdicting the Prison authorities in the Supreme Court."

(2) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) Yes

(2) 24 331,5220 ha

(b) Situated at (nearest White town) Surface (ha)

CAPE PROVINCE

Cape Town (Khyelisha)

1 667,000

Cape Town (Nyanaga)

30,1724

Cape Town (Cape Flats)

42,1716

George

227,4426

Walvis Bay

442,4719

Victoria West

24,6241

Kimberley

480,4232

Hanover

72,9755

Barclay East

47,0013

Port Elizabeth

2 693,9491

Bathurst

33,2733

Uitenhage

183,8090

Lady Grey

62,3777

Fort Beaufort

114,9430

Kenton-on-Sea

237,8657

Port Alfred

225,6905

Grahamstown

203,9741

Molteno

165,3652

Cathcart

167,8518

Ugie

109,1731

ORANGE FREE STATE

Theunissen

142,0159

Kofffontein

59,8300

Welkom

184,8391

Bethlehem

777,9130

Bothaville

309,8973

Hoopstad

5,2677

Zastron

108,1610

Paul Roux

121,9418

NATAL

Pinetown

±300

Louwsburg

±125

Durban

± 93

TRANSVAAL

Komatipoort

87,3620

Greylingstad

57,4197

Witbank

2 454,4282

Ogtes

81,6560

Middelburg

509,8985

Ermelo

261,0869

Balfour

85,0000

Haward

Vanderbijlpark 330,8722

Bronkhorstspuit 1 648,4052

Nigel 1 180,1273

Boksburg 2 044,2005

Germiston 647,4234

Johannesburg 273,3510

Krugerdsorp 757,6144

Pretoria 1 759,5063

Magaliesburg 198,2428

Randburg 91,8126

Rooodepoort 149,3938

Kempton Park 1 359,3784

Alberton 41,2000

Randfontein 37,7243

Fochville 815,0000

(2) 1 January 1986 to 31 January 1988

Petroleum products: amount collected in net excise duties

453. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance

What total amount was collected in net excise duties in respect of petroleum products in 1986/87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

R305 488 673,93

Crimes against security of State/other crimes: prisoners serving sentences

464 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many prisoners who are (i) 18 years and older and (ii) under the age of 18 years are serving sentences for (aa) crimes against the security of the State and (bb) other crimes and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) (aa) 308

(bb) 80 576

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) 623

(b) 31 December 1987

Registered helicopters/helicopter service companies

152

662 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) (a) How many (i) helicopters were registered, and (ii) helicopter service companies were there in the Western Cape as at 31 October 1987 and (b) where are the premises of each specified company situated?

(2) whether helicopter pilots are required to file flight plans, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) 26

(ii) 2

(b) The premises of Court Helicopters (Pty) Ltd are situated at D F Malan Airport and at Cape Town harbour and that of National Airways Corporation (Pty) Ltd at the Stellenbosch aerodrome

(2) Yes

Amount paid to bus companies in respect of bus commuters

669 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether an amount of approximately R395 million was recently paid over to bus companies in respect of bus commuters, if so, (a) in which financial year and (b) (i) what are the names of the companies concerned and (ii) what amount was received by each?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

(a) and (b) Fall away

The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the fact that the relevant amount

represents the entire appropriation for the financial year ending 31 March 1988. I cannot, consequently, reply unreservedly at this stage.

Own Affairs

Implementation of staffing scales: amount required

74 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What total amount is required by each provincial education department to implement fully the staffing scales referred to in his replies to Question No 28 on 22 June 1987 and Question No 116 on 7 October 1987 and (b) what was the extent of the trained staff shortage which was experienced by each such department and prevented it from implementing these staffing scales fully?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) and (b)

During the previous dispensation it was agreed that a specific staffing scale would apply in schools and that they would be implemented as funds became available. These scales were not implemented to the same extent by the various provinces. With the establishment of the Department of Education and Culture, House of Assembly this historic situation was inherited. At present a staffing scale is being considered that will meet the existing needs and which will be applied country-wide.

It is therefore not possible to quantify the amount or the staff shortage in the way which has been requested.

Haward

Howard (157)

Howard

Fauresmith

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

5,4 Pretoria Maximum

(Additional accommodation has already been planned)

33,0

Grootvlei Medium

(The construction of a new prison is being planned)

69,2 Vereeniging Male

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, new prisons at Boksburg, Voortrekkerhoogte as well as a new female prison at Krugersdorp, are already under construction

11,7

Harrismith

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list to be included in the major works services programme)

8,5

EASTERN TRANSVAAL

Ladybrand

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

29,0

% Over-populated

Odencaalsrus Male

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

59,7

Barberton Maximum

Senekal

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

15,4

Barberton Medium A

Ventersburg

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

1,8

Bethal Male

Virginia Male

(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)

12,3

Ermeelo

Virginia Female

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

9,1

Geluk

PWV AREA

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

30,0

Lydenburg

Prison

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

12,9

Middelburg (TV)

Nelspruit Male

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

44,9

Witbank Male

Groenpunt Maximum

(These prisons are at present being modernised. Extensions at the Maximum Prison have already commenced)

44,9

% Over-populated

Groenpunt Medium

(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)

27,1

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg Medium B (Sentenced)

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

55,3

% Over-populated

Johannesburg Medium A (Unsentenced)

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

21,8

Bavaanspoort Medium

Krugersdorp Male

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

14,1

vaanspoort is being planned. Civil engineering works have already started)

Leeuwkop Maximum

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

83,2

Lospertfontein

Leeuwkop Medium A

(Improvements are being planned)

28,4

Louis Trichardt Male

Modderbee

(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)

57,5

Pietersburg Male

Nigel

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

19,3

Rustenburg Male

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

farm at Alldays as well as the construction of a new prison at Tzaneen is included in the major works services programme. A new prison at Zonderwater is under construction

WESTERN TRANSVAAL

Prison

(Modernisation of the prison is being planned)

% Over-populated

Christiana

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

20,0

Klerksdorp Male

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

42,3

Pochefstroum Male

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

49,4

NATAL

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

% Over-populated

Prison

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

29,0

Bergville

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

38,3

Bulwer

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

67,0

Empangeni

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

37,2

Glencoe Male

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

41,7

Greytown

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

2,3

Ikopo

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

33,3

Kandaspunt

(A new prison is being planned)

43,9

Kokstad

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

36,6

Mapumulo

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

35,6

Mamatle

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

6,7

Melmoth

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

33,0

Munzini

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

19,5

Newcastle

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

30,3

Pietermaritzburg Medium A

(Although the new prison is still under construction, a part thereof has already been occupied)

88,7

Pietermaritzburg Medium B

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

24,4

Umtzinto

(Civil engineering services for a new prison has already commenced)

23,8

Utrecht

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

27,5

Vereeniging

Waterfall Medium A

Waterfall Medium B

Waterfall Medium C

(The construction of a prison at Glencoe will alleviate the situation at Waterfall)

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, a prison farm for this region is included in the major works services programme as well as new prisons at Pongola, Pietermaritzburg and Stanger. Extensions, alterations and improvements at Nongoma Prison are being planned. A new prison for Esicourt is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme

The SA Prisons Service annually provides a priority list of identified building projects to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in view of incorporating them in the major works services programme according to which building work is programmed for a term of five (5) years

This programme is revised annually according to the availability of funds. The fact that a specific

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

project appears on the major works services programme does not imply that it will be executed within five (5) years

ANNEXURE A

ANALYSIS OF THE PRISON POPULATION AS ON 31 DECEMBER 1987

Sentenced	87 12 31
Up to and including 6 months	4 292
More than 6 months to under 2 years	9 503
2 years to 5 years	33 995
Longer than 5 years to 10 years	21 416
Indeterminate sentences	4 295
Longer than 10 years to 20 years	6 683
Longer than 20 years and imprisonment for life	985
Unsentenced	21 674
Others	338
(Psychopaths, State President's patients, corporal punishment, periodical imprisonment, persons condemned to death)	103 181
Total	103 181

ANNEXURE B

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 67 374 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF TWO YEARS AND LONGER ON 12 DECEMBER 1987

(SEVERAL PRISONERS ARE SERVING SENTENCES FOR MORE THAN ONE OF THE OFFENCES MENTIONED BELOW)

Violent offences	31 374
For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc	
Economic offences	103 079
Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions	
Offences concerning drugs	4 159
For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs	
Other offences not yet mentioned	20 293
Drunken driving, possession of firearms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, Aviation Act, etc	

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 9 503 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF MORE THAN 6 MONTHS UP TO 2 YEARS ON 12 DECEMBER 1987

Violent offences	2 741
Economic offences	11 905
Offences concerning drugs	1 036
Other offences	3 286
Males/females serving sentences for offences against security of State: releases	
334 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice	
(1) How many (a) males and (b) females serving sentences for offences against the security of the State were released in 1987, whether any of these persons were released as a result of the State President's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounce violence; if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?	
(2) Yes	
(a) Five of the persons who were released, renounced violence. The fact that they renounced violence was an important factor which was considered together with individual circumstances and all other relevant factors which are normally taken into account when the release of prisoners is considered	
(b) 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987	

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) 43
- (b) 2
- (2) Yes

Unlicensed television sets. loss of revenue

350 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

What was the estimated (a) number of unlicensed television sets in the Republic as at the end of 1987 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) loss of revenue suffered by the SABC as a result?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

(a) According to an intensive investigation that was conducted again in 1987, in co-operation with the inspectorate of the Post Office, selectively in a number of White, Coloured and Asian areas, the figure for pirate viewing is at present just below 7%, or about 93 000. This evasion figure compares well with what is experienced in comparable parts of the world

As a result of the prevailing situation in Black areas, inspections there could be carried out only on an extremely limited scale, and effective action against pirate viewers was not possible. Consequently, the number of unlicensed households in Black areas can still not be determined with certainty

(b) The total net loss of income that the SABC suffers as a result of pirate viewing in White, Coloured and Asian areas is estimated to be R5 580 000

Various alternative methods of collecting licence fees, which will limit pirate viewing, are being investigated at present

Prisons: deaths reported

Asian	12	6
White	163	32
Total		

(b) (i) Natural causes
Heart diseases, Lung diseases and Cancer
Cancer and Heart diseases
None
Heart diseases
Unnatural causes
Assault by fellow prisoners and suicide.
Suicide and assault by fellow prisoners
None.
Suicide and assault by fellow prisoners.

(2) Yes, in terms of the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959) 32 post-mortems were performed in respect of unnatural deaths.

As far as natural deaths are concerned, post-mortems are also conducted when, in the opinion of the medical practitioner involved any uncertainty exists as to the exact cause of death. During 1987/92 such post-mortems were performed

Sentenced prisoners transferred to mental institutions

422 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Sixty three (63). This figure includes three (3) prisoners who were admitted to the hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) as amended

Land available for Black occupation since repeal of influx control legislation

440 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any land has been made available in urban areas for Black occupation since the repeal of influx control legislation, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many hectares and (b) where in each case,

Black	120	20
Coloured	31	6
Natural		
Unnatural		

421 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any deaths were reported in South African prisons in 1987, if so, (a) how many prisoners in each race group died of (i) natural and (ii) unnatural causes in that year and (b) what were the main causes of these (i) natural and (ii) unnatural deaths in respect of each race group,

(2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners, if so, how many post-mortems were performed in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes

(a) (i) and (ii)

1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987

Howard

(c) NATURE OF THE CRIME. UNSENTENCED/AWAITING TRIAL

CRIME	WHITE		COLOURED		ASIAN		BLACK		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Violent crimes	8	0	254	1	3	0	693	28	987
Economic crimes	28	1	312	9	3	0	1 170	70	1 593
Other	3	2	37	3	1	0	114	24	184
TOTAL	39	3	603	13	7	0	1 977	122	2 764

NATURE OF CRIME SENTENCED

CRIME	WHITE		COLOURED		ASIAN		BLACK		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Violent crimes	5	2	804	6	15	0	1 144	52	2 028
Economic crimes	59	2	853	12	10	0	1 453	49	2 438
Other	2	0	85	8	0	0	141	16	252
TOTAL	66	4	1 742	26	25	0	2 738	117	4 718

Section 29 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (No 8 of 1959) stipulates *inter alia* that a person under the age of eighteen years who is accused of having committed an offence shall, before his conviction, not be detained in a prison unless his detention is necessary and no suitable place of detention mentioned in the Child Care Act is available for his detention. In deciding as to the suitability of the place of detention, the nature of the offence with which a person is charged is taken into account as well as age, sex, character, etc.

A juvenile who is detained in terms of this section shall not be permitted to associate with a person over the age of twenty-one years who is in custody, provided that he may be permitted to associate with such a person in custody who has been charged jointly with him, if the head of the prison is of the opinion that such association will not be detrimental to him. An awaiting trial woman under the age of eighteen years is placed in the care of a woman.

PRISONS FOR SENTENCED JUVENILES

The Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) provides for children and juveniles to be incarcerated in prisons under certain circumstances. This principle is applied world-wide and not only in South Africa. The standard rules for the treatment of prisoners which are subscribed to by South Africa, also incorporates the treatment of juveniles in prisons and lays down certain guidelines which is included in the Prisons Act.

Prisons for sentenced juveniles were put into operation at the Leeukop Prison Command

Howard

Healthy physical development through physical training and -care

The honourable member is also referred to the press statements of Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education and Mr S J de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education of 15 August 1987 and 14 March 1988 respectively.

Imprisonments: children with mothers

344 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female children in each age group were imprisoned with their mothers (aa) in 1987 and (bb) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

At the outset it should be mentioned that children are not imprisoned with their mothers, but are allowed to remain in prison with their mothers on the recommendation of a medical officer for as long as deemed necessary for medical and feeding purposes.

(aa) 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987

- (a) (i) 14
- (ii) 3
- (b) (i) 1 102
- (ii) 1 136
- (c) (i) 230
- (ii) 205
- (d) (i) 9
- (ii) 8

Total 2 707

(bb) 31 December 1987

- (a) (i) 1
- (ii) 1
- (b) (i) 69
- (ii) 71
- (c) (i) 22
- (ii) 12
- (d) (i) 0
- (ii) 0

Total 176

The ages vary from infancy up to about 3 years

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

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

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

Prisoners, unit cost per day

347. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in the 1986/87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

R11,29

Prisons Service: staff shortages

348 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) The approved establishment of 21 263 posts was, with the exception of 312 vacancies, filled completely on 1 February 1988. This represents a personnel shortage of 1,47% in terms of the approved establishment. This establishment does not provide for identified needs towards expansion.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question standing over from Tuesday, 15 March 1988

Soupsansberg, services of police reservists terminated

*8 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) Whether the services of certain police reservists at police stations in the Soupsansberg constituency, the names of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were recently terminated, if so, (a) why, (b) in what manner and (c) how many reservists are involved,
- (2) whether the services of police reservists have been terminated on a country-wide basis, if so, (a) why and (b) how many reservists' services have been terminated country-wide, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) On account of their continued membership of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging

(b) By giving them notice that their services in the Reserve Police Force are being terminated

(c) Seven reservists

(2) No, because similar instances have not yet come to the attention of the South African Police

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is it now as a result of the complaints lodged with the hon the Minister by Adv Pieterse, the NP's agent in Soupsansberg, that this action was taken against the AWB in that area?

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any complaints lodged by Adv Pieterse

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (a) 278
- (b) 296

Meeting with Nelson Mandela

*4 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, in 1987, he met with Mr Nelson Mandela inside a prison during the course of his duties, if so, (a) what was the purpose of these meetings and (b) (i) when and (ii) where did they take place, if not,
- (2) whether he met with Mr Mandela outside prison premises in that year, if so, (a) what was the purpose of these meetings and (b) (i) when and (ii) where did they take place?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2)

I visit various prison institutions in the course of my duties and sometimes talk to groups or individuals. In the process I have also had contact with Mr Nelson Mandela

Members of AWB who are members of SAP/ reserve police force

*9 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) Whether members of the (a) South African Police and (b) reserve police force were recently requested to indicate in writing whether they are members of a certain organization, if so, of what organization,
- (2) whether those members who have indicated that they belong to the organization concerned, have been required to take certain action, if so, what action,
- (3) whether all such members have complied with this requirement, if not,
- (4) whether any action has been taken against members who have failed or refused to comply with this requirement, if not, why not, if so, what action?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) No

(b) Yes A number of members of the Reserve Police Force were requested

to indicate whether they were members of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging

(2) Yes They were given the choice of resigning from the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging or resigning as members of the Reserve Police Force

(3) No

(4) Yes Seven members of the Reserve Police Force were informed that their services were going to be terminated

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply are these to the best of his knowledge the only seven members of the reserve police force who either refused to indicate that they were members or refused to resign?

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, I shall, still in replying to question 16 — which is a question of the hon member for Green Point — deal with the whole matter of the AWB and our action in this connection. I really suggest that the hon member for Soupsansberg waits until I get there, because he may get clarity then

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I put certain questions to him, and I would like to suggest, with respect, that the hon Minister did not reply to my questions properly. I therefore request him to supply me with a reply

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, I supplied the hon member with a full reply and I shall let my reply suffice

†Mr F J LEROUX Mr Speaker, the hon member for Soupsansberg asked the hon the Minister a question arising out of his reply. I do not believe it is within the power of the hon the Minister to say when he will answer a question. He says he will do so when he replies to question 16 [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member for Soupsansberg's last comment was not a question but a complaint against the hon the Minister that he did not originally reply fully enough to his question. This is what the House is dealing with at the moment, and not with a specific question by the hon member to the hon the Minister

†Mr F J LEROUX Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister I should like to know from him whether it has been

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

On 29 February 1988, the figures were as follows

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have indicated that there are other questions on this matter to which I shall reply. The hon member can also wait calmly until he hears those further replies [Interjections]

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 22 March 1988

Robben Island: prisoners held

*1 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

On 29 February 1988, the figures were as follows

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Emergency regulations: juveniles detained

50 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) What total number of persons classified as juveniles in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, had been detained in terms of the emergency regulations since 12 June 1986 as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) in which prisons were they detained and (c) for what period in each case,
- (2) whether these juveniles were visited by detainee inspectors, if not, why not, if so, at what intervals?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) to (c) The work involved in compiling this information would be voluminous and time-consuming and cannot be economically justified. Therefore I am not prepared to furnish this information
 - (2) No I wish to point out to the honourable member that Inspectors of Detainees are appointed in terms of Sections 44 and 45 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) to visit persons detained in terms of Section 29 of the said Act
- Persons detained in terms of the Emergency regulations, receive visits from Judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa, and on request from their legal representatives, parents and/or family
- Furthermore I wish to refer the honourable member to the reply of my Colleague the Minister of Justice to Written Question Number 232

Deaths in police custody

55 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any persons died in police custody in 1987, if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Handwritten signature

names, (c) on what date did each die, (d) in terms of what statutory provisions were they being held, (e) in the custody of which police station was each such person when he died and (f) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

- (a) 105 persons
- (b) and (c) From a practical point of view and because it is not in the interests of the relatives of the persons, I am not prepared to furnish this information
- (d) For a variety of reasons, *inter alia* —
 - Murder
 - Armed robbery
 - Rape
 - Burglary
 - Attempted murder
 - Fraud
 - Stock theft
 - Illegal possession of firearms
 - Driving while under the influence of liquor
 - Drunkenness
 - Drug peddling
- (e) At several police stations country-wide.
- (f) 50 persons who committed suicide, 36 persons as a result of natural causes, 11 persons as a result of assaults by fellow prisoners, 8 persons as a result of gunshot wounds when they attempted to escape from custody before being locked up

Note

In none of the 41 instances where the inquests have been completed, have the presiding officers in their findings, laid the blame on the South African Police

The inquests have not yet been completed in respect of the remaining 64 deaths and I do not consider it to be in the interests of justice to furnish particulars regarding these cases

Special constables trained by SAP

58 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many special constables had been trained by the South African Police since

25 August 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) where were they deployed in each case,

- (2) whether any complaints against constables have been laid with the Police since 25 August 1987, if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the nature of the complaints and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (3) whether any special constables have been charged with offences since 25 August 1987, if so, (a) how many, (b) with what offences and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (4) how many firearms of each specified type were issued to these constables,
- (5) whether any firearms issued to special constables have been used in the commission of any crimes, if so, (a) how many since 25 August 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the use of such firearms in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 398 special constables until 27 February 1988
- (b) In the Police Divisions of Natal, Northern Transvaal and Orange Free State
- (2) Yes
- (a) and (b) A variety of charges, *inter alia* —
 - Murder
 - Attempted murder
 - Robbery
 - Assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm
 - Theft
 - Housebreaking with the intent to steal and theft
 - Malicious damage to property
 - Rape
 - Contraventions of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969)
- (c) 12 February 1988
- (3) Yes
- (a) to (c) I refer the honourable member

Note However, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable member to the fact that the presence of special constables in the Black residential areas, causes a great deal of antagonism among radical elements. These members are often exposed to provocation and situations of necessity

Allegations of excessive force and criminal behaviour are often made against these members out of revenge, when they consequently take action against radical and criminal elements. In some instances the allegations are well-founded, but in the majority of cases it is evident that the allegations are meant to discredit special constables in the community and with the outside world

All allegations are carefully investigated. In those instances where it is clear that special constables have committed crimes, criminal charges are investigated against them without hesitation and their services are summarily terminated. It is brought to the attention of special constables daily that they, like any other citizens, should not act beyond the limits of the Law. They also work under the supervision of experienced police officials

Furthermore, I wish to point out to the honourable member that the Commissioner of the South African Police and I, have irrevocably undertaken to eradicate criminal behaviour within the South African Police, and this includes the criminal behaviour of special constables

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Whether has Department is planning any recreational resorts and out-of-school sports facilities for the current financial year, if so, (a) what (i) resorts and (ii) facilities and (b) what total amount is it estimated will be involved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Yes, in the case of the Department of Development Aid

- (a) (i) (1) In co-operation with Qwaqwa, the first phase development of a recreational resort at Botshabelo, which will include a kiosk, picnic spots, ablution blocks, a recreational hall and playground

(2) The erection of a restcamp on the hiking trail at the Bloberg Nature Reserve in the District of Pietersburg

(3) The erection of a wilderness camp and picnic spots at the Lekgalameise Nature Reserve in the District of Letaba

(4) The erection of a caravan camp at the Arabie dam Nature Reserve in the District of Groblersdal

(5) The erection of a wilderness camp and the laying out of hiking trails at the Ntubem Nature Reserve in the District of Port Shepstone

(ii) (1) Botshabelo — The erection of an indoor arena and change rooms at the soccer stadium

(2) Imbali — The planning and commencement of a sport complex consisting of a soccer field, athletics track and a tennis court

(3) Ashdown — Enlarging of the existing soccer field

(4) Clermont — Erection of a soccer stadium, combi court and practice wall

(5) Ngutu — The planting of grass and the provision of water,

temporary seating and a kiosk at the soccer stadium

(6) Soshanguve — Two soccer fields as well as the erection of change rooms at the soccer stadium and the two existing soccer fields

(7) Nondweni — The erection of a sport complex with amongst others a soccer field and an athletics track

(8) Inanda — The development of a soccer field, six combi courts and a swimming pool

(9) Tshame — The levelling of a site for general sports

(b) R7 742 115

No, in the case of the Department of Education and Training

(a) and (b) fall away

NOTE

(1) The responsibility for recreation resorts is at present being transferred to the Provincial Administration

(2) An amount of R11 200 000 has been budgeted for the completion of out-of-school sports facilities initiated during the previous financial year

(3) Projects currently under construction, approximately 259

John Vorster Square* special group areas police squad stationed

*4 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a special group areas police squad has been stationed at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg, if so, (a) since when has this squad been in existence and (b) what is the purpose of the squad,

(2) whether this squad visited Cape Town in 1987 and 1988 to investigate alleged contraventions of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, if so, on how many occasions,

(3) whether any other similar squads are in existence within the South African Police

Force, if so, (a) how many and (b) where are they stationed?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) I refer the hon member to my reply to oral Question No 5 of 9 June 1987

(2) Yes On one occasion during 1987

(3) Yes

(a) and (b) One such unit was established at C R Swart Square, Durban, after July 1987

Upgrading of Kwaamevane Township: amount allocated

*5 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 25 August 1987, his Department has allocated the amount of approximately R1,5 million for the upgrading of Kwaamevane Township, near Howick, if not, why not, if so, for what purpose was this amount utilized,

(2) whether additional funds will be allocated in this regard in the 1988-89 financial year, if not, why not; if so, what is the amount involved?

†THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No, but the National Housing Commission has approved a project in respect of planning fees (design) to the amount of R70 000 of which R18 778 was spent during the 1987/88 financial year

(2) Yes, an amount of R11 223 as applied for by the Natal Provincial Government, has been earmarked for the continuation of the planning (design)

Contact with Mr Nelson Mandela

*6 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

With reference to his reply to Question No 4, standing over, on 29 March 1988, (a)(i) at which prison institution or institutions and (ii) on how many occasions has he had contact with Mr Nelson Mandela and (b) what was the (i) date and (ii) purpose of each of these meetings?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

As mentioned in my reply to Question No 4 on 29 March 1988 I do visit prisons and I do have contact with individuals and groups of prisoners under various circumstances. In this process I have had contact with Mr Nelson Mandela. However, I do not deem it desirable to deal with details regarding specific prisoners in public

Meeting with Mr Nelson Mandela outside prison premises

*7 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 4, standing over, on 29 March 1988, he has at any time met with Mr Nelson Mandela outside prison premises, if so, (a) what was the purpose of these meetings and (b)(i) when and (ii) where did they take place?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The hon member is referred to my reply to the previous Question

Countries in Africa which have accorded landing rights to SAA

*8 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether he will furnish the names of the countries in Africa which have accorded landing rights to the South African Airways, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are their names and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Ivory Coast

(b) 22 April 1988

Locust control: amount spent

*9 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) What amount was spent on locust control during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available,

1295

TUESDAY, 3 MAY 1988

Steward

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1296

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Indians, applications to join Police force

46 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any applications to join the Police Force were received from Indians living in (a) Port Elizabeth, (b) East London, (c) Cape Town and (d) Johannesburg during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, if so, how many were (i) successful and (ii) unsuccessful in each case,
- (2) whether Indian policemen are stationed in each province of the Republic, if not, (a) why not and (b) in which provinces are there no Indian policemen,
- (3) whether he intends taking any steps in this regard, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(1) Yes

(a) (i) and (ii) None

(b) (i) None

(ii) One

(c) (i) Three

(ii) Six

(d) (i) Two

(ii) None

(2) No

(a) and (b)

Up until now Indian members have not been stationed in the Orange Free State because until recently Indians did not reside in those communities

(3) Yes

(a) and (b)

Indian members of the Force will be transferred to the Orange Free State in proportion to the increase of the Indian population in that province

(4) No

1297

WEDNESDAY, 4 MAY 1988

1298

Steward

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

East London: hunger strike in prison

434 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any detainees and/or prisoners in the East London Prison went on a hunger strike in January 1988, if so, (a) how many detainees and/or prisoners were involved and (b) what (i) was the duration of and (ii) were the reasons for the hunger strike,
- (2) whether any complaints have been received by the East London Prison authorities concerning the (a) food and (b) medical care given to detainees and prisoners, if so, (i) when were these complaints received, (ii) what was the nature of the complaints in each case and (iii) what action was taken in response to them,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

A sentenced prisoner at East London Prison refused the meals served to him from 5 January 1988 up to and including lunch on 8 January 1988. The reason he gave for his hunger strike was that the doctor had not prescribed the "right" medical treatment for his complaints. However, he thereafter consulted two other doctors on five occasions

(2) Yes

In terms of Prisons Regulation 103 the Head of a Prison shall see every prisoner daily, investigate every complaint and request submitted by a prisoner and, as far as possible, dispose thereof. All these complaints and the manner of disposal are recorded and any complaint and request which cannot be disposed of by the Head of the Prison is submitted to the Commanding Officer without delay for his attention and disposal. Furthermore, Judges of the Supreme Court also visit prisons, and complaints and requests may also be submitted on these occasions.

The honourable member did not indicate for which period the information is required, but for the purpose of answering the question, complaints regarding medical care/food submitted during January 1988 by an average of 1 183 prisoners and 52 detainees incarcerated in the East London Prison during that month, are furnished

Complaints by sentenced prisoners and prisoners who were awaiting trial
None
Complaints by detainees in terms of Section 29 of Act 74/1982
None
Complaints by detainees in terms of the Emergency Regulations 88,01 20
COMPLAINANT A detainee alleged that the bread was stale
DISPOSAL The Head and the Assistant Head of the Prison investigated the matter personally and found the complaint to be without any substance. No other prisoner or detainee had complaints in this regard.
The detainees in terms of the Emergency

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii)

Detainees in terms of the Emergency Regulations

No

However, thirty-one detainees in terms of the Emergency Regulations refused the meals served to them from lunch on 25 January 1988. Five of the thirty-one detainees took dinner on 27 January 1988. Another detainee refused his meals from breakfast on 28 January 1988. The five who took dinner on 27 January again refused breakfast on 28 January 1988. All the detainees took breakfast on 29 January 1988 and thereafter continued taking their meals regularly. The detainees refused to give a reason for their actions during this time and stated that they are not on a hunger strike.

Sentenced prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial

Yes

1299

WEDNESDAY, 4 MAY 1988

1300

Steward

Regulations however also submitted a list of complaints to the Head of the Prison on 7 January 1988. The nature and extent of the complaints were however vague and contained generalisations. The Head of the Prison requested the detainees to lay their complaints individually in order that the complaints could be recorded and attended to thoroughly. No complaints were received from individuals in this regard.

It should also be mentioned that the District Surgeon inspects prepared and raw rations as well as the kitchen utensils on a regular basis.

(3) No

Pregnant women detained

467 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any women approaching full-term pregnancy were being detained in prisons in terms of (a) emergency regulations and (b) the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) what arrangements have been made to care for these women (aa) during their pregnancy and (bb) when their babies are delivered

(2) how many babies were born to women detained in terms of emergency regulations and the Internal Security Act during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) and (b)

None on 31 December 1987

(i), (ii), (aa) and (bb) Fall away

In general it can, however, be mentioned that the South African Prisons Service places a high premium on the medical treatment of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Prisons Service are guided by the medical officer (district surgeon) and his prescriptions and orders are carried out carefully. This includes general treatment which can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalizing in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1301

WEDNESDAY, 4 MAY 1988

1302

Steward

Verster and Modderbee Prison Commands as well as the Heads of the Middelburg Prison in the Cape Province and the Middelburg Prison in Transvaal, were approached for the information in question. As mentioned in my reply to Oral Question No 22 on 1 March 1988, it has already been ac-

cepted as policy that each prisoner should be provided with a bed and a mattress. However, financial and accommodation realities determine the tempo at which the policy can be implemented. At present 45 791 beds are already in use country-wide. Details as at 15 March 1988

(a) Beds with mattresses and bedding with bedding
(b) Sleeping Mats (2 or more per prisoner)
(i) Sisal mats with bedding
(ii) Felt mats with sisal and felt bedding
Combined mats with bedding

(aa) Prisons at Pollsmoor	(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	Combined
Whites	538	—	—	—	23
Coloureds	787	85	—	—	3 394
Blacks	128	54	—	—	933
Total	1 453	139	—	—	23
					4 327

(bb) Prisons at Victor Verster	(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	Combined
Whites	—	—	—	—	—
Coloureds	646	45	—	—	674
Blacks	33	9	—	—	99
Total	679	54	—	—	773
					622

(cc) Modderbee Prison	(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	Combined
Whites	—	—	—	—	—
Coloureds	22	—	—	—	181
Blacks	119	1	—	—	4 000
Total	141	1	—	—	4 181

(dd) Middelburg Prison (Cape)	(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	Combined
Whites	5	—	—	—	—
Coloureds	—	—	—	—	8
Blacks	1	—	—	—	2
Total	6	—	—	—	10
					272

Middelburg Prison (Tvl)	(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	Combined
Whites	9	—	—	—	—
Coloureds	—	—	—	—	5
Blacks	—	—	—	—	457
Total	9	—	—	—	462

The above-mentioned information is not representative of the situation in all 241 prisons in the Republic of South Africa. Prison hospitals were equipped with beds as first priority. All prisoners receive clean and adequate bedding which can be increased or decreased according to prevailing weather conditions.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

253

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Umzinto: erection of prison

6 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether it is the intention of the Prisons Service to erect a prison near Umzinto, if so, (a) when is it anticipated that (i) building operations will be (aa) commenced and (bb) completed and (ii) the new prison will be taken into use and (b) what is the estimated cost of the project,
- (2) whether interested parties were consulted on this matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) what interested parties, (b) when and (c) with what results,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes A new prison for 355 prisoners is envisaged

- (a) (1) (aa) Civil works commenced on 27 August 1987 and subject to the availability of funds, construction of the buildings is scheduled to commence during 1989

(bb) The projected construction period is 30 months, and it is expected that building works will be completed during 1991/1992, provided that funds are available throughout that period

(ii) The prison will be inaugurated as soon as possible after completion

(b) The estimated cost of the project is R22,6 million

- (2) (a) (b) and (c) Yes The SA Prisons Service registered the need for a new prison to replace the existing prison at Umzinto with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs dur-

Howard

ing 1967 Since then liaison has taken place with various interested parties over a wide spectrum which cannot be dealt with within the scope of this reply. However, should the honourable member require details regarding representations by or contact with a specific individual, interest group or body, the information will gladly be furnished

(3) No

Own Affairs

Qualified teachers employed temporarily

59 Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether any professionally qualified Indian teachers were employed as temporary teachers by his Department as at the last school-day in 1987, if so, (a) how many of these teachers (i) were absorbed into the permanent staff in 1988 and (ii) are still employed in a temporary capacity and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Yes

- (a) (1) Nil
(ii) 248

(b) 20 April 1988

Durban-Westville: persons qualified as teachers
60 Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether any persons qualified as teachers at the University of Durban-Westville in 1987, if not, why not, if so, how many,

(2) whether any of these teachers were in the employ of his Department as at the latest specified date in 1988 for which information is available, if so, how many were so employed in (a) temporary and (b) permanent capacity?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes, 367

(2) Yes

(a) 163

(b) Nil

Professionally qualified teachers: records

61 Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether his Department keeps records of all professionally qualified Indian teachers, if not, why not, if so, how many such teachers were not in the employ of his Department as at the (a) last school-day in 1987 and (b) latest specified date in 1988 for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Yes

- (a) 33
(b) 204 as at 20 April 1988

Persons expected to qualify as teachers

62 Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture

How many persons are expected to qualify as teachers at the end of 1988 at the (a) University of Durban-Westville, (b) Springfield College of Education and (c) Transvaal College of Education?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) 313
(b) 179
(c) 62

Qualified teachers dismissed

67 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether any qualified teachers employed by his Department were dismissed in 1987, if so, (a) how many and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Yes

(a) 9

(b) Dismissals due to redundancy and abscondment

Howard

Teaching posts: applications from qualified teachers

72 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether any qualified teachers from (a) Natal, (b) the Transvaal and (c) the Cape Province who have applied for teaching posts with his Department are still waiting to be appointed, if so, how many in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes

- (a) 177
(b) 22
(c) 5

As at 20 April 1988

(2) No

Politically related disturbances: pupils involved

73 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether any Indian pupils were involved in politically related disturbances at schools falling under the control of his Department during the latest specified period of four years for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many pupils, and (b) which schools were involved, in each of these years,

(2) whether any schools were damaged as a result of such disturbances during this period, if so, (a) which schools, (b) what was the total amount of the damage, (c) what amount was spent on repair costs, and (d) out of what sources of revenue were these repair costs paid, in respect of each of these years.

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes — 1984 to 1987

(a) Not known

Praat or talk, but don't thetha. 753

Island inmates miss out on visits

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

A NUMBER of Robben Island prisoners are not receiving the visits to which they are entitled, according to friends and family members.

A former inmate has attributed the problem to a shortage of white prison guards who speak African languages and can be used to staff the visiting bay while prisoners receive friends and family.

Pauline Moloise, the mother of Benjamin Moloise, an African National Congress guerrilla executed three years ago, has allegedly been denied the opportunity to visit an Island inmate, Benjamin Maropeng. Moloise claimed she had made three applications last year to visit Maropeng but had received no reply in connection with any of them.

Another visitor, Mildred Matonono Molefe, has claimed some of her applications to visit Jimmy "Mzizi" Ngobeni, serving a sentence for treason, have not been acknowledged, although a few have been granted.

Former Island prisoner Silus Mogotsi, released last year after completing a 20-year sentence, attributes the problem to a lack of prison personnel who know black languages.

He said it was common practice for members of the department allocating visits to inform applicants that "visits are full" when the prisoners concerned had not fully exhausted their yearly quota.

The only reason given was an acute shortage of white officers who know black languages, he said.

He said inmates had asked for black jailers to man the visiting bay, but the authorities "wouldn't allow this" for undisclosed reasons.

The authorities, he said, had attempted to circumvent the problem by

trying to compel visitors to speak in either Afrikaans or English, but inmates had vehemently refused.

It was "most humiliating" for visitors, especially uneducated ones, to be saddled with having to communicate in a strange language, he said.

Mogotsi attributed the failure to enlist black personnel to the visiting bay to mistrust: "They just don't trust black warders with us," he said.

Meanwhile, Molefe claimed her correspondence with Ngobeni has been cut. The charge has been repeated by Katy Shuttleworth of Tongaat, Natal, who has been corresponding with Lungi Lengisi, serving a 20-year sentence for treason, since the beginning of the year, and another prisoner, Jongumuzi Sisulu, since last year. Both, she says, have asked why she has not written. Both Molefe and Shuttleworth say they have posted letters by registered mail.

●The SA Prisons Service comments: "It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on the incarceration circumstances of individual prisoners. It can however be mentioned that after thorough investigation, the allegation made in your report, namely that letters are not passed on to prisoners, or posted on behalf of prisoners, could not be substantiated."

"There are however certain practical and administrative realities regarding visits to prisoners on Robben Island. The assurance can however be given that everything possible is done to accommodate the needs of everyone concerned. The Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its sense of responsibility regarding contact between prisoners and their families and friends."



Parliament '88

Jail crowding decreasing

— Coetsee ²⁵³

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — Overcrowding in South Africa's prisons was definitely decreasing, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

Star 10/5/88
Replying to debate on his budget vote he said the decrease was not impressive — only a few percentage points — but it showed that the efforts of his department were having results.

In the final analysis it was up to the community to make a contribution to socio-economic conditions that were not conducive to crime.

There were 89 000 sentenced and 21 000 awaiting-trial prisoners in South Africa's jails at the end of March, he said. — Sapa.

'Prison visit system falls short'

Star 12/1/85
The system of judges visiting detainees and prisons fell short of what was desirable, Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton) said during the Justice vote in the House of Assembly yesterday (253) (229)

Judges visited prisons on 257 occasions between July 1986 and July 1987 — but there were 241 prisons, he said. Statistically, each prison had been visited barely once

Some were visited more, but then others were not visited at all — some doubtlessly not for years, Mr Dalling said

He appealed to Mr Coetsee to initiate a discussion with the Judges President with a view to the Judiciary placing a higher priority on the visiting of prisons — Sapa



Parliament '88

Detainees: clash on number

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The annual report of the Department of Prisons made no mention of the number of detainees held in terms of the State of Emergency. Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said yesterday.

In the debate on the Prisons Vote, Mrs Suzman said the Parents' Detainees Support Committee had estimated that there were 30 000 detainees behind bars.

The latest figure by Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee was 9 000. An accurate figure would be of value, she said.

Mr Coetsee said in reply that the number of detainees varied from day to day. It was Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok's privilege to table them — Sapa

Suzman points out flaws in report

THE annual report of the Department of Prisons made no mention of the number of detainees held in terms of the state of emergency, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said in the House of Assembly.

In the debate of the Prisons Budget vote, Mrs Suzman said the Detainees Parents Support Committee had estimated that 30 000 detainees were behind bars.

The latest figure given by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was 9 000. An accurate figure would be of great assistance, said Mrs Suzman.

In reply Mr Coetsee said the number of detainees varied from day to day and that it was the privilege of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to table those figures in Parliament — Sapa

MRS HELEN Suzman
PFP.

Early release for 6 pupils

By CHRIS STEYN

SIX of the seven Wynberg pupils convicted of public violence in 1985 have been released from Pollsmoor Prison.

The teenagers — who became known as the "Wynberg Seven" — were released on Thursday last week after having served just over 11 months of their year sentences. The seven were escorted to prison by their parents on June 18 last year after losing a year-long battle to stay out of jail.

They were imprisoned after a petition for leave to appeal against their sentences of between one and three years was rejected by the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein.

The six released are: Ms Veneta de Klerk, 20, Ms Dee Dicks, 20, Mr Julian Stubbs, 20, Mr Shoukie Enous, 19, Mr Naasir Masoet, 19, and Mr Igshaan Amlay, 19.

Family overjoyed

Family of all six said yesterday they were overjoyed at their early release.

The family of Ms Dicks told the Cape Times that they would only comment on her release at a press conference, scheduled for June 1, at which it was

hoped all six would be present to talk about their experiences.

Mr Amlay's mother, Mrs Zuleiga Amlay, yesterday said she was "very, very happy" about her son's unexpected release.

'Mixed feelings'

Mr Masoet told the Cape Times that his release left him with "very mixed feelings".

"I have difficulty coping with people. I still have two suspended sentences hanging over my head. I need time to recover," he said.

Mr Enous' mother, Mrs Majeda Enous, said her son had gone back to school to complete his matric. "He was immature when he went inside but he is very mature now," she said.

Mr Stubbs' sister, Karin, told the Cape Times, that he was "well, but very quiet — we are so pleased to have him back; it is like he was never gone".

Mrs Katie de Klerk said her daughter Veneta had completed matric in prison before starting a Business Management diploma.

Wayne Jordaan, aged 20, who was sentenced to five years, of which two were suspended, is still in jail.



HOME AGAIN . . . Mr Showqie Enous reunited with his parents, Mr Ebrahim and Mrs Majeda

Picture ANNE LAING

extent influenced by the time the applicant takes to respond to the Department's enquiries. It is, therefore, not possible to calculate an average and maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of an identity document.

Immigrants Selection Board
990 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) (a) What are the names of the persons currently serving on the Immigrants Selection Board and (b) (i) for what period and (ii) by whom are they appointed,

- (2) whether this board has the discretion to admit persons with a criminal record to the Republic without having to refer the applications concerned to the Minister beforehand, if so, in terms of what statutory provisions, if not, (a) on how many occasions has the board referred such applications to him since 1 January 1980 and (b) in respect of whom were these applications so referred?
- THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**
- (1) (a) and (b) (i)

Chairman Members

Mr I S Volschenk
Messrs B C Human
J C Pretorius
J A Carrim
P E Peffer

Department of Manpower

P J M van Wyk
J H Dillman
P W Reich

Department of Home Affairs

M D Bester
W A van der Merwe
N C Claassen
T J M J van Vuuren
G E Kurch

In addition to the abovementioned members, a number of officials of the Department of Home Affairs attached to the SA Missions abroad, have also been appointed to the Immigrants Selection Board, for purposes of executing duties as assigned to them by the Board in terms of section 3(5)(a) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937). At the moment there are 4 such members in London, 1 in Milan, 2 in Vienna, 1 in Brussels, 1 in Paris, 1 in Bonn, 2 in New York and 1 in Harare

(1) (b) (ii) Minister of Home Affairs

(2) The hon member is referred to my reply in this House to written question No 808 during March this year. As was indicated there, the Immigrants Selection Board is an autonomous body. The Board, therefore, exercises its powers independently in terms of section 4 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937). In terms of section 4(3) of the aforementioned Act, however, the Board is prohibited to authorize the issue

National service, graduates leaving South Africa

1000 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether South Africans are permitted upon graduation from university to leave South Africa before commencing their national service, if so, under what conditions?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

There is in terms of the legislation administered by my Department no measure in accordance with which the departure of students who still have to do their national service, can be controlled.

Pretoria Central Prison: executions/hangings

1016 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether more than one condemned prisoner can be executed at Pretoria Central Prison at a time, if so, (a) what is the maximum number of prisoners who can be executed at one time and (b) (i) how many such hangings were carried out, and (ii) what is the total number of prisoners hanged in this manner, in 1987,
- (2) whether there is an executioner for each condemned prisoner in cases of multiple hangings, if not, what procedure is followed?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) and (2)

The honourable member is referred to my replies to Question No 24 of 10 May 1988 as well as Question No 469 on 9 March 1988.

Fish: exploitation rights

1025 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 822 on 23 March 1988, he will furnish details of the basis used for the selective allocation of exploitation rights in respect of the catching of fish, if not, why not, if so, what are these details?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

Yes. A wide range of criteria are considered when allocating exploitation rights, but I must however hasten to emphasize that the under-

mentioned criteria are not exhaustive, and may differ from sector to sector.

- (1) The historical participation and performance of applicants in a given sector, either before or after the implementation of state-imposed limited entry measures.
- (2) The degree of dependance of non-quota holder fish processors on existing quota holders for a stable and continuous supply of raw fish.
- (3) The existence of undertakings which may have been given by the Government to quota holders or non-quota holders on the allocation of exploitation rights in cases where there is a growth in the Total Allowable Catch.

- (4) The degree to which an applicant for exploitation rights disposes of fishing gear to effectively utilize the right applied for.
- (5) Whether an applicant for an exploitation right in a given sector is already the holder of a quota or exploitation right in another sector.

- (6) The date upon which the application was received. An earlier applicant would get precedence over later applicants, if other considerations are equal.
- (7) In the case of the coastal fisheries communities, the want of the applicant.
- (8) The achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the Government.

- (9) In the international context, whether the granting of an exploitation right would be to the general interest of the Republic.

Tenders, local content/technology transfer
1029 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

Whether, when tenders are submitted to his Department or any other statutory or parastatal bodies falling under his Department, any preference is given in respect of (a) local content and (b) technology transfer, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

In order to furnish answers to this embrace question, it must be stated that tenders for the supply of goods and services to all State depart-

Prison Service responds to hunger strike

Staff Reporter

THE Prison Service today responded to claims by 11 hunger-striking prisoners in Pollsmoor Prison who are waiting trial on treason charges

Relatives of the 11 said they were refusing food in protest against prison conditions and alleged discrimination against the blacks in the group

The trialists are Mr Tony Yengeni, Mr Michael Lum-bambo, Mr Mbutu Nduku, Mr Wellington Nkwandla, Mr Mthetseleli Titana, Mr Gary Kruser, Mr Sitlabocha Mahale, Mr Alpheus Ndude, Miss Jennifer Schreiner, Miss Lumka Nyainza and Mr Christopher Giffard

They are demanding adequate, properly prepared and served food, proper exercise time and "not to be unnecessarily provoked, assaulted, or threatened" They also want to be held together on a non-racial basis

Mrs Elsa Schreiner said her daughter looked ill and had lost weight

"INVESTIGATED"

The Prison Service's liaison department commented today that a letter from the 11 had been sent to the Commissioner of Prisons on May 30 and the matter was being investigated

"It is unfortunate that a matter like this is exploited publicly in such an unprofessional and reprehensible manner for short-lived propaganda gain

"Prisoners go on so-called hunger strikes for various reasons (mostly unjustified) from time to time

"The SA Prison Service deals responsibly with these situations by attending to various complaints, warning prisoners of the health dangers of hunger strikes and ensuring that food is still served at each meal-time

Medical treatment was continually available and district surgeons' prescriptions were strictly adhered to

"All directives with regard to the Tokyo Declaration are complied with"

In terms of classification policy, categories of prisoners, including different race groups, were accommodated at the discretion of the head of the prison. A high premium was placed on the correct and professional handling of prisoners by trained personnel

"Assaults are not tolerated — the Prisons Act is quite emphatic in this regard"

The record of the Prison Service spoke for itself and steps had been taken against members guilty of assault

"On the other hand, the Prisons Act makes provision for the use of the necessary force should prisoners resist being locked up or moved from one section to another. There are strict guidelines in this regard"

OVERCROWDED

"Obviously this depends on the weather. Normally the time allowed exceeds the minimum by far. This also holds true for the people in question"

It was no secret that most prisons were overcrowded and Pollsmoor was no exception

It must however be emphasised that this matter is dealt with with the utmost responsibility. Everything possible is done to distribute the excess prisoners as evenly as possible among the various prisons

Prisoners were given the opportunity to lodge complaints and requests daily

Food, while not catering for individual preferences, was provided "according to an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with dieticians and which corresponds to international nutritional standards"

"Chief inspectors of prisons and district surgeons visit kitchens regularly to ensure a high standard."

Treason trial 11 on hunger strike over 'unequal treatment'

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

ELEVEN treason trialists are on hunger strike — because the blacks among them are denied privileges granted to the whites.

Attorneys acting for the group, held in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, have told the Commissioner of Prisons that their clients "are unable to accept that although involved in the same trial, they are nonetheless separated by racial criteria".

Their segregation was also making preparation for their trial — which resumes in the Cape Supreme Court on July 5 — more difficult.

Family members said this week the group would continue their water-only fasts until their demands were met. They began their hunger strike on Tuesday — Republic Day.

Their demands are spelled out in a letter from their attorneys to the Commissioner of Prisons.

Grievances raised by the trialists since they arrived at the prison on March 15, after being held incommunicado for three to six months, are also detailed. These include:

- Rough handling by warders in the "black male" section of the prison after their arrival, when dogs were used in moving them to single cells.

- The isolation of trialists who claim they were given no explanation for what they considered unjustified punishment.

- "Unreasonable" demands that trialists in the "black male" section be off their sleeping mats by 5.30am, a rule previously unenforced.

- Alleged assaults as trialists were moved to punishment cells, apparently because they failed to comply. Two trialists who were recovering from serious injuries were subsequently taken to hospital.

- A body search carried out on a four-year-old child when he visited his parents, Tony Sithembiso Yenge-

● To PAGE 2

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency Regulations

Treason trial 11 strike over unequal terms

● From PAGE 1

ni, 33, and Lumka Nyamza

- "Arbitrary, irregular" exercise
- Grievances about the cells, food and the "attitude of warders"

The letter followed several meetings between attorneys and prison authorities, including the officer commanding Pollsmoor

After some "initial improvement our clients complained conditions had not improved" and "expressed a lack of confidence in the prison's complaint channels" — as well as frustration at what they saw as an "uncaring response to reasonable requests", it states

Elsie Schreiner, immediate past president of the National Council of Women, said her daughter, Jenny, in the "white female" section, was allowed out of her cell for most of the day, had contact with other prisoners and got salt with her food

Lumka Nyamza, in the "black female" section, enjoyed none of these privileges and had to eat and exercise on her own.

Family members described prison visits on Wednesday, saying the trialists, who have refused food brought from outside for two weeks, were looking unwell and had lost weight

Christine Kruser, mother of Gary Kruser, 27, broke down and could not continue speaking

- A statement by the Department of Prisons did not arrive in time to meet an agreed deadline. It will be run next week

253
W/Mail
3-9/6/88

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W/Mail
3-9/6/88

Prison Service responds to claims of 11 hunger strikers

Star 4/16/85

253

CAPE TOWN — The Prison Service yesterday responded to claims by 11 hunger-striking prisoners awaiting trial on treason charges in Pollsmoor Prison.

Relatives of the 11 said they were refusing food in protest against prison conditions and alleged discrimination against the blacks in the group.

They are Mr Tony Yengeni, Mr Michael Lumbambo, Mr Mbutu Ndiku, Mr Wellington Nkwanda, Mr Mthetseleli Tlana, Mr Gary Kruser, Mr Sulaobochi Mahale, Mr Alpheus Ndude, Miss Jennifer Schreiner, Miss Lumka Nyamza and Mr Christopher Giffard, who are to appear in court on July 5.

They are demanding adequate, properly prepared and served food, proper exercise time and "not to be unnecessarily provoked, assaulted, or threatened." They also want to be held together on a non-racial basis.

Mrs Elsa Schreiner said her daughter looked ill and had lost weight "eating food which the authorities consider adequate".

The Prison Services liaison department commented that a letter from the 11 had been sent to the Commissioner of Prisons and the matter was being investigated. "It is unfortunate that a matter like this is exploited publicly in such unprofessional and reprehensible manner for short-lived propaganda gain."

"Prisoners go on so-called hunger strikes for various reasons (mostly unjustified) from time to time. The SA Prison Services deals responsibly with these situations by attending to various complaints, warning prisoners of the health dangers of hunger strikes and ensuring that food is still served at each mealtime."

Medical treatment was continually available and district surgeons' prescriptions were strictly adhered to. "All directives with regard to the Tokyo Declaration are complied with," the department said.

In terms of classification policy, categories of prisoners, including different race groups, were accommodated at the discretion of the head of the prison.

Assaults were "not tolerated — the Prisons Act is quite emphatic in this regard." The record of the Prison Services spoke for itself and steps had been taken against members guilty of assault.

"On the other hand the Prisons Act makes provision for the use of the necessary force should prisoners resist being locked up or moved from one section to another. There are strict guidelines in this regard."

Food while not catering for individual preferences, was provided "according to an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with dieticians from the Department of National Health and which corresponds to international nutritional standards."

Free Mayekiso application turned down

By MUSA ZONDI

AN application brought by the defence for the discharge of Moses Mayekiso and his four co-accused was dismissed at the Rand Supreme Court this week.

The indictment against the five Alexandra residents contained all the legal elements necessary for charging them with treason and sedition, Acting Judge van der Walt found.

Defence lawyer David Soggot had earlier argued violence was the essential element of treason. Since there was nothing suggesting that the accused had seized Alexandra through violence, the five could not be charged with treason. The indictment, according to Soggot, did not allege any use of violence.

But the court found that a person commits treason when, with hostile intent, he or she disturbs or injures the authority of the state. Violence was a frequent element but not a necessary prerequisite, the judge said, adding "that treason can be committed in peacetime is clear in our case law".

Mayekiso, Paul Tshabalala, Obed Bapela, Richard Mdakane and Mzwanele Mayekiso are charged with attempting to usurp the authority of the state by creating "alternative structures" of "people's power".

All the charges relate to the 1985/6 period during scenes of intense unrest and involving the creation of "people's courts". The unrest was aggravated by a rise in rent which hit most black areas.

The case was postponed until August 1 when the defence case will begin.

Hunger strike ends as both sides agree to deal

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

A HUNGER strike by 11 treason trialists protesting against unequal treatment based on racial criteria ended after four days when prison authorities undertook to resolve some of the problems.

The Yengeni Support Group — named after trialist Tony Yengeni, 33, — said in a statement the hunger strike had resulted in certain improvements. However, the trialists had warned that should prison authorities not fulfill their undertakings to meet certain demands, "further protest action would be resorted to".

Prisoners held in the "black male" section were now sharing a communal cell during the day and joint accommodation was being sought for them. Two women trialists, Jenny Schreiner, 31, and Lumka Nyamza, 25, had been seen by an "outside" doctor. The food had improved and the general attitude of warders was more friendly, the statement said.

The trialists began their water-only fast last Tuesday — Republic Day — and ended it on Friday after they were visited by high-ranking Pollsmoor officials. Undertakings were given that some of the problems would be resolved and that the two women would be treated equally.

"Whilst not all their demands have been met, the trialists have called off the hunger-strike and will use this opportunity to negotiate with the prison authorities regarding their demands," the statement said.

The trialists reappear in the Cape Supreme Court on July 5 on charges of treason, alternatively terrorism.

They have not been asked to plead.

●Colonel DJ Immelman, liaison officer for the SA Prisons Service, made the following comment:

"The report in your telex dated June 8 1988 stems from a letter addressed to the commissioner of prisons dated May 20 1988 which was received on June 1 1988 in respect of which receipt was acknowledged on the same day and the matter was immediately referred for urgent investigation with a view to providing a comprehensive reply.

"Consequently you will understand that at this stage we are not in a position to comment on the various specific allegations as this will anticipate the findings of the investigation. Furthermore it must be pointed out that the outcome of the investigation will be communicated directly to the party who made the representations as it is policy for the prisons service not to communicate with family of prisoners or their legal representatives via the media. The prisons service expects the same professional approach from the parties concerned.

"The Prisons Service has done nothing for the complainants which in terms of prevailing policy does not also apply to other inmates of the same category.

"No negotiation has taken place or will take place and the Prisons Service will continue to administrate prisons professionally and according to accepted norms and standards."

1783

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 1988

1784

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black engineering students are currently registered at each university falling under his Department, (b) (i) how many persons are attached to the academic staff of each engineering faculty and (ii) what is the total cost involved in each case and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) (i) 0 (ii) 0 (iii) 0 (iv) 0

(b) (i) Department of Engineering, University of Zululand 1 Professor

(ii) R80 000 was budgeted by the University for 1988

(c) 19 May 1988

Note Approval has recently been given to the University of Zululand for the training of first year students in Engineering. It is envisaged to enrol students for the first year of the course in 1989. A professor in Engineering has been appointed for the necessary initial work to be done. The University is presently negotiating with other universities to enter into an agreement to enable students to complete their second and ensuing years at such other universities.

Personal tax contributions

1138 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

What was the personal tax contribution by (a) Whites, (b) Coloured, (c) Blacks and (d) Indians for the latest specified tax year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) Whites	R10 732 787 478
(b) Coloureds	396 771 538
(c) Blacks	258 253 663
(d) Indians	350 990 206
Total	R11 738 802 885

1785

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 1988

1786

The above analysis of the 1987/88 financial year (provisional) collections for individual taxpayers was apportioned on the basis of the taxes assessed for the 1987 year of assessment

Non-White pupils: admission to White schools

1145 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether his Department is required to give consent for the admission of non-White pupils to White schools situated in White group areas, if so, to how many schools was such consent given in each of the latest specified 10 years for which information is available,

(2) whether his Department takes any action in respect of schools violating the relevant statutory provisions and/or regulations in this regard, if so, (a) what action and (b) who or what body has to initiate complaints giving rise to such action being taken?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Psychopaths, treatment in prisons

1156 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether his Department is responsible for research into problems relating to the treatment of psychopaths in prisons, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what amount was allocated for this purpose during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available,

- (2) whether the funds available for such research meet the existing needs, if not,
- (3) whether it is the intention to allocate more funds for this purpose, if so, what steps are being envisaged in this regard?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No,
 - (a) falls away,
 - (b) falls away
- (2) Falls away
- (3) Falls away

Own Affairs

Caravans for homeless people

147 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing

- (1) Whether his Department has made any caravans available to persons left homeless during the recent floods, if so, how many,
- (2) whether his Department has hired any caravans for this purpose, if so, (a) how many, (b) from whom and (c) at what rentals were they made available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

- (1) yes, 14,
- (2) No, 14 secondhand caravans were purchased and made available at the following monthly rentals, Pensioners — R5 Other — R10 or R15 depending on the value of the caravans

New White pupils

150 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

How many new White pupils started school in (a) the Transvaal, (b) the Orange Free State, (c) Natal and (d) the Cape Province in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

A similar question was asked by Mr A Gerber, MP as question 57. The honourable member is

therefore referred to the answer given on 1988-03-11

High school pupils: compulsory study of African languages

152 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether it is compulsory for high school pupils in the Transvaal to study Northern Sotho, Tswana or Zulu, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the motivation for the inclusion of the Zulu language in the curriculum for these schools,
- (2) whether it is the intention to make the study of African languages compulsory for high school pupils in the other provinces, if so, what are the relevant particulars, if not, why not,
- (3) whether it is possible for a pupil in the Transvaal who is compelled to study Tswana in primary school to find himself compelled to study Zulu in high school,
- (4) whether he intends to reverse the decision to compel pupils in the Transvaal to study African languages, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) Yes, in Sid 6 and 7,
- (a) since it serves as an important medium of communication and by learning the language pupils become acquainted with the culture of another nation,
- (b) Zulu is the language medium of the majority of Black people of the Witwatersrand and the Eastern Transvaal,

(2) no, each provincial education department determines its own policy in this regard, the possible revision of the school curriculum is receiving continuous attention and in doing so the provincial education departments also give attention to this aspect,

Free ride to freedom at

Govt cost

Staff Reporter

NEWLY-RELEASED prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison no longer walk to the local railway station and their freedom — they ride in style and at the state's expense, thanks to concerned Tokai ratepayers.

The Tokai Ratepayers' Association (TRA), which recently upgraded a security fence around houses of members nearest the prison, said the "freedom bus" began after complaints by them to the local prison commandant Mr Richard Hayman, media officer for the TRA, said that before this "you could see gangs of people just strolling along."

He cited the rape of a Tokai woman — allegedly by a former Pollsmoor inmate — in her home as having "brought matters to a head."

The prison had since "put matters right" by introducing the bus to Retreat station, he added.

Mr Hayman, who is also the co-ordinator of the local crime watch and

chairman of the Tokai "Over 40's Friendly Society", said the fence enclosed homes nearest the prison and was upgraded by the then Divisional Council after complaints about the rape.

He said he had never seen any "convict-like" types climbing over the fence but admitted to having seen "some of the white people" living inside climb out.

He described this as "bloody silly really."

A spokesman for the Prisons Services in Pretoria confirmed that prisoners were afforded transported to the station because of complaints from ratepayers.

This had first been done some three years ago, he said.

Mr Hayman added "At least now the poor buggers don't have to walk any more and we're happy."

He said he wanted to emphasize that residents were aware that "the prison was here first — we only arrived later."

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10/6/88
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KEEP EM OUT? Tokai crime watch co-ordinator Mr Richard Hayman at the fence erected for local residents by the then Divisional Council to prevent ex-convicts from Pollsmoor Prison entering private property

Picture ANNE LAING

Eleven treason trialists end Pollsmoor hunger strike

CP Correspondent

ELEVEN treason accused at Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison called off their four-day hunger strike after some of their demands were met.

They are Tony Yengeni, Michael Lumbambo,

Mbutu Nduka, Wellington Nkwandla, Mthetseleli Tintana, Gary Kruger, Sitlabochoa Mahale, Alpheus Ndude, Jennifer Schreiner, Lumka Nyamza and Christopher Giffard.

The strike, against pris-

on conditions and alleged discrimination against women and black members of the group, started last Tuesday and ended on Friday, according to relatives.

They said a Brig Botha saw the prisoners on Friday and discussed their grievances.

"He has undertaken to resolve some of their problems," they said.

A Brig Munro promised the two women in the group they would be treated equally. The men were now being held together during the day, the relatives said.

"While not all their demands have been met, they have called off the hunger strike and will use this opportunity to negotiate with the prison authorities."

Prisons Service liaison officer Col D Immelman said no negotiations had taken place and none would take place.

"The Prisons Service will continue to administer prisons professionally and according to accepted norms and standards," he said.

Legal representatives of the 11 communicated their grievances to the Commissioner of Prisons last month. The matter had been referred for urgent investigation with a view to providing a comprehensive reply, he said.

"At this stage we are not in a position to comment on the various specific allegations as this will anticipate the findings of the investigation," he said.

The outcome would be communicated directly to the prisoners, "as it is policy of the Prisons Service not to communicate with family of prisoners or their legal representatives via the media."

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67.36 66 11 65.96 60.05 59.81 64.18 55 15 52 23 59.88 56.79 57 77 54 55
 Current Hours: 40 Hourly Change 1977 to date National +232 51 Real -19 62
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THEY could be foreign exchange students returned from a year abroad, swapping experiences and anecdotes. But the stories these 20-year-olds tell are prison tales of smuggling food and baking *tronkkoek* (jail-cake) over illicit stoves. Their year away from home was spent in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, serving sentences for public violence convictions.

Dee Dicks, Venetia de Klerk and Julian Stubbs are three of the group which became known as the "Wynberg Seven" during the year it took to exhaust every legal avenue to keep them out of jail.

Along with 19-year-olds Showqie Enous, Naasir Masoet and Igshaan Amlay, they were released last month after serving all but 19 days of their 12-month sentences. Still in jail is Wayne Jordaan, 20, who was sentenced to an effective three years.

When they entered Pollsmoor last year, a helicopter, circled over the heads of the more than 200 people who had gathered to say goodbye. While warders — some restraining dogs — and police watched, relatives and friends raised clenched fists and sang *Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika* and *We Shall Overcome*.

"We were scared," said Dicks. "The first thing we saw was that long corridor. It seemed unending. The prison seemed enormous."

It also smelled "of disinfectant and polish and prisoners."

"We had to force ourselves to follow the sergeant through the section. When we went through the courtyard men yelled obscene things at us from above. We thought, Oh God, what is going to happen to us?" Stubbs said.

Unlike those of hundreds of other youngsters imprisoned for public violence by South African courts, their case caught the attention of newspapers here were seven children from middle class homes, going to jail following one of many stone-throwing incidents at high school rallies during boycott-ridden 1985.

The "Wynberg Seven" believe the media attention helped none of the other prisoners land a hand on them and within months they were enjoying privileges other prisoners had to wait years for.

When their petition for leave to appeal was dismissed by the Chief Justice, they began counselling sessions with University of Cape Town psychologists and talked to former political prisoners and detainees.

Once inside, though, they were on their own.

The boys wore drab green prison garb, the girls ill-fitting dresses. "They didn't have our sizes," said De Klerk. "Someone took them in for us using a blade and blanket thread — although it wasn't allowed."

They hardly touched their first prison meal. "It was soya mince with a boiled egg, samp — we didn't even know what that was — and green beans," said Dicks.

Later, they would fantasise about the food they'd eat on their release.

Said Dicks: "We ate in the dining-room, breakfast at 7.30am, mealie meal, milk, bread and jam and coffee. Lunch at 10.30am, four slices of brown bread with a mix of white marga and jam we'd scrape off with matchsticks, it was revolting. Supper was boiled meat and vegetables. You'd eat between 3 and 3.30pm and then get locked up again."

"At the beginning we got terribly hungry, we didn't have any privileges which allowed us to buy things

Our year in the cells: By the middle-class kids who went to jail



'We learned a lot in Pollsmoor', the youngsters from Wynberg after their release

Picture RASHID LOMBARD

Freed after serving 12 months, six youngsters from Wynberg whose trial made front-page news, talk to GAYE DAVIS about life inside

"At home you take it for granted you can go into the kitchen and make a snack. We drank lots of water and smoked a lot. How to split matches was one of the first things we learned. But we made plans to get extra food."

She would tie two dress belts to either end of her towel, climb on to a cupboard and perch at the cell's window. "I'd throw the towel out along the sill and a woman on a special diet next door would put food on it and I'd carefully pull it back in."

In the male section, the boys ate in their cells, labour strictly divided according to the edict of the *husbaas* — cell leader.

"The other prisoners were jealous of our special treatment," said Stubbs. "We didn't get any aggro from the other prisoners, though."

"In the big cells everyone had their job. The *bahie* boy cleaned the toilet, basin and shower, the *beker* (cup) boy put out the mugs for coffee, the *lepel* boy collected the spoons. We had to clean the floors."

"We hadn't had any exercise for about six weeks, so we stopped work. As we'd hoped, the *husbaas* went and complained to the sarge, threatening to *moer* (beat) us. Sarge told him to leave us alone."

Fears of being sexually molested were also unfounded.

"We'd sleep until midnight and wake up to study, when it was quiet. We'd see the *husbaas* and his lieutenant get up and look to see who was new in the cell and lie next to them. If the person wasn't interested they'd leave them alone. They never touched us — only those prisoners who had no choice but to do it for food and smokes," Stubbs said.

Birthdays were made special when Dicks turned 20 a fellow prisoner "baked" a tart made of jelly, yoghurt and condensed milk over a candle. The boys would make *tronkkoek*

"You'd *smokkel* (smuggle) some bread and make breadcrumbs. Then you'd take Kool Aid and add water, or cocoa for chocolate-flavour, and mix it with sugar and white marga and pack it into your stainless steel dish."

"To cook it you'd make a *lampie* (little lamp) with toilet paper and boot polish, smearing the polish on the paper while you rolled it into a wad, putting in plastic and other stuff that would burn with little smoke. We used these to cook and heat water. The cake tasted OK but had no yeast, it just fell into your stomach."

Most of their time was spent sleeping and studying. Stubbs completed an electronics course by correspondence, the others did schoolwork. Dicks knitted jerseys for babies in the prison creche, De Klerk was a seamstress.

But it wasn't easy. Cell searches, when they had to strip, were humiliating, Dicks and De Klerk said. When they menstruated, they had to show warders their underwear before

being issued with sanitary towels.

Eating in the dining room was under the watchful eye of warders, any communication with other prisoners was forbidden.

Efforts were made to keep them apart from political prisoners. "You weren't supposed to mix with them, but as time went on we sorted things out. We'd sit in the yard, play chess and chat," said Stubbs.

The girls sent messages of support and solidarity to prisoners awaiting trial for treason but otherwise had no contact.

They adjusted to the routine of prison life, and counted the days.

Their ordeal over, they're now considering their futures. Political activity is high on their agendas. If anything, their year in jail helped clarify and harden their opposition to apartheid. They're not ashamed of having been in prison. It's given them status and they're proud of it.

"The government thought it was teaching us a lesson when it put us in

jail. Well, we learned a lot while we were there. But I don't think it was the lesson the government wanted us to learn," said Stubbs.

The SA Prisons Service liaison officer, Colonel DJ Immelman, said "Ex-prisoners often subjectively relate their experiences as if they were the facts. The SA Prisons Service is satisfied that all prisoners entrusted to its care are treated humanely and in a responsible manner."

"Prisoners cannot receive maximum privileges immediately after admission, privileges are granted according to a prisoner's behaviour and adaptation and we would like to stress that no prisoner receives preferential treatment."

"In order to ensure an orderly prison community and to maintain institutional security it is a world-wide prison procedure to search prisoners to detect and control contraband. Searches are conducted with due regard to the dignity of the person involved."

Robben Island prisoner fights SA deportation

Word
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CP Correspondent
ROBBEN Island prisoner Sandi Sijake has applied to the Cape Town Supreme Court to stop the government from deporting him.

Sijake, 42, whose 15-year jail-term for terrorism and furthering the ANC's aims expires on June 19, was given an undertaking that nothing would happen to him until the question of his citizenship was settled. Judge Berman postponed the case to November 1 for argument. In papers before the

court, Sijake said the Director General of Home Affairs had informed him in December he had been declared an "undesirable inhabitant" because he

had been convicted of an offence mentioned in a schedule to the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act. "I was informed that a

warrant for my removal from South Africa had been issued for execution.

"I submit the Minister and director general were obliged to give me the opportunity of being heard prior to this action being taken against me and that their failure to do so renders the order for my removal invalid," he said.

"No mention is made of where it is intended I should be removed to."

Sijake was born near Umtata in 1945.

He said he left South Africa in 1963 for other African countries including the Soviet Union.

He returned to Umtata in June 1972 and was arrested two months later.

He wished to, and was entitled in law, have restored to him the South African citizenship he ceased to hold when Transkei became a republic.

He disagreed with the view of the director general that he did not qualify for the restoration of his South African citizenship because he had not lived in South Africa immediately prior to the commencement of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act in 1986.

"The director general said I had been resident in Dimbani, Transkei, before my prison sentence and that I did not acquire domicile in South Africa during my imprisonment

Prisoners are released

Star 20/16/88
253 Staff Reporter

Four prisoners were released from Robben Island on Saturday after serving prison terms for terrorism and other security offences.

A spokesman for the SA Prison Services in Pretoria said the men were Mr Alson Tshitahe (33), who served 10 years for terrorism and sabotage, and Mr Theo Ranka Cholo (63), Mr Justice Mpanza and Mr Sandi Sijake, who each served 15 years for terrorism and furthering the aims of the African National Congress (ANC)

Friends and relatives waited to welcome the four when the ferry bringing them back from the island arrived in Cape Town harbour.

Mr Tshitahe was immediately served with a deportation order to Venda and loaded into the back of a police van, his lawyer, Mr Michael Evans, said

Mr Evans said he would apply to the Supreme Court in a bid to have the deportation order overturned

Mr Cholo, Mr Mpanza and Mr Sijake were the last of six ANC members convicted in a 1973 terrorism trial in Pretoria to leave prison

Mr Cholo is married and has three children

Four freed from island

20/6/85
Wesleyan

FOUR prisoners convicted of terrorism and other security offences were released from Robben Island on Saturday.

They are Mr Alson Tshitahe (33), who served 10 years for terrorism and sabotage, Mr Theo Cholo, Mr Justice Mpanza and Mr Sandi-Sjake, who each served 15 years for terrorism and furthering the aims of the African

National Congress, a spokesman for the SA Prison Services, Pretoria, confirmed

(253)

Mr Cholo, Mr Mpanza and Mr Sjake were the last of six ANC members convicted in a 1973 terrorism trial in Pretoria to leave prison

Friends and relatives waited to welcome the four when the ferry bringing them back from

the island arrived in Cape Town harbour

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Mr Evans said he would apply to the supreme court in a bid to have the deportation order overturned — Sapa

Prison heads ⁽²⁵³⁾
St. 22/6/88
meet tomorrow

Commissioners of Prison Services, their deputies and other senior prison personnel of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are to meet tomorrow in Transkei

The meeting will review the development of prison personnel, the improvement of prison agriculture, the training and employment of prisoners, and prisoners' health

A management seminar is being held today for the commissioners. —

Sapa

WEEKLY MAIL, June 24 to June 30, 1988

You can't deport me, says ex-Islander

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

SOUTH African political prisoners formerly resident in "homeland" states all face possible deportation on their release — but a case pending in the Cape Supreme Court could set an important precedent.

If the court decides that former Robben Islander Sandi Sijake, 43, should have his South African citizenship restored to him, others would be able to argue against their deportation on the same basis.

Deportation orders are notoriously difficult to challenge, the minister has wide powers of discretion. Rather than challenge the order itself, Sijake is arguing he is entitled to have his South African citizenship restored — citizenship he lost while in jail, when Transkei was made independent.

Sijake's deportation was stayed, pending the question of his citizenship being decided on November 1 — days before his release last weekend from Robben Island.

He was served with the order last December, and had time to consult with lawyers. Another Robben Island prisoner released the same day, Alson Tshitahe, 33, had no forewarning.

As he stepped on to Cape Town's docks from the prison ferry, he was immediately re-arrested and served with a deportation order.

If Sijake's lawyers had not been present and able to intervene, he would have spent the weekend in police cells before being taken to Venda on Monday.

Tshitahe said he felt "completely dizzy" at being first released after a 10-year sentence and then re-arrested.

After being taken to police headquarters he was released into the custody of his lawyer, Mike Evans. Evans was informed this week that the director general of home affairs had agreed to withdraw the order pending a supreme court hearing.

The future of other political prisoners stripped of their South African citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda were declared "independent" now hangs on Sijake's case.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Westville prison: warders killed/injured

52 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Justice (1) Whether any prison warders of the Westville Prison were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1987, if so, how many,

(2) whether any prisoners of this prison were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The Honourable Member is probably referring to the five prisons at Durban (Westville) which serves the greater Durban/Westville area. These prisons are officially known as the Durban Medium A, -B, -C and -D Prison and the Durban Female Prison. Information regarding these five prisons is supplied

(1) (a) and (b) No
(2) (a) No

(b) Yes The South African Prisons Service regards every complaint of an alleged assault, no matter how petty, in a serious light. Prisoners are daily given the opportunity to lodge complaints or requests, and preventative measures, for example the re-allocation of sleeping quarters or working places, are instituted should it appear that there is reason to believe that a prisoner is threatened.

In the case of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in a complaints register and/or a register of injuries and besides the necessary medical treatment which may be administered or prescribed by the medical doctor, a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault is instituted. Where such complaint is substantiated suitable action is taken in terms of Prisons Regulation 99 in the case of minor assaults, while complaints of serious assault are reported to the South African Police without delay for investigation in order that the

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Hudson

legal process may take its normal course

As a result of assault by fellow prisoners in the following prisons at Durban, thirty six (36) prisoners sustained injuries of such a nature that they had to be referred to prison hospitals or hospitals outside prisons for medical attention

Durban Medium A	3
Durban Medium B	22
Durban Medium C	3
Durban Female	8

Own Affairs

Teachers' promotions

71 Mr V J IYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) (a) How many teachers in his Department were promoted to the post of (i) lecturer, (ii) principal, (iii) deputy principal and (iv) head of department in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, (b) what are their names, (c) to what post levels were they promoted in each case, (d) what criteria were applied in assessing these candidates for promotion and (e) who were charged with the responsibility of assessing these candidates,

(2) whether the assessments of these candidates were subsequently moderated, if so, by whom,

(3) whether these promotions were finalized by a board or body charged with this responsibility, if not, why not, if so, what (a) is the name of this board or body and (b) were the names of the persons serving on it at the time,

(4) whether officials of the Teachers' Association of South Africa were in attendance when these promotions were finalized, if not, why not, if so, in what capacity?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Reply bound in Annexures of House — see M/286-1988

Education: computers

79 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether any computers were purchased for use by his Department in the 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 financial years if not,

Hudson

why not, if so, in respect of each of these financial years, (a) how many, (b) what amounts were (i) budgeted for and (ii) spent on these purchases, (c) from which companies were these purchases made and (d) how many computers are expected to be purchased in the current financial year,

(2) whether tenders were called for in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) in what publications, (c) how many companies submitted tenders, and (d) what was the amount of each tender, in respect of each of these financial years,

(3) whether any special conditions were attached to these tenders, if so, what conditions in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes

(a) 1986/87 91
1987/88 1 859 computers and 296 line printers
1988/89 Nil, all schools have been supplied

(b) (i) 1986/87 R195 802
1987/88 R4 423 000
1988/89 R64 000

(ii) 1986/87 R175 802
1987/88 R11 677 956 (inclusive of line printers)
1988/89 Nil to date

(c) 1986/87 Tedelez Electronics (Pty) Ltd
1987/88 International Computers S A (Pty) Ltd,
Silicon Office Computer Corporation (Pty) Ltd, and
Sage Computing (Pty) Ltd
1988/89 No purchases have been made as yet

(d) 22

(2) Yes, by the office of the Chief Director State Purchases

(a), (b), (c) and (d) My Department does not have this information

(3) Not known

Education: television sets/computers

83 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether any (a) television sets and (b) computers (i) were provided to Indian schools in 1987 and (ii) (aa) have been and/or (bb) will be so provided in 1988, if not, why not, if so, how many in each of these categories in each of the above years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) (i) Yes, 444

(ii) (aa) Yes, 6

(bb) Nil — All schools have been supplied

(b) (i) Yes, 1 693

(ii) (aa) Yes, 166

(bb) Nil — All schools have been supplied

Education: building of schools

84 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools for Indians (i) were built in 1987 and (ii) are to be built in 1988,

(2) whether his Department (a) built any (i) technical high and (ii) special education schools in 1987 and (b) intends to build any such schools in 1988, if not, why not, if so, how many in each of these categories in each of the above years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) (a) (i) 11

(ii) 9

(b) (i) 12

(ii) 8

(2) (a) (i) No

(ii) No

(b) No

Construction of a technical secondary school in Phoenix commenced in July 1987 and is expected to be completed by July 1989

The present demand is being adequately met in special education

Indian pupils numbers

85 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) How many Indian pupils are attending

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Howard

sions of the Group Areas Act, if not, why not, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

- (1) and (2) The decision to refuse the application of the person whose name has been furnished for the purpose of this reply, has been taken after due consideration of all the relevant facts

- (3) No On 5 October 1987, when the State President announced the Government's acceptance of the principle of open residential areas, he referred to the possibility that rural land may be declared open areas in terms of amended legislation. The relevant legislation is under consideration at present

PWV area: land

*17 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Whether it is the intention to table in Parliament the report regarding land availability in the PWV area referred to by him in his Press release dated 2 June 1988 on Black urbanisation and the identification of land for Black communities, if so, when, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

No, it was a report drafted for the Department of Development Planning

Hout Bay. proposed sewage outlet

*18 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Water Affairs

Whether his Department is taking any steps to ensure that the proposed sewage outlet at Hout Bay will not result in pollution of the sea, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

Yes The planning and intended establishment of the new sea outfall pipeline, replacing the existing unsatisfactory sea outfall pipeline, to be operated by the Western Cape Regional Services Council at Hout Bay has been, since its inception, rigorously controlled by the Department of Water Affairs. The authorisation in terms of section 21 of the Water Act, 1956

Howard

Pollsmoor Prison

*20 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, with reference to the 14 accused persons who are on trial for terrorism and whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, there have been any changes since 5 June 1988 in the conditions under which they are being held at Pollsmoor Prison, if so, (a)(i) what were these conditions prior to the changes being effected and (ii) what changes were effected in regard to (aa) food, (bb) bedding, (cc) security measures, (dd) visits by relatives and (ee) the number of persons per cell, (b) why were these changes effected and (c) how long will they remain in force,

- (2) whether any items relating to the trial of the accused were confiscated from them, if so, (a) what items, (b) when and (c) why,
- (3) whether these items have been returned to the accused, if not, when will they be returned,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

- (1) Yes

(a) (i) The prisoners were kept in a communal cell and received the privileges applicable to prisoners in the category concerned regarding visits, letters, purchasing of items, etc

- (ii) (aa) None
- (bb) In the normal course of events, prisoners are issued with additional blankets during winter. This has been applied with regard to all prisoners, including those who are referred to in the question
- (cc) As a result of an alleged attempt to escape from the Pollsmoor Prison during the early morning hours of 5 June 1988, more stringent security measures have been applied with regard to these prisoners in terms of section 80 of the Prisons Act, 1959 since 5 June 1988
- (dd) None These prisoners still receive the same privileges
- (ee) One

(b) and (c) In terms of section 22 of the Prisons Act, 1959 the Commissioner shall determine the security measures applicable at prisons, and may determine different security measures in respect of different prisons. There is good reason for the belief that these prisoners might have wanted to escape. The necessary intensified security measures have been in force in terms of section 80 of the Prisons Act, 1959. These measures will be kept in force within bounds of the Prisons Act for as long as is necessary to ensure the safe custody of prisoners and the safety of the public

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

Pre-primary education
*21 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether his Department trains or trains teachers for the pre-primary phase, if not, why not, if so, what is the extent of the training being undertaken,
- (2) whether his Department admits five-year-old children to pre-primary schools, if not, why not,
- (3) whether his Department has a policy for the financing of pre-primary education, if not, why not, if so, what is this policy,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on his Department's policy regarding pre-primary education

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (1) Yes

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WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 1988

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of Justice who will provide him with all the necessary information

Subjects available to Std 10 pupils

1064 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

What are the subjects available to Std 10 pupils at each specified secondary school for Blacks in the Western Cape?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

At each specified secondary school Religious Education, Physical Education and Guidance is offered as non-examination subjects

The examination subjects available to Std 10 pupils at each specified secondary school from the beginning of 1988 are as follows

(a) CROSS ROADS SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History

(b) FEZEKA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Sotho, Tswana, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History

(c) ID MKIZE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History

(d) INTSHUKUMO SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History

(e) ISILIMELA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Accounting, Business Economics, Economics

(f) LAGUNYA SECONDARY SCHOOL (FINISHING)

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Accounting, Business Economics, Economics

Handwritten signature

History, Biblical Studies, Physiology, Introduction to Criminology, Business Economics, Economics, Accounting

(g) LANGA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History

(h) LUHLAZA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Biblical Studies, Accounting, Business Economics, Typing

(i) MALISO SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Biblical Studies

(j) SIMON HEBE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Accounting, Business Economics, Agricultural Science

(k) SIZAMILE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Home Economics, Biblical Studies

(l) VUSISIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History

Pupils transported in subsidized buses
1064 MR R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) What total number of pupils was transported daily in subsidized school buses, and (b) what was the total net annual cost of such transport, in each region in (i) 1986 and (ii) 1987?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) Total number of pupils that was transported daily in subsidized school buses

2013

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2014

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Regional	1986		1987	
	Disabled pupils orientation	Pupils for technical	Disabled pupils orientation	Pupils for technical
Johannesburg	540	11 985	705	11 958
Cape	540	4 600	660	4 600
Northern Transvaal	125	4 700	130	3 700
Highveld	200	14 015	270	14 015
Orange-Vaal	60	2 353	90	2 353
Orange Free State	130	4 792	160	3 792
Natal	210	1 500	220	1 500
TOTAL	1 805	43 945	2 235	41 918

(b) Total net annual cost

Region	1986		1987	
	Disabled pupils orientation	Pupils for technical	Disabled pupils orientation	Pupils for technical
Johannesburg	135 000	242 000	176 250	251 000
Cape	135 000	124 000	165 000	128 000
Northern Transvaal	31 250	41 000	32 500	43 000
Highveld	50 000	149 000	67 500	154 000
Orange-Vaal	15 000	34 000	22 500	35 000
Orange Free State	32 500	72 000	40 000	74 000
Natal	52 500	48 000	55 000	50 000
TOTAL	451 250	710 000	558 750	735 000

Institutions for juvenile offenders

1067 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) (a) How many (i) schools of industry, (ii) reform schools and (iii) other institutions for the accommodation of juvenile offenders falling under the Department of Education and Training were there in the Republic, and (b) what number of pupils did each accommodate, as at (aa) the latest specified date for which information is available and (bb) the same date five years previously,

(2) where is each of these schools or institutions situated?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) (i) Two schools of industries (ii) One reform school

(b) (aa) None

(2) Refer to 1(a)(i) and (ii)
Schools of Industry Simondium and Kinross
Reform School Rawsonville

Condition of release of prisoners
1078 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether the renunciation of violence has been dropped as a condition of release in respect of prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State, if so, (a) with effect from what date and (b) what effect is this step anticipated to have on such prisoners in general,

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(2) whether it is the intention of the Government to release Nelson Mandela on this basis, if so, when, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The release policy which applies with regard to prisoners in general is also applicable to prisoners who were sentenced for offences against the security of the State. This release policy has a scientific basis in which criminological and penological principles were duly taken into account. Considering factors such as inter alia the aims with which the sentence was imposed, the interests of the community and the State, the nature of the crime and the motive underlying it, the length of the sentence and time served, previous criminal record if any, the prisoner's reaction to the sentence imposed and the overall personality and predisposition of the prisoner himself, it follows that the renunciation of violence could like any other single positive factor, contribute to a positive prognosis, but cannot be the determining factor in its own right.

In considering each individual case, the State has to be guided by the relevant advisory bodies instituted by law.

It is not possible to speculate upon the possible release of individual prisoners. The honourable member is also referred to the State President's speech in this House on 13 August 1987 as published in the Hansard, column 358 - 3760.

Loss of teachers

1079 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

How many (a) permanent and (b) temporary teachers did his Department lose in each region in 1986 and 1987, respectively, (i) on account of (aa) marriage (bb) retirement, (cc) ill health, (dd) termination of service, (ee)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
WALMER	19	2	122	112	15	23	214	89	757	—
KABEGA PARK	22	17	236	174	29	69	299	109	693	—
NEW LAW COURTS	8	9	87	217	11	120	382	133	557	1
LOUISE GRANGE SO	6	8	74	236	18	86	644	236	1019	—
H F VERWOERD AIRPORT	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	3	—	—
SETLAAR	3	4	54	145	12	64	159	114	279	1

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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1087 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
UITENHAGE	121	48	1153	1167	170	291	222	438	117	4
WOLFFONTEIN	0	3	13	17	1	0	1	3	15	0
UADDO	6	2	40	32	9	3	8	11	51	0
DESPATCH	13	7	154	162	29	38	60	94	189	0
HANKEY	13	5	94	63	19	12	27	37	96	0
HUMANSDORP	15	8	144	57	16	15	27	39	246	0
JEFFREYS BAY	6	5	33	31	6	3	22	19	142	0
KAREEDOUW	2	0	46	33	2	5	4	1	38	0
KIRKWOOD	13	9	197	186	27	15	23	42	117	0
PATENSIE	5	1	85	48	5	5	5	16	73	0
STORMS RIVER	7	10	72	25	10	6	11	23	58	0
KAMASH	3	1	43	39	2	6	1	12	10	0

malicious damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in Uitenhage police district in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1094 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many squatters' shacks were demolished by the Stellenbosch staff of the Western Cape Regional Services Board in each month of 1987?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

None

Offences against security of State

1095 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether he will furnish the names of persons currently serving sentences for offences against the security of the State if not, why not? If so, (a) what are their names, (b) (i) when was each such person sentenced and (ii) for how long in each case and (c) in respect of what date is the information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The prisoners are serving sentences of imprisonment after having been tried, convicted and sentenced by courts of law. The details of each trial, including the names of the accused are matters of public record. I am not prepared.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

	(a)	(b)(i)	(ii)
Region (aa) English	653	230	63
N Tvl	421	213	67
Highveld	1	166	62
Johannesburg	—	—	—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Psychopaths

1148 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a certain convicted person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, received psychopath treatment while serving his prison sentence, if so, (a) for what period and (b) what is his name,
- (2) whether this person was cleared for release from prison at the end of his treatment period, if so, (a) by whom and (b) on what basis,
- (3) whether any certified psychopaths are currently serving continued detention as a result of dissatisfaction on the part of hospital prison personnel with their progress after treatment, if so, how many,
- (4) whether any decertified psychopaths were released from prison over the past 10 years, if so, (a) how many and (b) what percentage of such persons is it estimated has returned to crime,
- (5) whether his Department has evaluated this percentage in terms of the rate of return to crime by other criminals, if so, what are the relevant particulars?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 3 January 1977 till 25 September 1985
 - (b) The person whose name was furnished to the Department
- (2) (a) and (b)

The Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973) as amended provides that a prisoner who is certified as a psychopath can be decertified if two doctors certify in writing that he has recovered to such a degree that his detention in the hospital prison for psychopaths is no longer necessary. The person concerned was decertified on 25 September 1985 and was transferred to a prison to serve his sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court. He was released on the expiration of his sentence on 1 May 1986
- (3) Yes, two (2)

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rage from the incentive scheme by paying their employees low wages

- (2) Yes
 - (a) (i) Industrialists are required to submit their quarterly employment claims on a standardised claim form which has to be certified by the industry's Public Officer
 - (ii) In addition all quarterly employment subsidy claims must be reconciled and certified annually by an external auditor. The auditors, amongst others, attend wage payouts
 - (iii) No claims of a new undertaking are paid before an inspection of the undertaking has been carried out by the Regional Representative of the Decentralisation Board
 - (iv) Furthermore the Inspectorate of the Decentralisation Board conducts regular inspections of firms, during which head-accounts of employees are amongst others performed
- (b) The Decentralisation Board and external auditors

(In terms of the Board's official Manual, attempts at fraud can result in the permanent withdrawal of firms' concessions and criminal prosecution)

Goosen lawsuit

1152 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, in the case of *The State versus Goosen and another*, the South African Police are financing or contributing to the financing of the defendants, if so, (a) what total amount has been paid in this regard to date and (b) what is the projected estimated cost of the whole trial,
- (2) whether counsel for the defence is acting for agreed fees, if so, (a) what are the agreed fees and (b) on what basis are they being paid,
- (3) whether the South African Police are financing or contributing to the financing of

expert evidence, if so, (a) what expert evidence and (b) what total amount has been paid in this regard to date,

(4) (a) for how many days has the trial been before the court and (b) in respect of what date is the above information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2)

Yes. An agreement was made with the council for the defence regarding the fees that would be payable for their professional services. Fees that are paid for professional services, is a confidential matter which I am not prepared to divulge. However, should the honourable member approach me, I am prepared to furnish him with the information on a personal and confidential basis

- (3) Yes
 - (a) A psychiatrist and a pathologist
 - (b) I refer the honourable member to my reply in paragraphs (1) and (2) above
- (4) (a) 78 court days
 - (b) 22 June 1988

Judges and magistrates: visits to prisons

1153 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many visits were conducted by (a) judges and (b) magistrates in order to see prisoners or detainees in (i) prisons and/or (ii) police cells during the period 1 April 1987 up to and including 31 March 1988,
- (2) whether any reports were submitted by (a) judges and (b) magistrates to the Commissioner of Police and/or his Department arising out of such visits, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what was the gravamen of each such report and (iii) what was the response thereto in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) and (2)

In terms of Prisons Regulation 104 (2) (a) judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa have the authority to visit any prison in any part of the Republic of South Africa unannounced at any time and also have access to all sections of a prison

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

Besides this, I have also made a special arrangement with Judges President to grant judges special opportunity to evaluate the circumstances from time to time under which persons are detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations and to submit reports in this regard

It is practice that matters which fall within the jurisdiction of other departments be referred to the ministers or heads of departments concerned. In addition, judges may submit reports to the Commissioner of Police after visiting police cells and I am therefore not in a position to furnish details regarding such reports

As was mentioned in my reply to Question No 232 on 25 March 1988, heads of prisons submit a return regarding such visits to Prisons Headquarters every six months for central statistical purposes. This procedure also applies to visits by magistrates and it is therefore not possible to furnish the information on the basis as requested by the honourable member. For the period 1 July 1987 to 31 December 1987 judges and magistrates visited prisons on 100 occasions and 555 occasions respectively. This does not include visits to police cells

Besides the above-mentioned reports a judge may report to the Commissioner in respect of any matter which he considers should be brought to the Commissioner's notice. This principle also applies to magistrates and reports therefore cover a wide variety of aspects regarding prisons under the auspices of the SA Prisons Service. It is therefore not possible to deal with this matter within the scope of this reply. However, these reports are thoroughly attended to and judges and magistrates receive report back on issues raised by them

Police reservists leave facilities

1163 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

Whether specific leave facilities are available to police reservists in the employ of the statutory and/or parastatal bodies under his control, if not, why not, if so, what are (a) these facilities and (b) the names of these bodies?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

Yes, except in the case of the Estate Agents Board where the question of leave facilities for police reservists has not arisen thus far and a policy decision in this respect has not yet been taken by the Board

- (b) Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
- (a) Special leave with full pay is granted

South African Bureau of Standards

Officials are not regarded as being absent from duty

South African Coordinating consumer Council

Travel Agents Board

Officials are not regarded as being absent from duty, except for periods exceeding one week for which special leave with full pay is granted

Consumers, exploitation

1166 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (1) (a) What steps are taken by his Department to protect the South African consumer against exploitation and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions are such steps taken.
- (2) (a) how many infringements of these statutory provisions were reported to his Department over the latest specified five-year period for which figures are available and (b) how many such infringements were in respect of (i) price collusion, (ii) quality control and (iii) any other specified irregularities.

- (3) whether his Department conducted any investigations into these infringements, if so, with what results?

Howard

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

- (1) (a) The functions of the Department of Trade and Industry with regard to the protection of consumers against exploitation include, amongst others, routine inspections at manufacturers, packers, wholesalers and retailers in order to determine whether effect is given to the provisions of certain consumer oriented legislation which is administered by the Department. Furthermore, investigations are conducted into specific complaints related to the relevant legislation and which are received directly from consumers or via the South African Coordinating Consumer Council
- (b) The steps mentioned under (1)(a) are

- taken in terms of the following legislation
 - The Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act 77 of 1973)
 - The Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964)
 - The Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act 75 of 1980)
 - The Trade Practices Act, 1976 (Act 76 of 1976)
 - The Measuring Units and National Measuring Standards Act, 1973 (Act 76 of 1973)
- (2) (a) Particulars for the period 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1987 are as follows

	Trade Me- Price Control Act	Credit Agreements Act	Trade Practices Act	Measuring Units and National Measuring Standards Act	TOTAL
Complaints received and investigated	4 734	6 694	614	869	12 993
Routine inspections conducted	159 457	99 307	12 949	9 442	223 477
Contraventions found	19 271	23 037	6 023	1 581	2 039
					51 951

- (2) (b) (i) Price collusion, particulars of which are not included under (2)(a), falls under the Competition Board which is an independent statutory body and functions in terms of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act, 1979 (Act 96 of 1979). The application of this Act with regard to the assignment of powers, duties and activities was entrusted to the Minister of Administration and Privatisation with effect from 31 March 1988. During the five years to 30 March 1988, when the Competition Board still fell under the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, 21 cases of alleged price collusion were reported to the Board
- (ii) Quality control, particulars of which are also not included under (2)(a), falls under the Standards Act, 1982 (Act 30 of 1982) which is administered by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS). The SABS promotes quality through the use of the SABS mark scheme. The standards mark on a product serves as a guarantee by the manufacturer to the consumer that the product conforms to the requirements of the relevant standard specification. The SABS ensures through regular inspections that the product does, in fact, conform to the requirements. Should a consumer purchase a mark-bearing product which does not conform

Research in respect of investment services to determine the effect of previous advertising campaigns as well as the image of the Post Office as an investment institution

Advertising of the priority-mail service

Development of an advertising campaign for the new Enca telephone

Research on telephone services in the residential market with a view to the development of advertising campaigns

Design and printing of letters and envelopes to encourage business concerns to support the Flood Disaster Relief Fund by buying surcharged stamps and donating bulk post-discounts to the Fund

R 39 850,00 Young & Rubicam, Transvaal
 R 6 347,60 Young & Rubicam, Transvaal
 R 6 817,74 Young & Rubicam, Transvaal
 R 49 700,00 Young & Rubicam, Transvaal
 R 5 923,19 Young & Rubicam, Transvaal, and

(iv) State Tender Board procedures

1140 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in the Republic died in incidents related to political violence in each year from 1982 up to and including 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 247 which I also regard to be a sufficient answer to this question

Public Service: numbers

1142 MR C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons were employed by each department and organizational component referred to in section 6(1) of the Public Service Act, No 111 of 1984, as at (i) 1 March 1982 and (ii) the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(i) Information for each separate department or organisational component is not available

(ii) **Numbers of personnel as on 30 September 1987**
(Source: Payroll statistics)

Department/Organisational component	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Administration House of Delegates	255	38	14 099	233
Administration House of Representatives	4 428	51 794	5	60
Administration House of Assembly	85 377	5 419	130	30 234
Administration Home Affairs	4 689	193	189	1 838
Department of Home Affairs	1 308	13	4	75
Department of Foreign Affairs	8 509	56	22	240
Department of Finance	932	13	0	96
Department of Trade and Industry	17 147	2 560	325	8 120
Department of Justice	1 963	160	34	842
Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing	2 888	177	126	724
Department of Manpower	778	20	0	170
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs				
Department of National Health and Population	8 641	2 473	1 004	15 316
Department of National Education	520	6	1	34
Department of Environment Affairs	2 738	1 643	10	5 785

Department of Education and Training

Department of Development Planning

Department of Development Aid

Department of Public Works and Land Affairs

Department of Transport

Department of Water Affairs

Office of the Commission for Administration

Office of the Auditor-General

State President's Office

National Intelligence Service

South African Police

South African Defence Force

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

Provincial Administration of Natal

Provincial Administration of Orange Free State

Provincial Administration of Transvaal

Bureau for Information

5 245	1	3	60 164
559	0	0	104
2 411	4	1	1 416
4 615	2 586	170	6 047
2 416	231	20	882
3 041	2 393	19	8 910
841	28	1	59
850	8	5	10
123	2	9	7

No information is available

It is not SA Police policy to supply information regarding personnel strength

It is not SA Defence Force policy to supply information regarding personnel strength

27 405	24 131	330	11 743
7 868	908	4 128	21 645
8 195	796	166	5 331
32 697	1 290	4 601	39 861
416	25	10	65

Psychopaths

1146 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

- Whether certified psychopaths sentenced for rape and/or murder are released from prison after serving their sentences, if so, whether any precautions are taken to ensure that such persons do not commit further crimes of violence after their release from prison, if so, what precautions,
- what treatment is given to certified psychopaths while they are in prison and (b) what success has been achieved through such treatment?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- No
- Falls away
- (a) and (b)

The treatment of certified psychopaths is based on a therapeutic community philosophy which implies total treatment. The treatment is divided into three phases of progressive promotion units which last a minimum period of four years. The maximum period is determined by the progress of the individual. The programme makes use of a behaviour therapy and in particular of a token economy which implies that performance is coupled

with the allocation/deprivation of privileges in institutional context which is connected to the treatment programme. The treatment team consists of a consulting psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, social worker, educationalist, nursing personnel, workshop personnel and custodial personnel. If two medical practitioners certify in writing that a mentally ill prisoner has recovered to such an extent that his detention in a hospital prison is no longer necessary, he is returned to a prison to serve his sentence or unexpired portion thereof. His release from prison is handled by the statutory bodies which exist for this purpose. However, if one month before the expiry of his sentence of imprisonment such prisoner is still mentally ill to such a degree that it is necessary that he be detained in the hospital prison, a judge may in terms of section 19, read together with section 34 of the Mental Health Act, 1973, make an order for his further detention for such period as he may deem necessary.

Up to 23 May 1988 a total of 111 certified psychopaths were admitted and 64 of them have already been released after being decertified. Of these 64 a total of 44 have been released for longer than 3 years, and of the said 44 a total of 31 have not relapsed into crime which brings the success rate to 70,45%.

Six Robben Islanders freed

WITH three years and eight months of his 13-year sentence still to go, Robben Island prisoner Mr Vuyisile Matinise was suddenly told this week to pack up and prepare to leave.

He and five other prisoners stepped onto the shore as free men this week in a move that took the men by surprise

The men claimed they did not have to give any undertaking on renouncing violence to secure an early release - although they had been asked to do so in the past

Mr Nelco Hlatshwayo, Mr Ben Mashinini,

Mr Richard Chauke, Mr Monde Tshete, Mr Galelekile Melvin Veto and Matinise were all granted remission varying from five months to more than three years on sentences imposed under the Terrorism Act

Hlatshwayo, 28; said he believed they had been released as part of a government plan to gain acceptance for the October municipal elections

"Some black leaders are refusing to participate in the elections unless the Government shows its preparedness to release political prisoners," he said

Apart from being reunited with their family and old friends, how did the men intend to savour their freedom?

With a broad smile, Chauke, aged 38, said he wanted to see a Sabela concert

Music was also much on the mind of Tshete, 33, who learned to play flute and alto sax during his 11-year stint on the island

He formed a group with two other prisoners and now he wants to embark on a musical profession

Many of the men took the opportunity of furthering their education while on the island

253 Smith ~~28~~ 30¹⁶-6/7/88

Editor and publisher of ~~Star~~ book to appear in court

By Janet Heard

The editor and publisher of the book, "The Fifties People in South Africa", are to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday on charges of contravening the Prisons Act.

Mr Jurgen Schadeberg (editor) and Mr Jim Bailey (publisher) face charges under the Prisons Act for publishing six photographs of prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Ahmed Kathrada.

They appeared in court a month ago, but the case was postponed until July 4.

Mr Schadeberg said today the

book itself was not affected, only the publisher and editor.

The book focuses on the activities of the political leaders, the journalists, the gangsters and the sportsmen who made *Drum* magazine popular during the '50s.

It includes 400 photographs taken from Bailey's African Photo Archives, and the text is original.

Mr Schadeberg said the book was approved by the Publications Control Directorate when it was published in November 1987. So far it had sold about 1 000 copies in South Africa.

Jailed PAC chief

is 'gravely ill'

By VUSI GUNENE

THE JAILED president of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress, Zephaniah Mothopeng, was this week admitted to the Florence Nightingale hospital suffering from what his lawyer described as a grave illness.

Mothopeng's son, John, said family members had first heard of the PAC leader's admission to hospital when they tried to visit him at Diepkloof Prison on Tuesday this week.

"We later saw him at the Florence Nightingale hospital and he was in great pain. However, when we visited him the following day, he looked as if he was recovering," John said.

Mothopeng, 74, is serving a 15-year prison sentence, and is due to be released in 1994.

W/veil

1-7/7/88

Robben Island six shocked at release

47/88 C/Pres 253

CP Correspondent

SIX alleged ANC members were unconditionally freed from Robben Island this week

They are Monde Tshete, 33, Vuyisile Martinus, 35, Ben Mashinini, 45, Melvin Gallo, 33, Richard Chauke, 38, and Keno Hlatshwayo, 28

Hlatshwayo was in matric at Tshireleisa High School, Kimberley, when he was detained in 1981

He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment the following year, but the sen-

Prisoners told: 'Pack your bags, you're going home'

tence was reduced to seven years after a successful appeal

"I was detained for a year before I was charged with terrorism in 1982," he said "I never expected to be released so soon. No reason was given for my release. I was just told that

I was going home"

Hlatshwayo completed his matric in prison and was in the final year of his BA administration degree with Unisa at the time of his release

New Brighton residents Martinus, Tshete and Gallo were charged togeth-

er with sabotage in 1977

"I was the first accused in that case and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment," said Martinus

He was due for release in two years' time and was shocked when prison authorities told him to pack his bags because he was

going home

"I did not expect it. I don't know what I'll do now," he said

The second accused, Tshete, completed 11 years of his 13-year sentence. A jazz musician who gave music lessons to inmates, he was a member of a band formed by prisoners on Robben Island and was studying for a diploma in music through Unisa

"My release came as a hell of a shock because it was the last thing I expected," he said "I am sad at having left my friends behind"

Gallo, who was also sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment, was bewildered at the thought of being free

"I can't believe that I'm free," he said "It is strange to be free. I must still get used to it. When we stepped ashore today I thought I was dreaming. I don't believe it"

Former bricklayer Mashinini, one of four Soweto residents convicted of terrorism in 1977, was the only member of that group to be released

Chauke, convicted of furthering the aims of a banned organisation, had almost completed his 11-year sentence

Detainees appeal over conditions

CAPE TOWN — Eleven detainees yesterday appealed to a Wynberg magistrate to inspect the conditions under which they are being held in Pollsmoor prison

After a brief appearance the hearing was postponed to the Wynberg Regional Court on August 23

The magistrate, Mr A S McCarthy, heard that the 11, who are to be charged with treason or alternatively terrorism, are awaiting trial in the Supreme Court

Mr McCarthy told them he would bring their complaints to the attention of the Chief Magistrate in Wynberg, who would hear their grievances

They are Mr Tony Yengeni (39), Jenny Miss Schreiner (31), Miss Lumka Elizabeth Nyamza (25), Mr Michael Mzimkhulu Lumbambo (35), Mr Mbutu Richmond Nduku (26), Mr Wellington Mongamele Nkwandla (31), Mr Mtheteleli Titana (26), Mr Gary Kruser (27), Mr Christopher Giffard (27), Mr Sitlabocha Charles Mohale (37), and Mr Alpheus Nkwana Ndude (45)

At yesterday's appearance, the 11 in custody were joined by Miss Zurayah Abass (35) and Miss Caroleen Lombard (37), whose bail of R3 000 each was extended

Mr P Mostert, for the State, told the court the earliest possible date for trial was after the October recess

Policeman hit by bullet 'fired from garage'

Court Reporter

ARGUS 6/7/88
251
WHILE investigating the source of a gunshot in New Crossroads in February, an unrest unit police lieutenant was hit by a bullet fired from a garage, a Wynberg inquest court heard today.

Constable Shaun van Wyk said he was on night patrol with Lieutenant Eugenius Bester, Sergeant Theunis Rosslee and Constable Ralph Smith

He was giving evidence at the inquest into the death of the Rev Dalimtheto Cameron Kani, 52, of 410 Dykophun Close, New Crossroads, who was shot by police after an incident on February 2 in which a policeman was wounded

Constable van Wyk said they heard a shot and stopped their patrol van

"Staggered backwards"

"We went to investigate and when we arrived in Jacobs Street I noticed Lieutenant Bester turn into a yard at house number 410 with the street name Dykophun

"When I arrived in the yard I saw Lieutenant Bester approaching a garage I then heard a gunshot and the lieutenant staggered backwards

"He screamed he had been hit, clutched his stomach and staggered back and sat down against the wall of the house"

Constable van Wyk said Sergeant Rosslee moved towards the entrance and fired more than two rounds into the garage and an "unknown person" returned fire

He said Sergeant Rosslee then said he had got the man and they both entered the garage.

"On entering, a man raised his fire-arm and pointed it at Sergeant Rosslee who fired two shots at him and then kicked the gun out of his hand"

Two statements made by Constable van Wyk have been handed into court. The first, handwritten in English, was made on February 7, the second typed and made to a Colonel van der Merwe was made the following day.

In answer to a question from the magistrate, Mr G Hoffmann, Constable van Wyk said he picked up the revolver from the floor of the garage and found six spent cartridges in the magazine.

Fingerprints

Mr Hoffmann asked "And your fingerprints were all over the revolver Is that normal police practice?"

Constable van Wyk "No"

Constable van Wyk explained he had to make the weapon safe in case someone else fired it He gave the gun and cartridges to Sergeant Rosslee

The hearing continues

8-14-78 Court told of black hole of 'Kei

By CARMEL RICKARD,

253 Durban
W. N. M. (13)
FIVE Transkei prisoners say they have been kept in grossly overcrowded cells, 24 hours a day for more than five months, and have asked that the supreme court order the practice to stop.

The urgent application is being made by the five against Transkei's minister of justice and prisons and commissioner of prisons. They ask the court to declare a number of alleged irregularities at Umtata's Wellington Prison are illegal.

One of the group, Shadrack Themba Nongoma, said in court papers that the cell in which he is confined measures about four by five metres. He estimates it could house a maximum of 40 prisoners, but that almost 120 are kept in the cell.

He claims he and eight other prisoners sleep on the floor of the toilet because there is no other space, and that arguments, physical fights, sexual abuse and indecent assault are common in the cell.

Nongoma says he believes there are similar conditions in other parts of the prison and that the overcrowding violates prison regulations.

He claims that on January 28 two prisoners died after assaults by warders and "prefect" prisoners.

According to Nongoma, a prisoner asked for a second helping of food and was subsequently assaulted by a

warder. This led to a fight in which 60 warders and policemen "armed with iron bars, pipes, rods, hunting sticks, brooms, table legs and sjamboks launched a full scale attack on the prisoners".

He complains there is only one toilet in each cell and that a dozen toilet rolls shared between all the inmates in the cell are expected to last the whole month.

Nongoma claims prisoners are not supplied with handkerchiefs, and they have to use their shirts to wipe their faces and blow their noses.

"We are supplied only with a shirt,

a pair of trousers and a jacket on admission ... we are not supplied with any underwear, pyjamas, overcoats, socks, jerseys or spare clothes. Whenever clothing is washed that part of the body which it covers has to remain bare."

He and the other applicants further complain that since January 28 this year they have been locked in their cells for 24 hours a day. "We are allowed neither sunshine, fresh air nor exercise."

"There can be few greater hardships than for active human beings to be locked in congested cells day and night, week after week and month after month in enforced idleness."

Nongoma and several other applicants say they need special diets for medical reasons, but that they are refused the correct food.

Summing up the situation in the jail, Nongoma says, "People are sent to prison as punishment, and not for punishment."

The application was launched last month but was postponed last Thursday (July 1) to allow for answering papers to be filed. It is expected the case will come before the court for argument on September 1.

Ill Sisulu has 'lost weight'

By MUSA ZONDI

ZWELAKHE Sisulu, the detained editor of *New Nation*, is still in hospital suffering from depression and has lost weight, according to his lawyer, Priscilla Jana.

Sisulu has been in detention since December 1986. Several attempts to secure his release have been unsuccessful. *W/Mail*

In response to an application in the Rand Supreme Court for his release late last year, the police said he was being held for his alleged activities with the now-restricted National Education Crisis Committee. *8-14/78*

Sisulu was involved in an organisation whose aim was to undermine existing state structures and replace

them with "people's power", claimed Major van Wyk-for the Ministry of Law and Order.

His activities had to be seen against the background of the policies and strategies of the outlawed African National Congress. Sisulu was detained initially, Van Wyk said, because of "articles designed to create an atmosphere conducive to unrest" in the *New Nation*.

Sisulu denied being an executive member of the NECC and appealed against the supreme court judgement that a speech he delivered at an NECC conference in Durban in March 1986 was conducive to unrest.

The conference in which Sisulu delivered that speech broke the impasse after a two year school boycott, leading to the resumption of classes.

Two Derek Bauer posters free with each new subscription to the Weekly Mail
See PAGE 10

... as a symbol of unity and dedi...



Picture. ERIC MILLER, Atrapix

The first moment of freedom: Trevor Manuel and Whitley Jacobs after their release.

FIVE prominent Western Cape activists — including Trevor Manuel, former United Democratic Front secretary and the longest-serving detainee in the region — were released from prison yesterday.

Manuel, who was held for just under two years, is the first national leader of the UDF to be released for many months. Coming not long before the October elections, his release was a major surprise, especially since his detention order was renewed less than a month ago when the State of Emergency was repronounced.

However, the "freedom" given to the five was limited: all were served with restriction orders which bar them from working for the UDF and its affiliates, confine them to magisterial districts and place them under house arrest at night.

Surprise: Top UDF leader walks free

By GAYE DAVIS

In terms of the orders, none of those released may attend meetings where the government is criticised, nor may they call for a boycott of the pending municipal elections.

Manuel, 32, the UDF's Western Cape secretary and former member of the national executive, has also been barred from giving press interviews and having anything to do with com-

plung publications.

Released were: ● Cape Youth Congress president Whitley Mzonke Jacobs, 27, after 360 days in Paarl's Victor Verster Prison. He may not leave the Wynberg magisterial district and is confined to his Guguletu home between 7pm and 5am;

● UDF Western Cape executive member Mountain Qumbela, after 188 days in Pollsmoor, and the UDF's publicity secretary

in the region, Hilda Ndude, who was detained on June 2 this year. Both are confined to their magisterial district and under house arrest at night.

● UDF Western Cape treasurer and Call of Islam executive member Ebrahim Rassool, after more than 400 days in Pollsmoor. He is confined to the Athlone magisterial district and his Gatesville home by night.

However, the UDF leadership remains severely depleted. Of its head office staff, two (Terror Lekota and Popo Molefe) are on trial, two (Mohammed Valli and Murphy Morobe, who replaced Lekota and Molefe) are in detention, and two (Azhar Cachala and Manuel) are now restricted.

Its two presidents, Albertina Sisulu and Ar-chie Gumede, are also restricted.

● To PAGE 2

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted under the Emergency Regulations

P.T.O.

Surprise: Top UDF leader walks free

●From PAGE 1

Only the national chairperson, Curmuck Ndlovu, is free, although he has been in hiding for over two years.

Of its other national executive members, the Reverend Arnold Stofile is serving a prison sentence in the Ciskei, at least three others (Jomo Khaisu, Henry Fazzie and Edgar Ngoyi) are in detention and two are restricted (Zollic Malindi and Christmas Tinto). The remaining members, Derrick Swartz and Titus Mofolo, are both deep in hiding.

Yesterday, a beaming Manuel, 32, walked out of Victor Verster Prison holding his two-year-old son, Govan, in his arms. The child was only a few weeks old when Manuel was detained on August 15 1986. He had physical contact with his father only once during his detention, at the end of last year on a psychiatrist's recommendation.

Jacobs, the father of a 14-month-old daughter, held her in his arms for the first time yesterday.

Notice of Manuel, Jacobs and Rassool's release was given to their lawyers on Tuesday, just as they were gearing to launch a supreme court application for an interdict restraining Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok from further extending their detention.

Family members said Manuel was relieved to be freed but unhappy at being denied access to a vital force in his life — the struggle — and at having to leave fellow detainees behind.

He was particularly concerned that long-detained *New Nation* editor Zwelakhe Sisulu had been admitted to hospital for depression, they said. He could understand it happening as — unlike convicted criminals — detainees never knew when they would be freed, if ever.

The restrictions meant that in a sense, his detention continued — he may not leave the Cape Town magisterial district and must be in his Maitland home from 6pm to 5am — but his resolve had been strengthened, they said.

Manuel arrived at his mother's Kensington home to a banner saying "Viva Trevor Welcome Home". Waiting for him in the street stood his mother, sisters — his father died 19 years ago — and nephews. When his mother, Philma, saw her son unfold his long frame from the car which brought him from Paarl she started weeping. "Don't cry," he told her. "You're supposed to be smiling."

Cradling his child in his arms, he first thanked neighbours for supporting of his family.

He was in high spirits, seemed unfazed by his incarceration, teasing children about school and their report cards.

There were jubilant reunions with other activists who started arriving, crowding his living room.

(Handwritten scribble)

S-14/1788 W/Mail

Umtata prisoners seek order on jail conditions

CP Correspondent

FIVE prisoners in a Transkei jail have made horrific claims of gross overcrowding and sexual abuse.

In an application to the Umtata Supreme Court the five said they were kept in a grossly overcrowded cell for more than five months without proper clothing or adequate food.

They have asked for a Supreme Court order to stop the alleged irregularities.

Their urgent application concerning Umtata's Wellington Prison is against Transkei's Minister of Justice and Prisons and the Commissioner of Prisons.

According to Shadrack Nongoma - who is serving a 17-year sentence for armed robbery - his cell measures about four by five metres and often houses 120 prisoners.

He and eight prisoners sleep on the floor of the toilet. Arguments, physical fights, sexual abuse and indecent assault were common in the cell, he said.

He said that on January 28 two prisoners died after assaults by warders and other prisoners. The fight began after a

prisoner asked for a second helping of food.

He complained there was only one toilet in each cell and that a dozen toilet rolls shared between all the inmates in the cell were expected to last the whole month.

Nongoma claims prisoners were not supplied with handkerchiefs, and they had to use their shirts to blow their noses.

"We are supplied only with a shirt, a pair of trousers and a jacket on admission.

"We are not supplied with any underwear, pyjamas, overcoats, socks, jerseys, or spare clothes.

"Whenever clothing is washed, the part of the body which it covers remains bare."

Nongoma and several other applicants said they needed special diet for medical reasons, but had been refused the correct food.

Another prisoner, Victor Cassim Mdluli, in jail for car theft, said he was a practising Muslim, but that warders had refused to allow him a copy of the Koran or a visit by a Muslim holy man.

The case will be heard on September 1.

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C/Pres

10/7/88

Jail claim

● From Page 1

Swetkin 11/7/86
facilities after several attempts to get permission.

Nongoma was sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment on August 1986 for armed robbery.

In December he was given an additional two years' jail for escaping from custody.

In the affidavit he said:

"Arguments and fighting between prisoners in cells is common as are incidents of sodomy and indecent assaults," he said.

INHU MAM

Sowetan 11/7/88

JAIL

253

5 prisoners claim in Supreme Court action

FIVE prisoners, including a 64-year-old man, who are serving terms ranging between three and 20 years, have alleged in affidavits that conditions inside the Wellington Prison in Umtata, Transkei, were inhuman.

In papers lodged with the Transkei Supreme Court last week the men sought the improvement of the conditions inside the prison, that prison officials refrain from assaulting them, that they be allowed reading material and study facilities, given proper food and that they be allowed to participate in sporting activities

Jail

The matter has been set for hearing on September 1

The applicants are Shadrack Nongoma (44), Victor Cassim Mdluli (35), Joseph Jongle (34), James "Castro" Kati (66) and Marelane Kopman (39)

Kati was sentenced to 13 years' jail on October 6, 1982 for furthering the aims of the African National Congress and terrorism. The sentence was reduced to seven years after an appeal.

He said in his affidavit that he was not afforded political prisoner status and despite several letters to the Prisons Board since 1985 he was still graded "B", meaning he was a common prisoner.

Kati said he had also not been allowed study



ORLANDO Pirates' striker Lawrence Maake in a mid-air battle for the ball with Farook Nkuna of Magic Curl Celtic. This was in their thrilling Castle League match played at Orlando Stadium yesterday. The game ended in a goalless draw.

Pic JOE MOLEFE

MANDELA CONCERT NOW IN BALANCE

Sowetan 11/7/88

THE staging of the Mandela Concert for Peace hung in the balance at the weekend following the detention in Cape Town of activists connected with the venture.

Weekend reports linked the nine detainees with the concert being planned as a birthday party for jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela. The nine, who include a journalist, a teacher, a photo journalist and various office bearers of the restricted United Democratic Front, were detained on Friday.

Relatives were quoted as saying the nine were being held under emergency regulations.

Their detention, which came after the

release last week of other UDF leaders, was widely seen as a prelude to the banning of the concert. Release Mandela Committee spokesman, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, said at the launch of the concert that he did not "think" that the Government would ban the concert.

The nine detainees are Mr Jonathan Shapiro, a cartoonist, Mr Bulelani Ngcuka, a lawyer, journalist Rehana Rossouw, Mrs Veronica Simmers, Mr Omar Badsha, a photo journalist, Mr Saleem Mowzer, a high school teacher, Mr Zolile Malindi, UDF Western Cape president, Mr Nabs Wessels, of the Dependants Conference and Monde Belfour of the KTC peace committee.

The mild ciga that satisfi

FOURTEEN KING SIZE S.

Inmates 'tempted to escape' through worry

Visits are key to jail rehabilitation

STW 14/7/88 253

By Kaizer Nyatumba

Rehabilitation of prisoners in South Africa usually takes longer than it should because inmates — whom their relatives cannot visit because the prisons are sometimes far from their homes — often feel rejected, according to Mr Shumane Kumalo

A director of the Soweto branch of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), Mr Kumalo said prisoners who did not receive visits from friends and relatives felt rejected, became difficult to rehabilitate and even thought of escaping from jail.

Tempted to escape

"If they do not know what is happening at home, they are tempted to escape from jail because they are uncertain of what is happening to relatives at home. When they are visited they feel loved and cared for, and further feel accepted and try hard not to disappoint their relatives again.

"Those who are married know exactly what the situation is at home with their families, and this makes rehabilitation easier," Mr Kumalo said.

A statement by the South African Prisons Service said it had "great appreciation for the services provided by Nicro to family and friends

of prisoners" and tried hard to keep prisoners in jails close to their homes.

The statement said "Although the Prisons Service places a high premium on the maintenance of good family ties and endeavours to incarcerate prisoners close to their families, this is not always possible.

"In order to insure that over-population at certain prisons does not occur, a policy of deconcentration is applied where prisoners at prisons with a high population are transferred to prisons with a lower concentration (of) prisoners. An even distribution of the prison population is accomplished in this way.

"This also ensures that prisoners serving long-term sentences are incarcerated at prisons with training facilities and where they can be kept productively occupied, for example, on prison farms."

The Soweto branch of Nicro has organised a bus trip to Barberton Prison for people who could not afford to visit their relatives there.

The trip, whose purpose is to link prisoners with their families and relatives, is scheduled for August 5 and will leave from the Soweto Travel Agency in Dube, Soweto, at midnight.

The trip is free of charge for those who cannot afford anything, but those who can are requested to pay a nominal fee for transport.

Escape: warders in court

17/1/86 (253)
CP Correspondent

THREE prison warders facing charges of corruption and aiding eight condemned prisoners to escape appeared in the Umata Regional Court this week. It is alleged that Mququzeli Qawula, 27, Mzolisa Mgevane, 36, and Sandile Mjobo, 26, helped the prisoners escape from the maximum security section of Wellington prison on the night of December 30-31, 1986.

Seven of the prisoners were later captured and one, Nkululeko Kubukeli, is still at large.

The recaptured prisoners are Fumene Madolo, Makhosandile Sipamla, who has since been executed, Wiseman Solo, Zweluthu Njova, Bongani Sothondoshe, Elliot Khumalo and Tryshara Mahlaka-betsi.

According to the indictment the three warders allegedly accepted or agreed to accept R3 000 from Madolo and Kubukeli to actively assist in the escape.

The accused allegedly failed to securely lock the prisoners' cells and to take reasonable precautions to prevent the escape. — El-news

17/7/88

Press

(253)

Minister refuses to free ill ANC veteran

CP Correspondent

THE government has refused to release terminally ill ANC veteran Harry Gwala from life imprisonment

Responding to a letter from Gwala's lawyer petitioning the State President for his release on humanitarian grounds, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said this could not be agreed to

After careful consideration, it had instead been decided to have him removed from prison in Maritzburg to Durban "to facilitate his medical treatment"

"I wish to inform you that your client's possible release on humanitarian grounds has been carefully considered in the light of your representation.

Gwala has spent 21 years in jail

Your request can unfortunately not be acceded to.

"However, his condition is being monitored on a continual basis"

Gwala, who is in his 60s, has spent 21 years in jail.

In 1964 he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for sabotage.

In 1975, three years after his release, he was re-arrested and detained for two years. In 1977 he was sentenced to life imprisonment for activities related to the ANC

President PW Botha has passed on correspondence addressed to him on the Gwala issue to the Minister of Justice

Botha has passed on correspondence addressed to him on the Gwala issue to the Minister of Justice

After acknowledging communication on the matter, his secretary wrote, "President Botha has taken note of the contents thereof with interest" The issue was not in his jurisdiction

According to the letter written by Gwala's lawyer to Botha, the prisoner was diagnosed by doctors at Cape Town's Groot Schuur Hospital as having "motor-neuron" disease

The letter said, "The disease is terminal in that there is no known cure for it. Medical opinion indicates that in all probability your petitioner will die in a couple of years, or death may come sooner.

"All the doctors attending the prisoner, have, to our knowledge, recommended to the prison authorities that he be released and allowed to spend the remaining days of his life with his family"

Meanwhile, the refusal by the government to release Gwala has been received with a sense of hopelessness by church leaders and politicians

Veteran parliamentarian Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on legal matters, said she had made personal representations urging his release on humanitarian grounds.

"Obviously, for the exercise of humanitarian consideration, it seems to me Gwala should be released to end his days on earth peacefully.

"I am distressed that the petition and my representation has been rejected," she said.

Archbishop Denis Hur-



Helen Suzman . . . let him end his days in peace.

ley said, "The quality of mercy is not strained, extends like South Africa.

"It would be humane and Christian to let him die at home in peace. It is sad to think that the government is incapable of such attitudes" - Concord

Know that the walls are strong

S.T. 14/1/83 253

BY RON ANDERSON

The Department of Prisons recently invited The Star to visit any prisons it wished to see. Here are some impressions formed on visits to the Johannesburg and Leeuwkop prison complexes.

You see some unexpected things in "Sun City". There was the pampered black and white rabbit slobbering along the highly-polished concrete corridors. And some of the cells were locked by the inmates to keep others out.

A small clothing factory was abuzz with activity and mothers tended their babies in a "cressit". A friendly and very fluffy white dog scampered around, barking excitedly.

These instant images obviously don't form the complete picture of a jail. Nor does the "Sun City" label mean this is a pleasure paradise. They do tell the visitor something of an attitude taken by a department which has about 110,000 prisoners in its jails every day.

"Sun City" is the huge Johannesburg prison complex south west of the city centre. At night an orange glow radiates from the red-brick buildings and it is probably this vivid illumination which led to this "twin city" link with the gambling resort.

There are not many other parallels. One of South Africa's more famous prisoners, Breyten Breytenbach wrote, "What exactly is it that happens to the prisoner during his stay behind the walls? The first fact to remember will be that he has entered another world."

This is immediately apparent, even to the casual visitor. The jail is a sad place. The world is one of strict discipline tempered with fairness.

The fact that warders, whose jangling keys echo continuously in stark corridors, stamp to attention when their superiors approach tells of the discipline. Clearly they are not men to be trifled with. Society still demands punishment for crimes.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR PRIVILEGES

Yet long-term prisoners who behave themselves eventually get privileges which allow them to buy at the tuck shop and keep pets. Apart from the rabbit, the white men had a budgie and an Indian mynah. The black women in the clothing factory make all the clothes for the prisoners. The cressit is for prisoners who are forced to keep their young children with them, although the Department of Prisons endeavours to find foster homes for most.

The cells which are locked to keep other prisoners out do reveal a sort of apartheid. Only white prisoners have single cells.

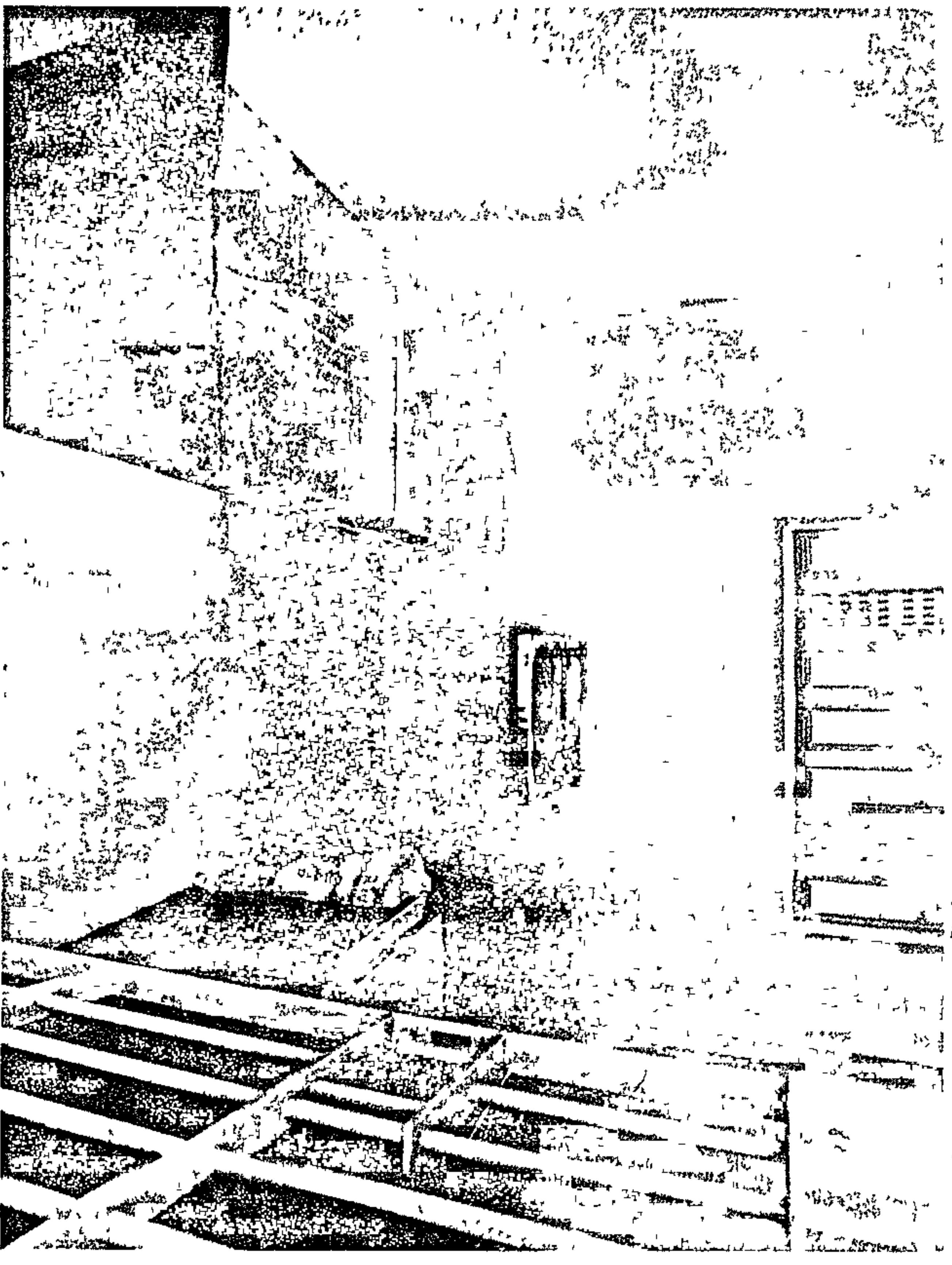
Were they occupied by Herman Charles Bosman's indelible characters who shared life in his Cold Stone Jug? Were they today's Slangyel and Blue-coat Verdamp and Alec the Ponce?

It was in one compound at Leeuwkop maximum security prison where the stark reality of some jails chilled the visitor with the same penetrating numbness as the winter breeze on the catwalks above hundreds of men standing sullenly in the sun.

The Department of Prisons agrees that some categories of prisoners are hopeless cases. There is apparently no work the worst category of men can be given. They cannot even be allowed to sew mailbags like their neighbours in the next courtyard — parts of the bags can be turned into weapons.

The accumulation of hard cases stood grouped in their gangs adjoining their communal cells. A few played a board game. On the catwalks the armed warders patrolled constantly. One felt that, with good reason they were under a control as firm as the hand shake of the colonel. The warders would like to give them more to do than arranging games of soccer.

Certainly on the huge sprawling Leeuwkop complex straddling the Jutika River in Sandton, many of the



One of the awaiting trial cells for men at the new Johannesburg prison, south-west of the city. The complex is known as "Sun City", probably because of the vivid orange glow that emanates from its red-brick buildings and colours the night sky — but there are not many other parallels.

4,800-odd black prisoners are given a chance to rehabilitate themselves and to learn skills, as well as to pass their school examinations.

A double-murderer who has just turned 15 is being taught, with his classmates, to read and write. He will be in jail with ample time to pass his matric. His fellow inmates in the juvenile prison work through the Department of Education and Training's adult syllabus and, if they wish, can remain in the juvenile section until they do get their matric.

(Some, released a month or two before their final exams, came back to write in jail so they would not be victimised by those who enforced school boycotts.)

CERTIFICATES FROM 'OUTSIDE'

There are courses in plastering bricklaying plumbing carpentry, metalworking and so on. Those passing their trade tests get certificates from outside authorities so their qualifications are not tainted with a prison connection. The farming activities in which the prisoners share make the prison just about self-sufficient in meat, milk and vegetables.

Bosman wrote "There was a time in the prison

when the food was very bad. First it was the bread. Then the mealie-pap got bad. Afterwards you couldn't eat the carrot-soup either."

Today, says Colonel John Harding at Leeuwkop it's different. The prisoners get mutton, beef, chicken and fish twice a week and eggs once.

So this is just a glimpse of South Africa's prisons. The department doesn't think they are perfect. They are overcrowded, they are short of staff. Many prisoners still sleep on mattresses on the floor, but lots have beds.

But the staff are obviously fair to the prisoners. One officer said, "You have got to be fair because, if you are not, you are breeding trouble."

Let's give Bosman the last word and quote from the closing paragraphs of Cold Stone Jug. "And I was free. The guard at the gate shook hands with me. And he called me by my name instead of by my number."

Look after yourself now, the gate-warder said. You know boob (prison) is a bastard. See you don't come back. I answered. Yes, thank you sir."

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R 4,000 to R 4,999 6.96% p.a. 3% p.a.
R 5,000 to R 7,999 8.57% p.a. 3% p.a.

The stone-c

253

The place where men are kept who have wronged soc

MARK GLEESON

THE gleam off the black polished floor at Pretoria's Central Prison is like a bright light directed in your eyes from a spotlight high above a stage.

The jangle of the abnormally large keys sends a tingle down your spine and the respectful look of the prisoners, who gaze at you with sidelong glances, makes you want to turn on your heel and head straight for the safety of home.

This is jail, chookie, the lock-up the place where men who have wronged society are kept.

It's silent, grey and dark. The soles of your shoes ring hollowly as you walk across the foyer towards the cells.

More jangling, you cross the threshold and then the worst sound of all. The giant door slams shut and you can hear the key turning the lock.

Decaying Pretoria Central, built in 1907, has been the subject of much controversy.

This week some 970 men found themselves behind its high walls serving out sentences, in conditions that have drawn their fair share of criticism.

Tiny cells, with neither running water nor fixed ablution facilities, very basic food and now outdated amenities are the harsh realities of a structure long past its suitability for housing criminals.

This is something the Prison Service candidly admits. Pretoria Central does not comply to the standards set for our prisons today," says Brigadier Erica van Zyl, the director of prison's media liaison.

"All single cells must have flushing toilets and basins with running water, both hot and cold," says the brigadier, whose imposing uniformed figure commands the obvious respect and affection of her male underlings. And well she might, for Brigadier van Zyl has come up through the ranks — she started as a warder.

At Central, one wing still employs the old bucket system for overnight ablutions.

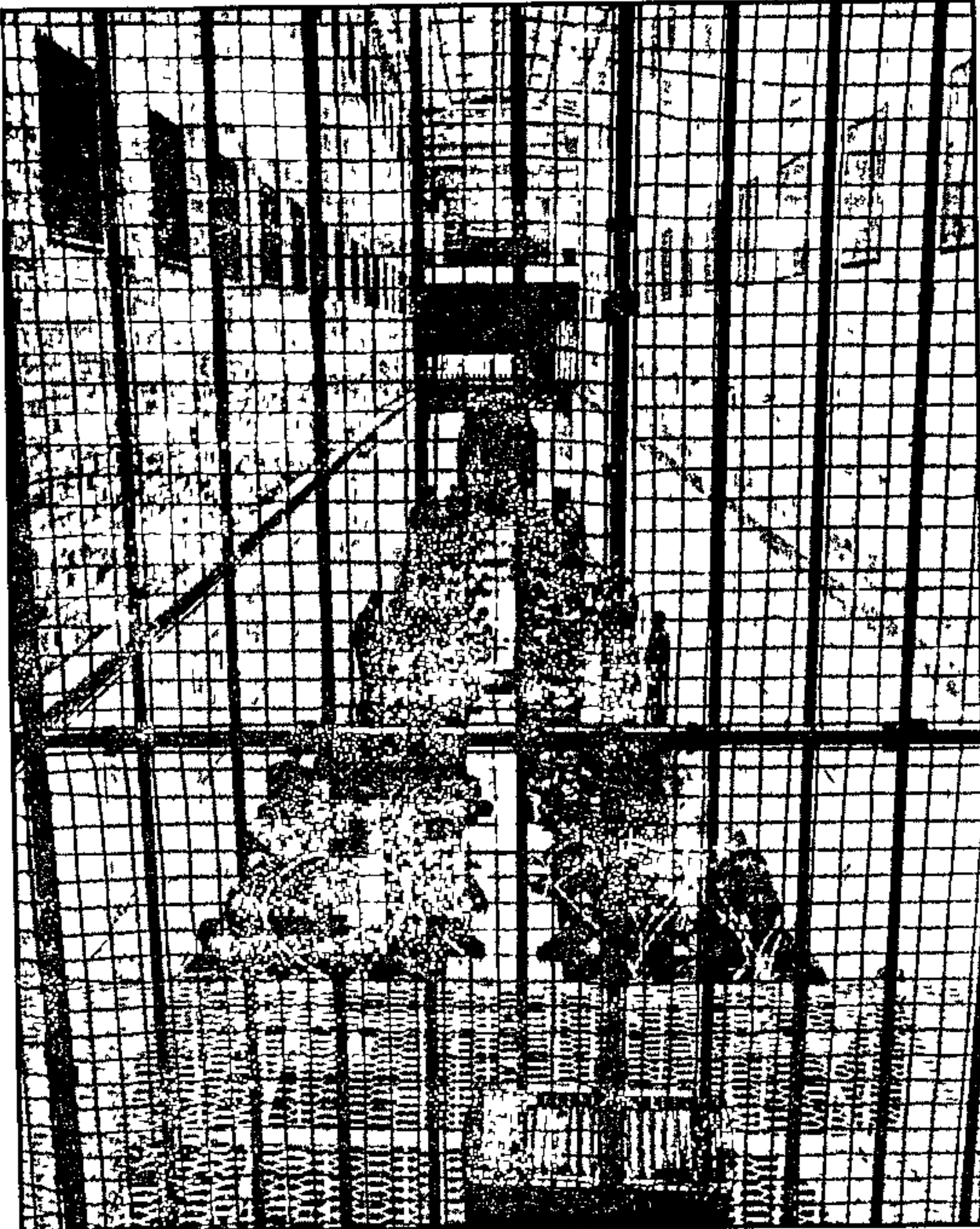
Work on a major overhaul of the prison began in April last year and is expected to finish in the next decade.

It will go some way to alleviating overcrowding in South African jails — in June last year this was running at 33,9 percent.

But behind the brutish facade, touches of humanity burst through like the flowers on cell mantelpieces.

Cells are touchingly decorated with homemade memorabilia, family pictures and religious motifs. Here and there a budgie is to be found — ironically, in a cage.

The gloom is provided by the standard issue grey linen, dark blankets and blue towels, which are neatly folded, army style,



ORDERS Standing by for interviews, complaints and requests, these Pretoria Central prisoners sit patiently, waiting to be called.

across the beds and festooned with an array of toiletries.

In the A group section — those prisoners who have proved themselves to be "trustworthy in every way" — prisoners roam freely between cells, watch television at their leisure after hours (there are 11 sets positioned around the prison) and have body-building equipment neatly positioned in the corridor that separates their small cells.

"Prison is what you make of it," says one A-group prisoner in charge of the small in-house radio station.

"You have to accept your situation and the fact that you are going to be disciplined."

You have to learn to say "Yes sir, no sir, three bags full sir." If you do that, then it's really not that bad.

"You find the youngsters try to fight the system. They win the odd battle, but in the end they lose the war."

Sports grounds and open courtyards are used regularly to provide exercise and medical and dental needs of prisoners.

are taken care of by complete facilities within the prison walls.

Social workers, psychologists and ministers of religion are on hand to look after potential needs.

Workshops provide training in a variety of technical disciplines.

Government cars are serviced, repairs are made to prison property and other technical chores are undertaken for various state departments.

In the carpentry shop, prison services personnel have private furniture made for them by skilled inmates.

"We pay for the material and labour. The reason we allow this is to give them a wider scope in their training," explains Brigadier van Zyl, who adds that the tariffs for labour are determined and approved by the Treasury.

The shop hums with activity

as warders walk in between sawdust-covered prisoners hard at work on benches hammering, chiselling and planing.

They look up only fleetingly at the visitors.

In the corner, an elderly prisoner is cutting hair in an ancient barber stool. "The haircuts are free," he beams.

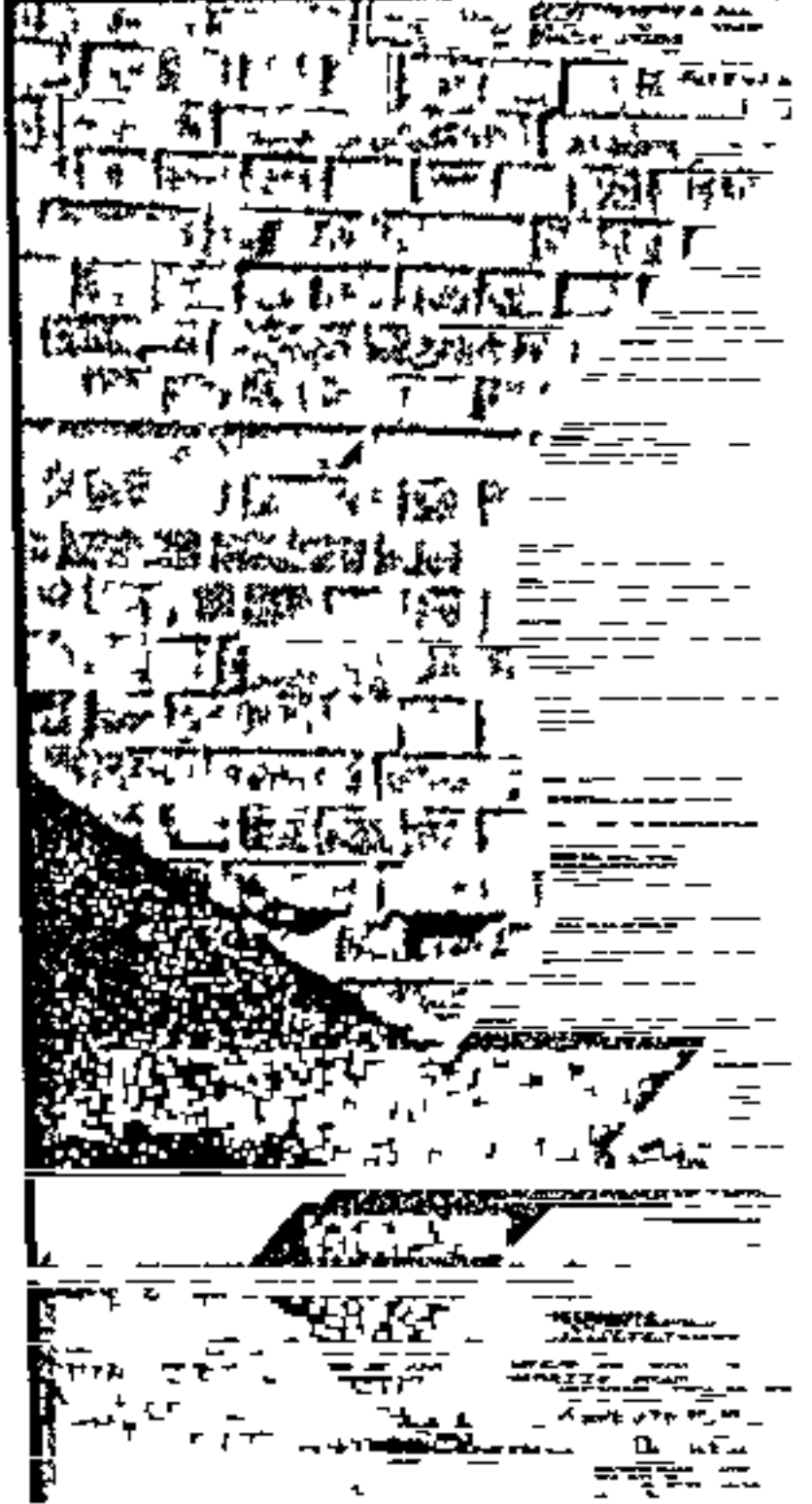
In the welding shop, the officer in charge says "We train the prisoners to the same standards as outside and we are happy with the result we receive in the trade tests."

Use of prison labour makes the service self sufficient to an extent. The new Pretoria Central is being built with prison labour.

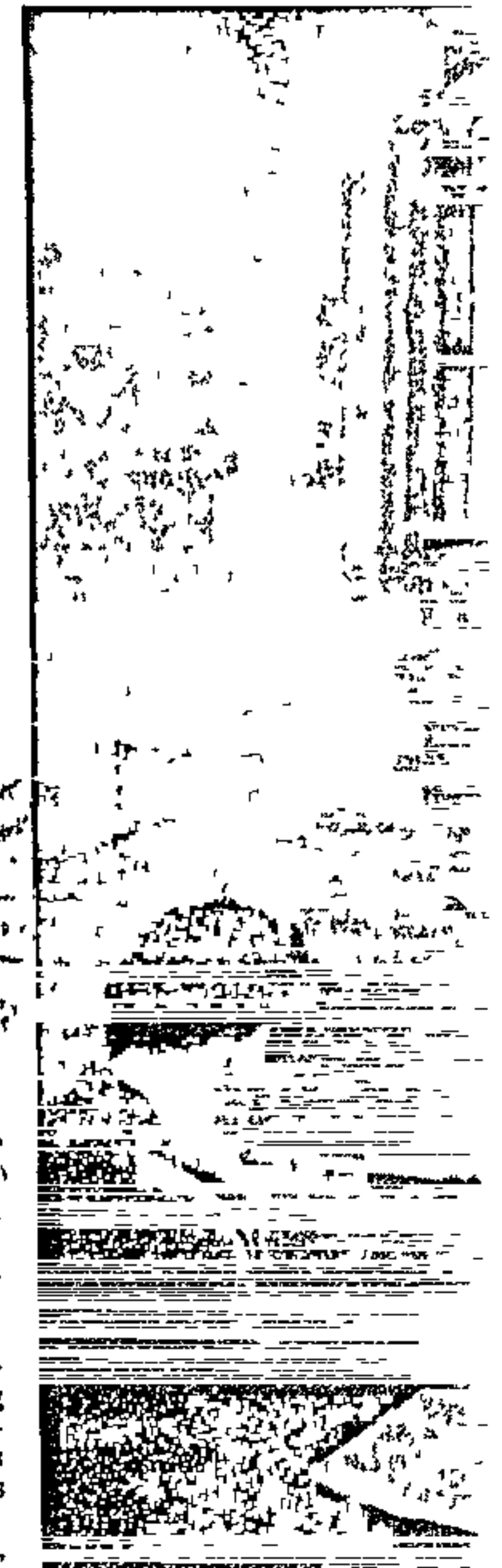
Back in the main building, silent men are seated around long tables for daily complaints, requests and interviews, as well as an opportunity to buy provisions from the tuck shop.

Their eyes look long and hard, but their faces show no emotion.

"We never said that Central was a nice place," says Brigadier van Zyl.



HONEST LABOUR A prisoner



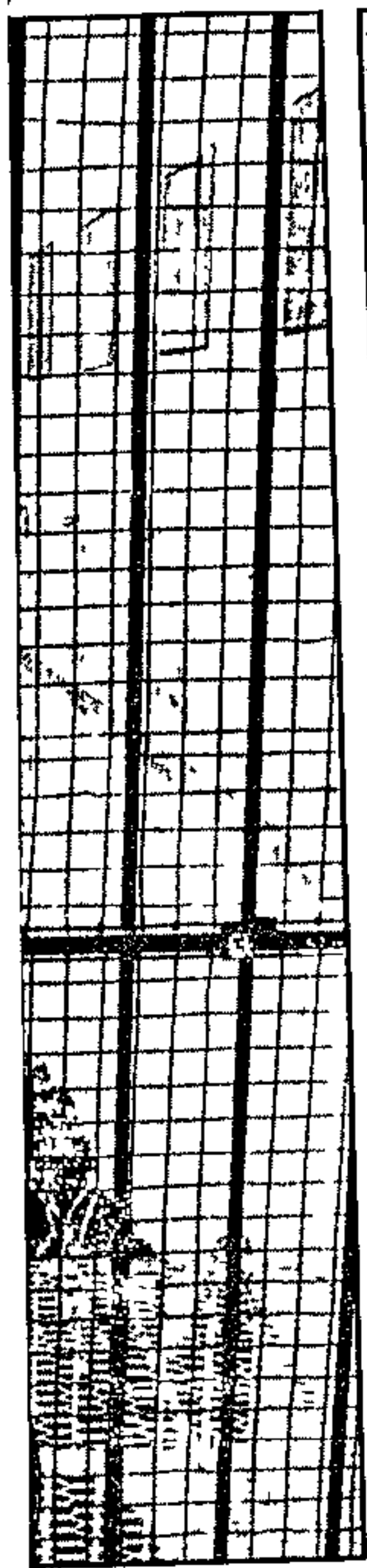
SILENT TIME A prisoner reads

SPECTRUM

ne-cold jug

253 Star 23/7/88

who have wronged society is silent, grey and dark



Pretoria Central prisoners

warders walk in between dust covered prisoners hard work on benches hammering, jelling and planing they look up only fleetingly the visitors

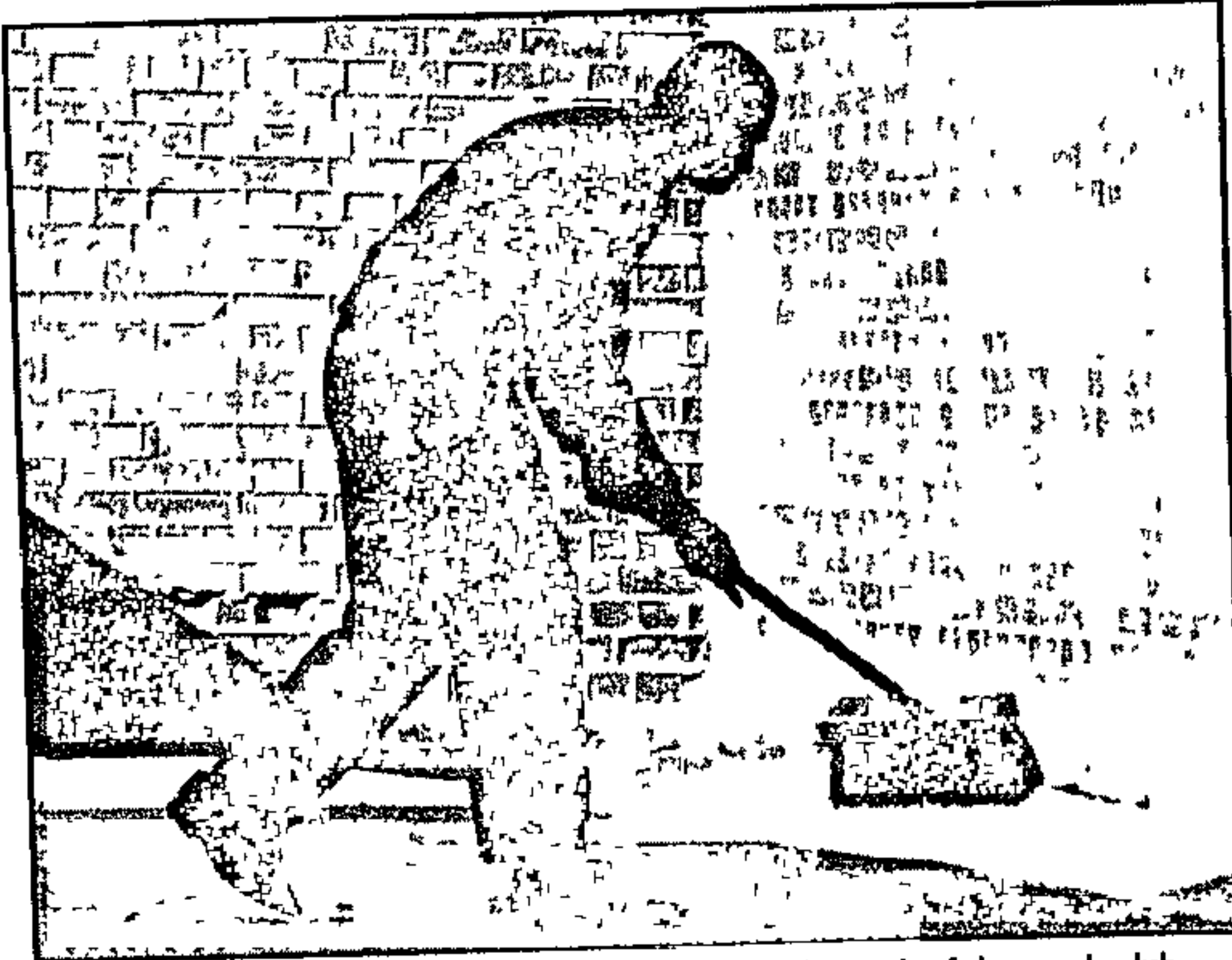
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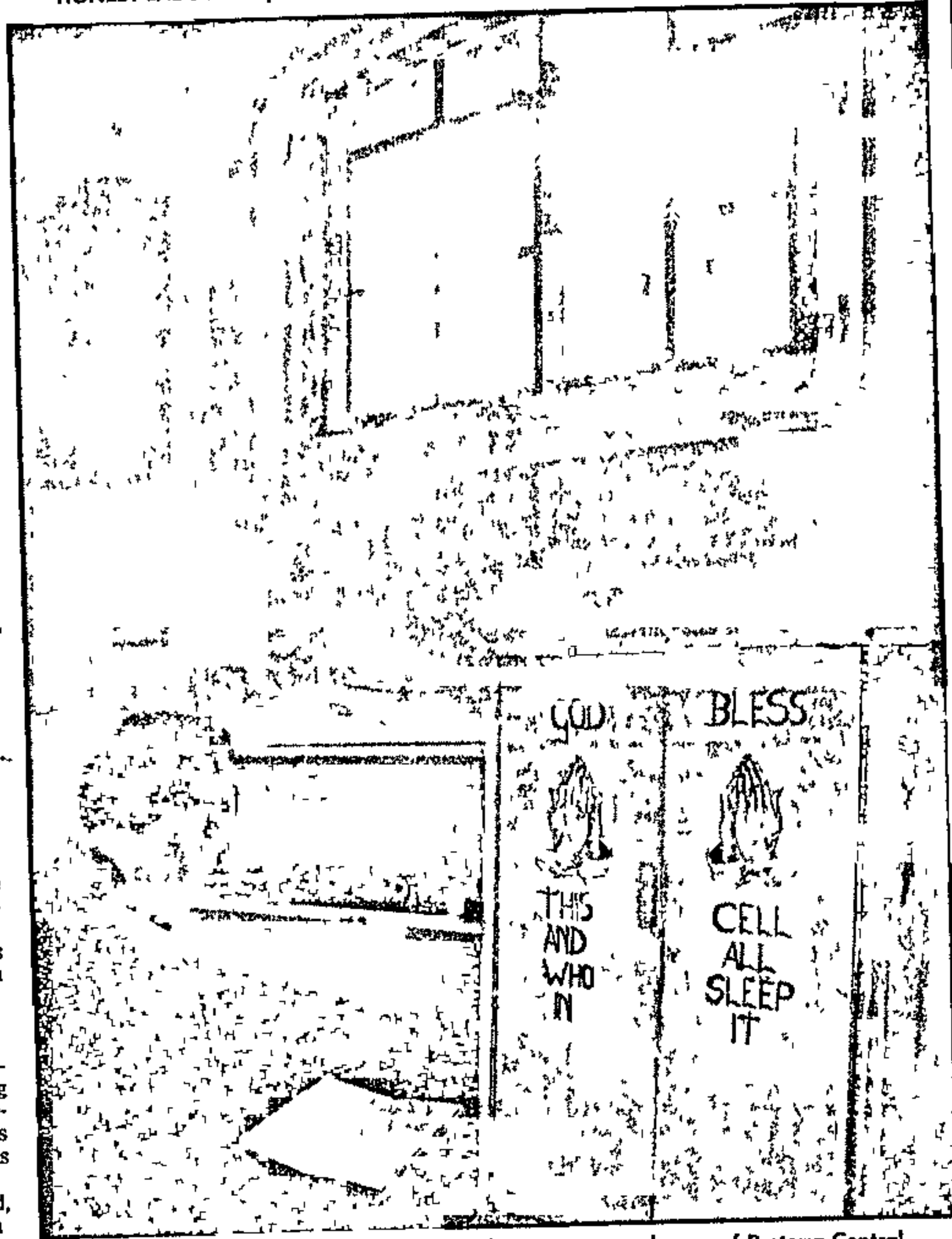
Use of prison labour makes the service self sufficient to an extent The new Pretoria Central is being built with prison labour

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HONEST LABOUR A prisoner sweeps in the never-ending cycle of clean and polish



SILENT TIME A prisoner reads his bible in the awaiting trail wing of Pretoria Central
● Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek

Leeuwkop is source of pride to service

Leeuwkop Prison near Kyalami is looked upon as one of the country's model jails and regarded with much pride by the Prisons Service

And, in spite of some anomalies it is easy to see why

Impressive grounds, high standard staff housing and facilities, a successful farm, a well kept maximum security facility and training workshops all provide a favourable impression

But it is the correctional facility for prisoners under the age of 21 that is a real source of satisfaction for the service

The juvenile jail at Leeuwkop was set up two years ago to cater for the influx of prisoners between 16 and 21 many convicted during township unrest

They live in dormitory cells with neat beds broken up by grey lockers in a square shaped building with a large courtyard in the middle

A soccer pitch and covered eating area are the focal point of the courtyard, where the youngsters were loitering waiting for lunch when the Saturday Star visited the prison this week

The next door school takes pride of place of any tour of the facility

Some 19 teachers provide fulltime schooling, from grade one level to matric for those interested in furthering their education

Our new policy is an emphasis on training and schooling says Colonel John Harding second in command of Leeuwkop Prison "Juvenile prisoners have to complete their schooling before they are allowed to learn a trade"

Leeuwkop boasts training workshops for bricklaying plumbing painting carpentry and plastering

But the pupils do have their own workshop area and will shortly begin technical training as part of their schooling

The school is attended by some 350 of the 700 inmates of the juvenile jail following the Department of Education and Training's syllabus Most of the rest stay away claiming they do not want to partake in DET education according to Colonel Harding

"But we find that more and more are wanting to study now especially when they see the others achieving"

More than 10 subjects are on offer and building has just been completed on a technical workshop area

"This has a positive effect on parents They see their kids achieving something while in jail"

"Some even say we should keep their children here until they finish their schooling But we can't do that," says the colonel

Dr Toms asks for transfer after fight

By JEREMY DOWSON and
STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Staff Reporters

JAILED conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms has applied for a transfer to Pretoria Central Prison after an alleged attempted sexual assault in the Pollsmoor Prison showers, according to friends

The Prisons Service today confirmed that Toms, 35, serving a 21-month sentence for refusing to report for military camps, was taken to Victoria Hospital for treatment after being injured in an incident involving another prisoner on June 28

Friends of the Crossroads Clinic founder said a man convicted of housebreaking was seen by a warder allegedly harassing Toms. The warder separated them.

They said Toms complained about the prisoner, who had allegedly provoked other inmates

The next day the prisoner allegedly provoked Toms in the showers.

Toms punched him in the mouth, breaking a capped tooth.

The man allegedly punched Toms in the face, causing bruising and a gash under his right eye.

The fight was stopped and Toms was taken to hospital and given two stitches. His alleged attacker was placed in isolation in a cell known to prisoners as "The Bomb"

The friends said Toms had applied to be transferred to Pretoria Central Prisons Service spokesman Colonel A van Vuuren said officials were "in the process of taking the necessary action"

He confirmed two prisoners were slightly injured in an incident on June 28. Toms was treated at Victoria Hospital and the other man had dental treatment

IN SERIOUS LIGHT

"The Prisons Service regards every complaint of alleged assault, no matter how petty, in a serious light and prisoners are not allowed to intimidate one another."

Prisoners were daily given the chance to lodge complaints or requests and preventive measures — for example changes of sleeping quarters or work places — were instituted if there was reason to believe a prisoner was threatened

"In the case of injuries related to complaints of alleged assault an entry is made in the complaints register.

"Besides the necessary medical treatment a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault is instituted

"Where the complaint is substantiated, suitable action is taken in terms of the prison regulations in minor assaults, while serious assaults are reported to the police"

● The End Conscription Campaign today called for the release of Dr Toms and David Bruce, who was jailed in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr David Green of the ECC Western Cape branch said both were men of integrity.

"They could be assets to our society rather than being exposed to prison life"

The organisation believed some form of alternative national service should be made available to "those who, in good conscience, cannot serve in the SADF"

The Civil Rights League said today it was "disgraceful" that men such as Dr Toms and Bruce should be imprisoned for conscience's sake

League spokesman Mrs Dot Clemminshaw "Why not grant them community service?"

● See page 3.

By JIM FREEMAN

JAILED Cape Town conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms has charged a fellow Pollsmoor prisoner after an alleged assault following homosexual harassment.

The South African Prisons Service has confirmed that the Crossroads Clinic founder, jailed earlier this year for a year and nine months for his refusal to report for camps after doing his two years' military service, had been taken to hospital for stitches after the assault.

Prisons and police sources said a Pollsmoor prisoner, who had been jailed for housebreaking, had allegedly been witnessed pressing Dr Toms against the bars of his cell and fondling him on June 27.

The two were separated by a warder, but the following day the

Toms lays charge after harassment

Cape Times 26/7/88 (253)

prisoner again allegedly approached Dr Toms and continued provoking him sexually.

Witnesses said Dr Toms had turned around and punched his alleged tormentor in the mouth, knocking out one of his teeth.

The alleged assailant was then reportedly so incensed that he sprang to his feet and laid into Dr Toms, continuing to beat him after he had fallen to the ground.

The prisoner was wearing a metal ring, and this apparently opened a deep cut over Dr Toms' eye, said policemen, who did not

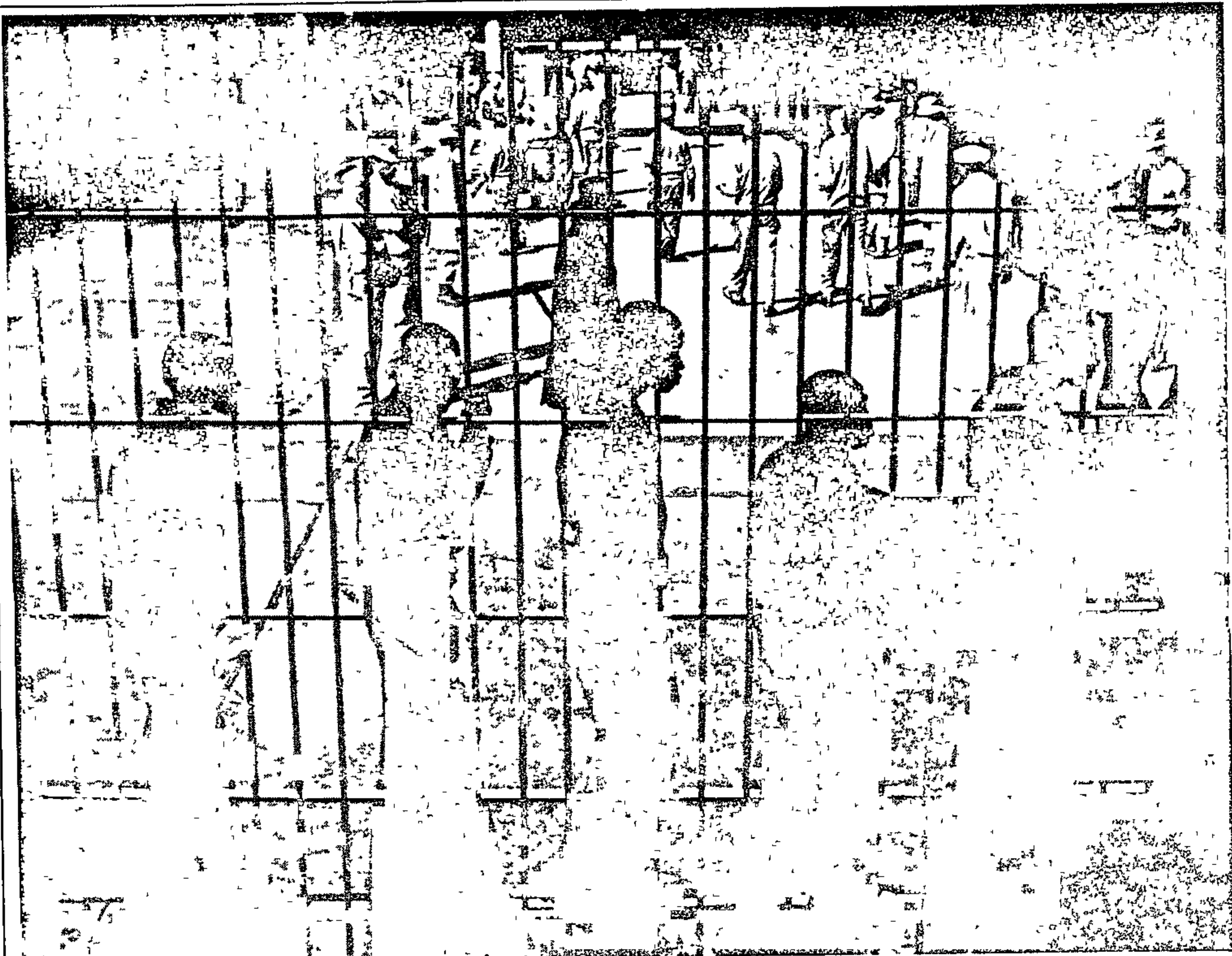
wish to be named.

After the fight was stopped, both prisoners were taken before a senior prisons officer, it was confirmed from Pretoria.

The alleged assailant had been placed in isolation in Pollsmoor's so-called "Bomb", while Dr Toms was taken to Victoria Hospital.

He received two stitches, then was taken back to jail.

The Pretoria prisons spokesman confirmed that "Dr Toms was slightly injured in an incident involving a fellow prisoner on June 28"



PLEASE SIR, MAY I HAVE SOME MORE The food queue at Leeuwkop's maximum security prison slowly winds its way For a full report on the Saturday Star's visit to the jail and Pretoria-Central see page 13. ● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

Star 23/7/84

Prisoner claims maltreatment at Krugersdorp

CONDITIONS at the Krugersdorp Prison for inmates who are supposed to have "maximum privileges" are in fact "primitive and uncivilised", according to a letter apparently smuggled out by a prisoner

The prisoner, who cannot be named, said that the "head" of the prison, named only as a Colonel Coetzee, ran the institution "by his own rules and does not take orders from the prison department headquarters"

The letter pleaded for "headquarters" to investigate conditions at the prison before "we shall be bound to make our problems known to higher authorities"

In reply, the Department of Prisons says that "prisoners often subjectively relate their perceptions and experiences as if they are facts"

"The SA Prisons Service has repeatedly de-

CARMEL KNIFE

monstrated its commitment to high standards of physical treatment and is satisfied that all people entrusted to its care are treated humanely and in a responsible manner in accordance with internationally accepted standards

"The allegation that the head of the Krugersdorp Prison runs the institution by his own rules is devoid of all truth"

Other allegations by the prisoner were

- Privately owned radios, which are allowed at other prisons, are confiscated on arrival at Krugersdorp

The department says, however, that radios are allowed only if the prison has no central radio system, which Krugersdorp has

- "Group A" maximum privilege prisoners at Krugersdorp are not issued with underwear, socks, new shoes, pyjamas or sheets

The department refuted this by saying "all prisoners are issued with the necessary clothing as prescribed by policy"

- Prisoners certified ill by a district surgeon were not allowed admission to the prison hospital, being told that the prison is "not a hotel"

The department maintains the medical treatment of prisoners in SA prisons is "adequate" adding that "the district surgeon's instructions are always strictly adhered to"

The department points out that prisoners are "daily" given the opportunity to lodge complaints and make requests, and that these are noted in a register indicating how they were dealt with

253

253

106 111 1200

Jailed doctor asks for move after alleged sex assault bid

253 Own Correspondent 2/11/88

CAPE TOWN — Jailed conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms has applied for a transfer to Pretoria Central Prison after an alleged attempted sexual assault in the Pollsmoor Prison showers, say friends

The Prisons Service yesterday confirmed that Toms, (35), who is serving a 21-month sentence for refusing to report for military camp, was taken to hospital after an incident involving another prisoner on June 28

Prisons Service spokesman Colonel A van Vuuren said the two prisoners had been slightly injured

He said prisoners were able to lodge complaints, or requests daily, and measures such as relocation of sleeping quarters were arranged if there was reason to believe a prisoner was threatened

'Inside Pollsmoor with Mandela'

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By RYLAND FISHER

NELSON Mandela has "a lot more grey hair" but he is "still the same old Nelson"

This is how Mrs Amina Cachalia and her husband Yusuf saw Mandela for the first time in 26 years when they visited him at Pollsmoor Prison at the weekend

The couple, both active in the SA Indian Congress in the 1950s, saw Mandela for about 50 minutes on Saturday morning, before the former African National Congress leader was visited by his wife Winnie, daughter Zinzi and grandchildren Gadaffi and Zolekha.

The Cachalias last saw him in court in 1962 when he was sentenced to five years in jail for incitement and leaving the country illegally

"Nelson is much leaner. And there is a lot of grey among the black hair," said Mrs Cachalia.

Lost fullness

"His face has lost its fullness. I suppose it is because his body has lost weight. He exercises regularly and is in good shape. He's very trim.

"He is still the same old Nelson, full of laughter, with his eyes narrowing when he laughs. He does not look 70."

She described the visit as "absolutely wonderful, so precious and beautiful."

"Before the visit, I hoped it would not be too emotional, but when we walked in, Nelson stood there with his arms open and greeted us. He hugged my husband and I.

There were arm chairs so we sat down and started chatting. Nelson sat between Yusuf and I as we spoke about our families, our children, his mother and all our old friends.

"It seemed he was not restricted and could speak about what he wanted. Before the visit, however, we had to fill in a form saying we won't pass on anything to him.

Warder in room

"There was also a clause that the visit could be terminated if we transgressed prison rules.

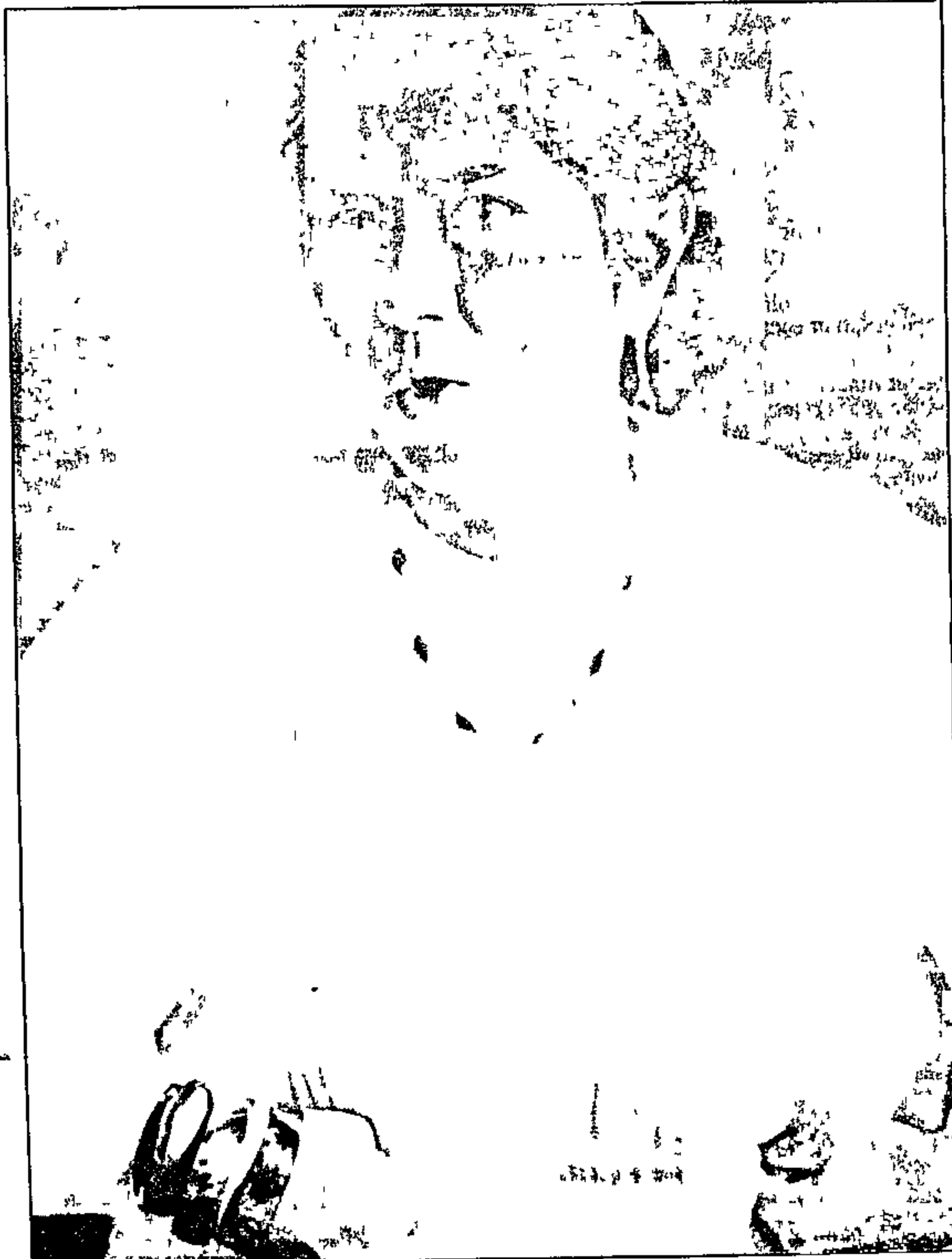
"One warder sat in the room all the time but he did not seem interested in what we were talking about.

"Nelson's khaki pants were immaculately cleaned and ironed. He also wore a long-sleeved khaki shirt from which we could see a white vest sticking out in front, brown lace up shoes and thin, beige socks. He also wore a thick brown leather belt which appeared worn with age.

"I asked him how he was feeling. He is in absolute good health. He sees medical people from time to time, and specialists when needed.

"Nelson is kept very busy. He reads and writes a lot. He corresponds with many people.

"I told him that many of his old friends, who had been in the treason trial in the 1950s, had come to attend a party in Johannesburg to celebrate



Amina Cachalia, describing Nelson Mandela's shape — "he's very trim"

his birthday. But the party was banned and we all had lunch at our house.

"He was glad that people could come together again but did not dwell much on his birthday.

"I've known him since about 1950 when I was in the Indian Youth Congress.

"Yusuf, who was secretary of the Indian Congress, knew him when he was a student in Johannesburg. Nelson and Ismail Meer lived in a flat in Kholwad House, Market Street, where Ahmed Kathrada later went to live."

She got to know Nelson through political activities at the time.

He was a gentle and warm man, very able and very definite. When he said something, he meant it. He seemed to be exactly the same when we saw him now.

"Undoubtedly, 26 years of being deprived of one's family and friends must have effects, but Nelson does not seem at all depressed. He is full of fun and laughter. His laugh still

has the same merry sound.

"We will try to get another visit soon. I told Nelson when we come again, it must be to take him home," she said.

Yusuf Cachalia said he was happy to have seen Mandela "after such a long time and so much effort."

"Nelson and I are very old friends and have worked together politically for many years.

Nelson's request

"Amina and I were surprised when we were granted this visit as we had been refused every time we applied to visit him.

"We first applied about 17 years ago, sometimes two or three times a year.

"This time we had not applied. We learnt that Nelson had requested this visit.

"We were informed of the visit a month ago when someone telephoned us from Pollsmoor Prison."

Cachalia said Mandela was "very alert, confident and full of hope."

"He is very brave man, but that goes without saying.

"He is mindful of the support the people throughout South Africa have shown and he appreciates this. He wants the people to know of his own confidence in the future.

"I've known him since the 1940s when he was a university student introduced to me by other students. Later I knew him as a member of the ANC Youth League.

"In 1952 we worked very closely on the Defiance Campaign. I represented the Indian Congress and he the ANC.

"We worked together on the Congress of the People with Walter Sisulu and others.

"In 1960 we were detained for four months at Pretoria under the State of Emergency.

"Nelson's looks have changed slightly but he is essentially the same person. His charisma and confidence are still there.

"Nelson is very articulate, gentle and peaceful. South Africa will be better off if he is released."

Freedom dinner for Greg



Gregory
Arthur

GREGORY Arthur, the first Cape Town student to be jailed for public violence following the 1985 school boycotts, returned home to a neighbourhood party.

And a dinner with his favourite food.

He was released from Pollsmoor Prison last Tuesday.

He was welcomed into the arms of a joyful mother, family and friends who had festooned his Retreat home with banners and flowers.

One placard was covered with the signatures of pupils and staff from Steenberg Senior Secondary, his old school.

Despite having received counselling before starting his prison sentence, he found the first few days in prison traumatic.

"At the outset, I was very lonely and for

the first four days I couldn't eat anything."

Arthur supplemented the meals with groceries from the prison cafeteria.

He told SOUTH: "It was when I saw that wonderful meal that I finally realised I was free."

He shared a cell with 38 prisoners. Despite the difference in backgrounds, he formed close friendships with his cell-mates, most of whom were serving sentences for violent crimes or fraud.

Arthur was in Standard 10 when he was jailed. While in prison, he continued his studies, working mostly at night. He wrote his matric but failed, blaming study conditions.

He now works as a packer for a Retreat firm but intends studying pharmacy by correspondence.

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South 28/7-4/8/88

'Assaulted' Toms wants a transfer

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

JAILED conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms, who has charged a fellow prisoner with assault after alleged homosexual harassment, is hoping for a transfer from Pollsmoor to Pretoria's Central Prison.

The 35-year-old Crossroads clinic founder, sentenced in March to 21 months' jail for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, had a gash under his right eye stitched after he was involved in an incident with the prisoner.

Friends said that on June 27, a warder witnessed a man, alleged to have previously provoked other prisoners, pushing Toms up against a grille in the bathroom and making sexual advances. He intervened and separated them and Toms laid a complaint.

The next day the man allegedly again approached Toms in the showers. Toms punched him in the mouth, breaking a capped tooth. The man allegedly struck Toms in the face, and

knocked him to the ground.

The fight was stopped and Toms received two stitches at Victoria Hospital, while the other prisoner was put in isolation in a cell dubbed "The Bomb".

Prisons Service representative Colonel A van Vuuren confirmed two prisoners were slightly injured in an incident on June 28 and said officials were "in the process of taking the necessary action."

"The Prisons Service regards every complaint of alleged assault, no matter how petty, in a serious light and prisoners are not allowed to intimidate one another."

Prisoners could lodge complaints or requests daily and preventative measures, such as relocation of sleeping quarters or work-places, were applied if there was "reason to believe a prisoner was threatened".

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29/7-4/8/88
w/maid

Brutal gangsters 'rule' in our jails according to their own code of law

ST-30/7/88 (253)

LOCKED in the office of Major Chris Fourie, head of the maximum security wing at Leeuwkop prison, is a stunning array of handmade weapons

Cunningly crafted from scraps of metal, razor blades, postbag rings and even the sharpened handle of a toothbrush, these inventive instruments of death have been confiscated by warders from the prison gangs in the jail

The gruesome display serves as a reminder to the officer of the ever present factor of gangs in South African jails and the danger they pose to all who stand in their way

Up on the walkway that overlooks the prison courtyard stands a neat stack of riot shields and black batons, waiting to be used in the event of mass trouble

Major Fourie points at them and says "Thankfully, we haven't had to use them in a long time"

But the prison commander is well aware that the strict discipline of his prison could be broken at any time and full-scale gang warfare could turn the jail into a scene of mayhem and carnage

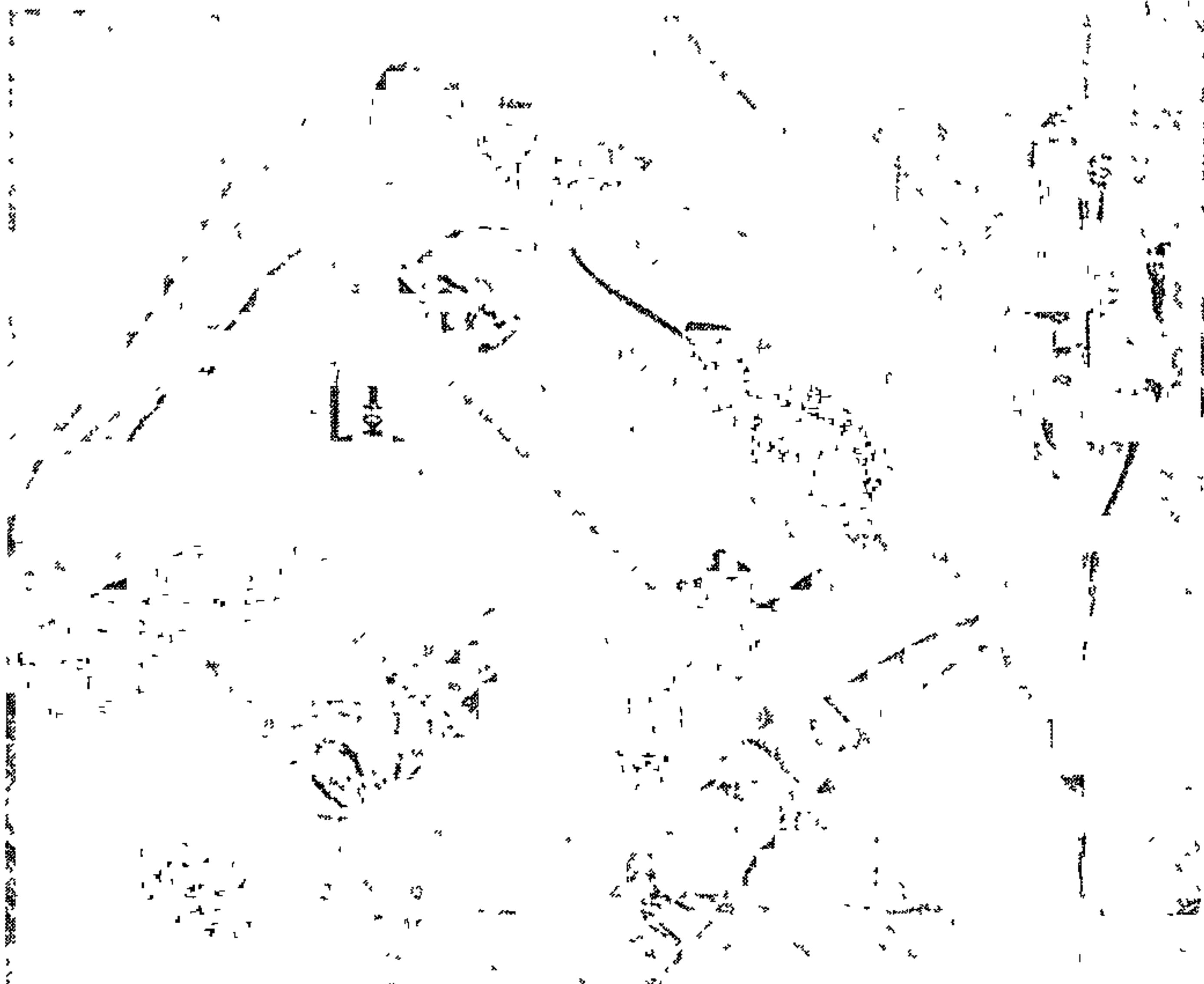
His appointment to the position had much to do with his reputation for knowledge and ability to cope with gang activities and he beams proudly as his colleagues point out that there has been no serious outbreak of trouble since January 1986

That was when a senior warder was attacked by a gang and repeatedly knifed. He lost an eye

Pictures of his injuries serve as another morbid reminder of the dangers inside his jail

"You can't stop the gangs but you can keep their activities in check," says Major Fourie.

Those are a prison's realities



MARK GLEESON

"Fair treatment and prompt dealing with prisoner's complaints will keep them satisfied

"As long as they are not active they are not a problem. If the administration of the prison plays its role properly then they can be kept in check"

Nine prisoners were killed by fellow inmates and 1 030 injured by other prisoners and referred to hospital in SA jails last year, according to figures released by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee

Some of the main gangs have been operating since the turn of century, and their names and characteristics are well known to the authorities

The 26s, The 27s, The 28s, the Big Five and the Air Force are among the more common, and are to be found in many of the country's jails

Less significant are the Forty Thieves, the Desperados, Spy 13, Fast Eleven, Flick Styles, Boek 30s, Shy Boys, Fast Twelve and Black Power

A study on prison gangs by criminologist Mr Nicholas Haysom

found each had a specific role in prison society

The 26s specialise, among others, in theft, the 27s in combat and the 28s pamper, protect and organise young homosexual partners, who also then perform "feminine" domestic chores such as washing and sewing

The Air Force attempt to organise mass escapes and the Big Fives, through informing and collaborating with the authorities, try to maximise their privileges

All are organised in a hierarchical, quasi-military order with tattoos, salutes, and flags. Ranking — from soldier to lord — is determined through "competence and knowledge and violence"

Lectures on gang insignia and activities now forms part of warder training, as identified in a Human Sciences Research Council report on the subject in 1984 which

the prison services specially commissioned to help them better understand the gangs

Gangs, or "men of the number" as they call themselves in jail, were born out of prison culture and were directed towards "coping with the hardships of prison life"

They wield incredible power among prisoners with kangaroo courts ordering floggings, beatings and even executions

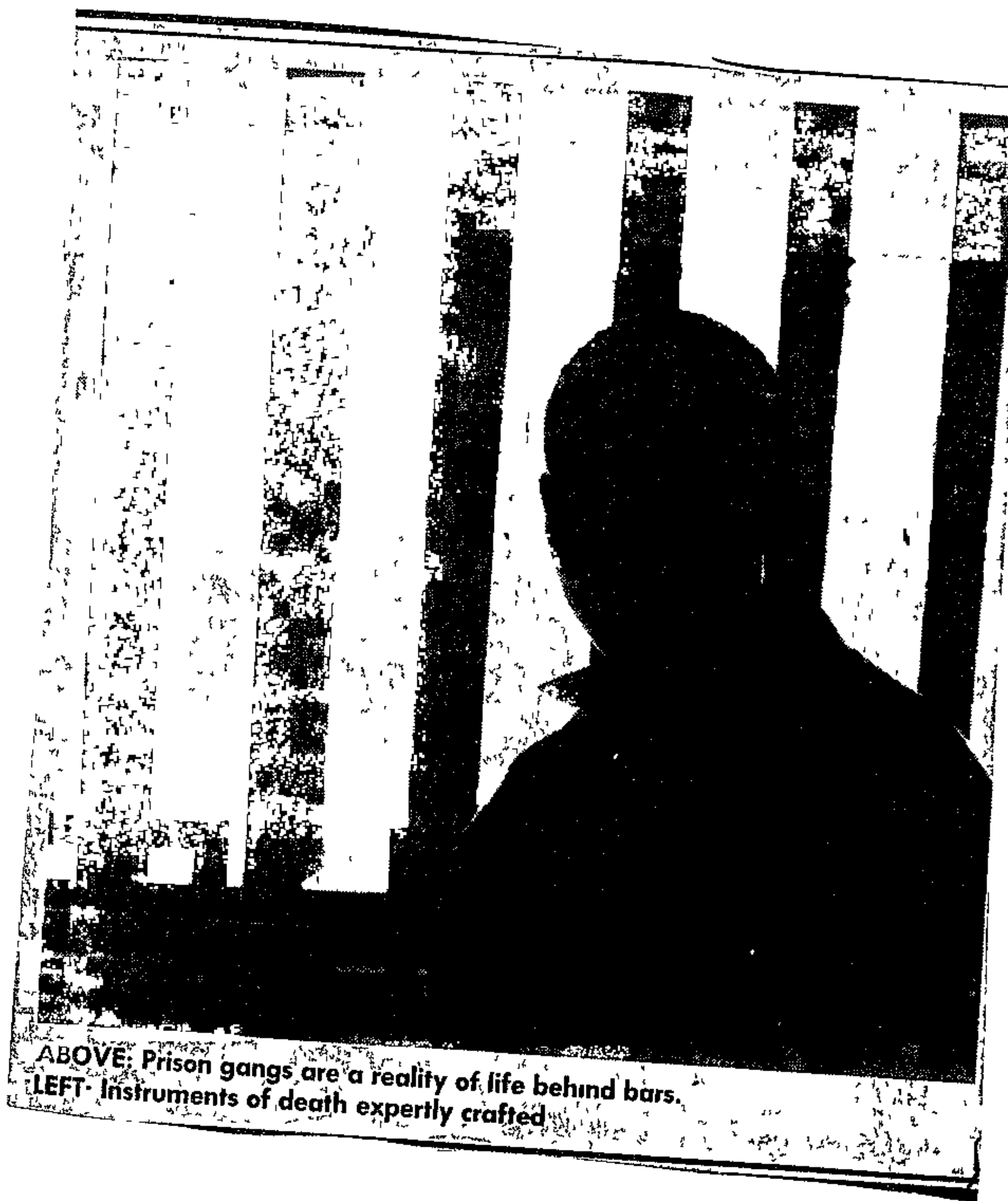
Of the "senior officer" — known as "Number Ones" — it was the duty of "Judges" to sign "death warrants" after a "circle" had reached a decision to kill a particular person. "Generals" were the "blacksmiths" responsible for manufacturing weapons

"We know them and their ways," says Major Fourie. "It is my job to keep strict, but fair, discipline so that they stay under control"

Cont

STAR 30/7/88

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Police crush prison revolt

A PRISON revolt was put down yesterday when a police task force stormed a cell where convicts were holding a wounded warder hostage.

A prisoner was killed and the warder, Sergeant J B van Greunen, was rushed to hospital for emergency treatment.

The drama erupted at remote Goedemoed prison near Bethulle in the Free State when a number of prisoners attempted to overpower warders in the courtyard during breakfast time.

Three prison officers were wounded, and Sgt van Greunen, was taken hostage in a cell.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General W H Willemse, said the sergeant received "serious stab wounds" from "sharpened objects".

"The prisoners threatened to kill the sergeant if their demands were not met. The demands changed continuously and this complicated negotiations."

At one stage the prisoners demanded that their grievances be aired on national radio.

"Due to the seriousness of

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By HAMISH McINDOE

the hostage's condition, which deteriorated to such an extent that medical treatment was critical to save his life, and to prevent the unrest situation from deteriorating further, steps had to be taken to free the hostage," said Lt-Gen Willemse.

"Action was successfully dealt with by an officer of the prisons and an SAP task force."

A prisoner was shot dead and another wounded in the rescue operation.

Sergeant van Greunen was taken to hospital in Aliwal North where his condition was described as stable. The other two injured officers were named as Major G W van Niekerk and Warrant Officer J F Tron.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee has appointed a committee of investigation.

(25)

Dr Toms asks for prisons transfer

217/80
J. M. P.

ALLEGED conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms has applied for a transfer to Pretoria Central Prison after an alleged attempted sexual assault in the Pollsmoor Prison showers, according to friends.

The SA Prisons Service this week confirmed that Toms, 35, serving a 21-month sentence for refusing to report for military camps, was taken to Victoria Hospital for treatment after being injured in an incident involving another prisoner on June 28.

Friends of the Crossroads Clinic founder said a man convicted of housebreaking was allegedly harassing Toms. The incident was seen by a warder who separated them.

They said Toms complained about the prisoner, who had allegedly been involved in acts of provocation involving other inmates.

The next day the prisoner allegedly provoked Toms in the showers.

Toms punched him in the mouth, breaking a capped tooth.

The man allegedly punched Toms in the face, causing bruising and a gash under his right eye.

The fight was stopped and Toms was taken to hospital and given two stitches. His alleged attacker was placed in isolation in a cell known to prisoners as "the bomb".

Toms had applied to be transferred to Pretoria Central, they said.

Prisons Service spokesman Col A van Vuuren said officials were "in the process of taking the necessary action" - Sapa

Food, clothes may have started revolt in prison

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

Grievances over food and clothing may have sparked off the Goedemoed Prison revolt — which left one man dead and four wounded — near Aliwal North in the Cape at the weekend.

Mr Jan Venter, editor of the *Aliwal North Weekly* newspaper and participant in the drama, said the main grievances mentioned to him by the mutinous prisoners were food and clothing.

The prisoners demanded a journalist recorded their grievances and Mr Venter was apparently the only one available at the time.

"They were actually very confused. They mentioned food and clothing but anyone who has been in the army grumbles about that."

"But I think they just attacked the warders and then didn't know how to continue with the matter. They aren't stupid at all," said Mr Venter, referring to the seizure of the hostages.

He said the prisoners seemed to lose interest in him when they found out he was from a weekly paper.

A Prison Services spokesman said today he did not yet have details of the prisoner's grievances.

**'Prisoners
wanted a
reporter on
the scene'**

The editor of Aliwal North's weekly newspaper, Mr Jan Venter, was in on Saturday's prison drama almost from the start.

In an interview, he said the first news of the unrest at the Goedemoed Prison was from the prison authorities soon after prisoners stabbed three personnel, taking one of them hostage.

"They telephoned me to ask me to go to the prison as the prisoners had demanded to lodge their complaints with a reporter," he said.

Mr Venter said he stood outside the locked cell with a doctor and prison personnel while negotiations took place.

He said their demands kept changing and grievances centred on "things like clothes".

Eventually he was shown to an office in the prison complex where he waited for most of the day until police reinforcements fired into the cell, killing a prisoner and wounding another.

Criminals may soon be serving the community rather than crowding jails

By Stephen Wrottesley

Within weeks more small-time offenders could find themselves being sent out into the community to work, after hours and at week ends, instead of going to jail.

In Vryburg, northern Cape, people serving community service sentences have to dig graves or clean the pavements.

In Stellenbosch, 10 students were sentenced to work in post offices after they were found guilty of using "long tickets" at public telephone booths.

A Cape Town teenager who dealt in LSD had to help with weeding, gardening and maintenance at Kirstenbosch and a confidence trickster had to work at an old-age home.

These are among the possibilities of the Government's decision to expand the system of community service sentences.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said this week the necessary infrastructure to implement the decision could be set up in four or five weeks.

He said the type of community service offenders would perform would be at the discretion of the courts.

The move is a result of the Department of Justice's belief that community service will serve the needs of offenders and the community better than imprisonment.

A departmental working group found that the high prison population, among other things, created a need to look at other sentencing options, and more community service was one of them.

The group found that legislation was unclear and there was uncertainty about the precise meaning of community service.

New legislation was passed, but it was stipulated that it would come into effect only at a date to be decided by the State President.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said recently that a prerequisite for its implementation was the establishment of a broad infrastructure.

Community service sentences have been imposed by some magistrates for years but, according to Mr Coetsee, they were not the general rule.

The first case was recorded in 1963 when a man convicted of culpable homicide was given a two-year suspended jail term on condition he worked at weekends in the casualty ward of a hospital.

Mr Coetsee said recently the benefits of community service had to be considered.

He said "The offender will firstly serve his sentence outside the prison walls without severing family and social ties. He will usually be able to continue his employment and will be able to support his family. The loss of self-respect, which may be caused by incarceration, will be prevented."

He said the climate for rehabilitation offered by community service would be more favourable and could, in certain cases, bring the offender face to face with factors that caused him to commit the offence in the first place.

South African prisons were overcrowded by nearly 34 percent last year and a quarter of the prisoners were short-term, many of whom might have been eligible for community service sentences.

According to Mr Coetsee, there were 90 091 offenders in prison on June 30 1987.

Of these, 9 093 were serving six months or less, 8 235 between six months and a year, and 6 866 between one and two years.

Mr Coetsee said the successful implementation of community service could have an impact on the overpopulation in prisons, State expenditure and the pockets of the taxpayers.

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Riotous prisoners to be charged

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday that criminal proceedings would be instituted after the hostage drama at the Goede-moed Prison near Aliwal North on Saturday in

which one person was killed and four others wounded.

Mr Coetsee made the statement after visiting the three warders who were wounded and who are receiving treatment in the Aliwal North hospital.

The warders, Maj Gert van Niekerk, W/O Johan Theron and Sgt Whitey van Greunen, were seriously wounded when

they were attacked by about 22 convicts armed with sharp objects and knives

One prisoner was shot dead and another wounded in action taken later to free a hostage. A police unit assisted in the operation.

The riot began about 7.30am on Saturday when prisoners captured and wounded the three officers — Sapa

Committee to investigate prison revolt

By Esmare van der
Merwe

A two-man committee has been appointed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, to investigate the weekend revolt at Alwal North's Goede-moed Prison.

The chairman of the committee is Mr B Loots, Bloemfontein's Chief Magistrate. He will be assisted by Brigadier C L de Fortier, the Regional Commissioner of Prisons for the Free State, the SA Prisons Service announced yesterday.

The committee will investigate

- Whether the lives and security of Prisons Service members were and are adequately protected while they are on duty.
- The circumstances of the incident in which Sergeant J B van Greunen was held hostage for more than 10 hours and repeatedly stabbed.
- What factors could have precipitated the incident and what steps should be taken to prevent a repetition.
- Any other matter which could have a bearing on the incident.

2/1/78 Star

Detainees submit list of grievances to Govt

Detainees held in terms of the emergency regulations at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison have submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, about conditions of detention.

It is understood they have asked the Minister to improve conditions. Copies of the memorandum have been given to lawyers representing some of the detainees.

There are believed to be about 200 emergency detainees at Diepkloof.

The grievances are understood to include matters relating to the administration of visits, the provision of food, the quality of medical care and study facilities.

Star

PRISON OUTCRY

253

Sowetan

4878

Alleged killer of 12 women in court

TWO hundred men and 12 women detained under state of emergency regulations at the Johannesburg Prison have sent a memorandum containing a list of grievances to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, their lawyers have said.



SOME of the people who crammed the Klerksdorp Magistrate's Court yesterday in the case involving the alleged murder of 12 women whose bodies were found on a koppie in the area early this year. This picture was taken inside the courtroom after permission was granted by the magistrate, Mr C-W Steyn. See page 2
Pic MBUZENI ZULU

Some of the detainees have been held in terms of the state of emergency for periods exceeding two years.

According to the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, families of the detainees who have visited them were told that they submitted their memorandum to Mr Coetsee about two weeks ago.

The detainees say they are entitled to status of political prisoners.

Copies of the memorandum have been submitted to the detainees' attorneys and a lawyers' organisation.

The detainees say for the duration of their stay in the prison they have raised many issues concerning their detention.

"Many of these complaints had not been attended to," the detainees say.

When asked to comment the Department of Prisons did no more than refer the Sowetan to the media regulations regarding the condition of detention.

The department also failed to respond when this report was sent to its headquarters.

3 BITE FILLS TO WIN!

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ENTRY FORMS AT YOUR SCORE SUPERMARKET

Dettol
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Cape Times 5/18/88 253

Prisons deny Mpetha's 'stand'

Political Staff

THE Prisons Service denied yesterday that veteran trade unionist Oscar Mpetha had turned down a conditional offer of release.

They denied that Mr Mpetha, who turns 79 today, rejected conditions barring him from political meetings, talking to journalists and restricting him to a specific area, to secure his release from prison.

Mr Mpetha, the oldest security prisoner in South Africa, was jailed in 1985 for five years after his appeal against a conviction for terrorism was turned down by the Appeal Court.

Yesterday his youngest son, Mr Temba Mpetha, 27, said that early last month his father rejected a conditional offer of release provided he renounced violence and accepted other conditions.

Mr Mpetha said his father, who is in Pollsmoor Prison, was told he would be released if he signed a document denouncing violence, did not attend political meetings, agreed to be restricted to one area in Cape Town and did not talk to journalists.

"We hope he won't be celebrating his next birthday in prison, but he has refused to accept any of these conditions for his release.

"That shows his political conviction and determination — and it shows that

the people of South Africa will be free."

But the Prisons Service said: "The allegation that Mr Mpetha was informed that he could be released provided he was willing to be restricted to one area of Cape Town, not to attend political meetings and not to talk to journalists, is not true and is rejected as without substance."

In another statement yesterday, Mr Mpetha's union, the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) called on the government to release him on his birthday today.

In its statement the Prisons Service said: "The release of all prisoners is considered on a continuous basis by the relevant statutory bodies in the process of which a variety of factors such as nature of crime, previous record, length of sentence, portion of sentence already served, health condition, age, and prognoses, etc, are taken into account."

"The question of the denouncement of violence can also be a factor in this process."

"It is the policy of the Prisons Service not to comment on individual prisoners."

"It can, however, be mentioned that the best medical treatment is available in prison and, if necessary, a patient can be referred by a district surgeon for hospitalization and specialized treatment," the Prisons Service said.

253 CP Press 7/8/88

69 and sick in jail

CP Correspondent

HARRY Gwala may be an ailing old man incarcerated in Westville prison, but he has not been forgotten by lovers of freedom

Family and friends congregated last weekend on Maritzburg's Lay Ecumenical Centre to celebrate Gwala's recent 69th

Gwala has not been forgotten

birthday

Lulu, Gwala's eldest daughter and an activist, said they wanted her father to know he had not been forgotten

Nostalgia gripped Lulu's voice as she told *City Press* why the family decided to celebrate his birthday publicly.

"It's been so long since we saw him. We love him and miss him very much."

The celebration went on despite fears it might be restricted.

The real dampener on the festivity was when his friends and associates expressed concern for Gwala's health.

Peter Brown, a friend, said

"He is a sick man. It is time he was out of jail and back home with his family."

Gwala - who is serving a life sentence for furthering the aims of the ANC - is suffering from motor disease and cannot use his hands.

He has to be fed and washed, and has a bad ankle from a football injury.

Born in Swayimani, Maritzburg, Gwala trained for a teacher's diploma at Adam's College.

He started teaching at Swayimani High School but was forced to quit because of his political activities.

Lulu cannot remember when her father became a unionist and an ANC member.

"I was still very young then. But I knew my father

was a special person who cared for his people.

"Chief Albert Luthuli, Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki and the late Braam Fischer used to come to see him at our house. He was a very busy man."

He was one of the first ANC members to undergo military training.

He was instrumental in the formation of the SA African Council of Trade Unions, which was launched in 1955.

Gwala served as a guiding light for Sactu and is renowned for the role he played in the political development of leaders like the late Moses Mabhida - secretary-general of the SA Communist Party.

During the first state of emergency, Gwala was one

of thousands who were detained.

In 1964, three years after the banning of the ANC, Gwala was arrested and charged with treason. He was sent to Robben Island.

When he was released, he was restricted for five years.

Gwala was again arrested in 1976 and was charged with terrorism and furthering the aims of the ANC. In 1977, he and four others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

"We miss the old man very much. We often went to see him on the island, but that was not enough. We need his love and care," said Lulu - Concord.

Overcrowding of Botswana prisons is highlighted

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — Overcrowding in Bophuthatswana prisons is highlighted in the 1987 annual report of the Commissioner of Prisons, Major-General C S S Delport

Official fixed prison accommodation provided for 1 771 as against a daily average of 2 677 prisoners

In the 10 years of Bophuthatswana's independence, the daily average of prisoners had risen from 645 in 1978 to 2 677 in 1987

The commissioner recommends that the judiciary considers punishment other than imprisonment

A large number are sentenced to not more than 31 days' imprisonment and many prisoners are sentenced for offences that are not a direct threat to society

The commissioner drew attention to the high cost of prison accommodation and said it should be reserved for those who posed a threat to society

Juvenile prisoners were another area of concern. In present conditions they sometimes had to mix with hardened criminals, with the possibility of contamination

This problem would be partly solved when the Mogwase Prison, which would have a juvenile section, came into operation

The number of prohibited immigrants from Zimbabwe increased dramatically in 1987. "Repatriation of deportees from Zimbabwe can be a lengthy affair," the report said

Denial about hunger strike

THE Department of Prisons has claimed that there is an orchestrated propaganda campaign to discredit the South African prisons system after denying that 212 state of emergency detainees at the Johannesburg Prison were on a hunger strike.

The department was commenting after the *Sowetan* had submitted claims by the detainees — 12 of them women — that they were on a hunger strike in support of their demand that the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, attend to their grievances.

The department said in a statement "No detainee at the Johannesburg Prison is presently on a hunger strike.

"It does happen from time to time that detainees embark on hunger strikes prompted by various ulterior motives

"The SA Prisons Service is satisfied that all people entrusted to its care are treated in a humane and responsible manner, in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations. Our professional approach has been proved repeatedly and our record speaks for itself

"This also applies with regard to the prisoners at Johannesburg Prison where all detainees/prisoners are afforded the opportunity daily to lodge complaints and make requests. Should this be done through the proper channels the complaints will receive due and prompt attention

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9/8/68 Sowetan
Sedg

"Furthermore, detainees can lodge their complaints to visiting judges who report on their findings.

"As the allegations/grievances were found to be either untrue and twisted out of context — this matter is regarded as a propaganda campaign in order to discredit the SA prisons system," the department said

The detainees said in their memorandum that they chose to address their grievances to Mr Coetsee because, as in the past, their complaints about their conditions in detention went unattended or were given little attention.

Nafcoc: no talks without freedom

SUN CITY — Black business has directed Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyana to select and lead a group of eminent people to confront President P W Botha immediately on the release of political prisoners.

Accepting this conference resolution at Sun City yesterday, Motsuenyana said the mission would make it clear it could not negotiate a constitutional future for

THEO RAWANA

SA with Botha, since this could not be engaged in before political prisoners and detainees were freed.

Motsuenyana also said he would send a telex to Botha last night, registering Nafcoc's opposition to the proposed Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, as it would render 2-million people homeless.

11/8/88 B/Oay

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Help for ex-prisoners

FORMER prisoners are receiving recognition — they have a trade union and a service organisation.

The service organisation — the Prisoners Welfare Programme (Prwelpro) — and the union — the National Union of Ex-Prisoners for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation (NUEPFOCAR) were formed in the past nine months.

Prwelpro was formed in an Umtata Prison by two political prisoners, and looks after the general welfare of prisoners and their dependants.

NUEPFOCAR runs courses and self-help programmes for ex-prisoners, acts as an employment agency and gives legal advice.

Based in Natal, it has 2 500 members in 10 branches

14/8/88
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Mandela hospitalised

253

JAILLED ANC leader Nelson Mandela, admitted to Tygerberg Hospital near Cape Town on Friday night suffering from fluid around the lung, remained "in good shape" yesterday, hospital superintendent Dr J G L Strauss said.

Mr Mandela was in no pain and had told Dr Strauss he was "feeling all right"

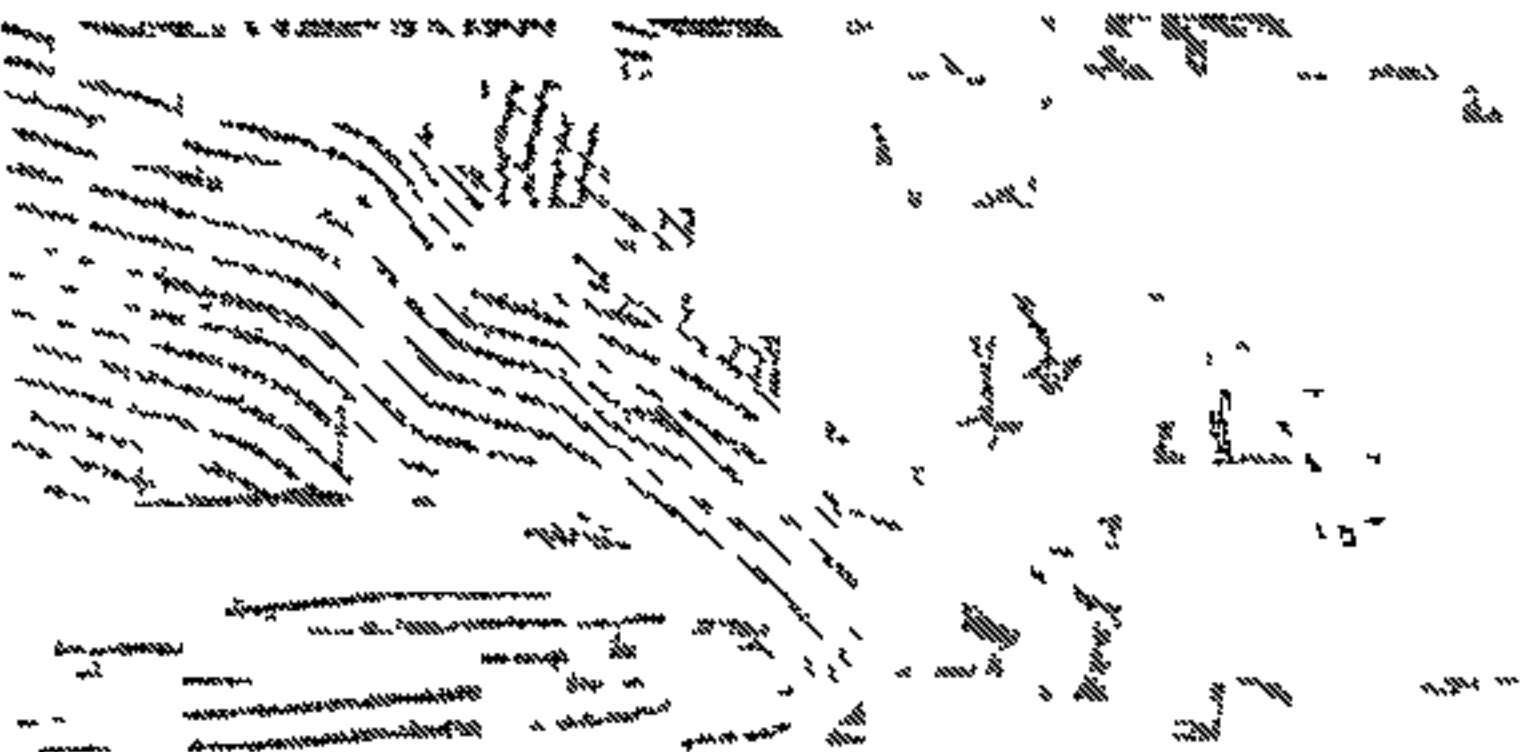
Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the prisoner, has said, through her legal representatives, she was shocked after visiting her husband in Cape Town

Mrs Mandela returned to Johannesburg on Saturday evening and Prisons Service officials confirmed visits from members of the immediate family had been allowed

Mr Mandela, who turned 70 years of age this year, was transferred from Polsmoor Prison where he is being held to the Tygerberg Hospital near Parow about 8pm on Friday night

He is being treated for a "left-sided pleural effusion", according to Dr Strauss, who would not say how long Mr Mandela was expected to remain in hospital

'He's in good shape'



MRS WINNIE Mandela ... shocked

NELSON MANDELA 'DOING WELL'

*Somehow
253*

NELSON Mandela was still responding well to treatment and his condition was described as "no change and very satisfactory" by a hospital spokesman yesterday.

Dr J G L Strauss, medical superintendent at Tygerberg Hospital said no further bulletins

would be issued unless there was a change in Mandela's condition. He is being treated for an inflamed left lung.

He said through the hospital's public relations office that he had nothing to add to the previous bulletin which gave his condition as "more than satisfactory" and in which Dr Strauss said Mandela was without pain or discomfort.

He was unable to say how long Mandela would have to remain in hospital.

Mandela marked his 70th birthday in Pollsmoor Prison last month. He was jailed for life in 1964 when he was convicted of sabotage.

His wife, Winnie and his daughter Zinzi visited him in hospital on Saturday. He was admitted on Friday — Sapa

FOR THE SOWETAN FOLLOWERS

THE Roman Catholic Church will one day follow the lead of the Anglican Church and ordain women priests, predicts Canon Winston Ndungane, Anglican provincial executive officer.

Interviewed on his return from the Lambeth Conference in London, Canon Ndungane said the lead given by the Anglican Church was their "contribution to the ecumenical movement."

Reacting to criticism that the Anglican Church was widening the schism between itself and Rome by its decisions on the ordination of women priests and bishops, he said the Catholic Church did not have a "unique revelation from God."

"The Anglican provinces which have

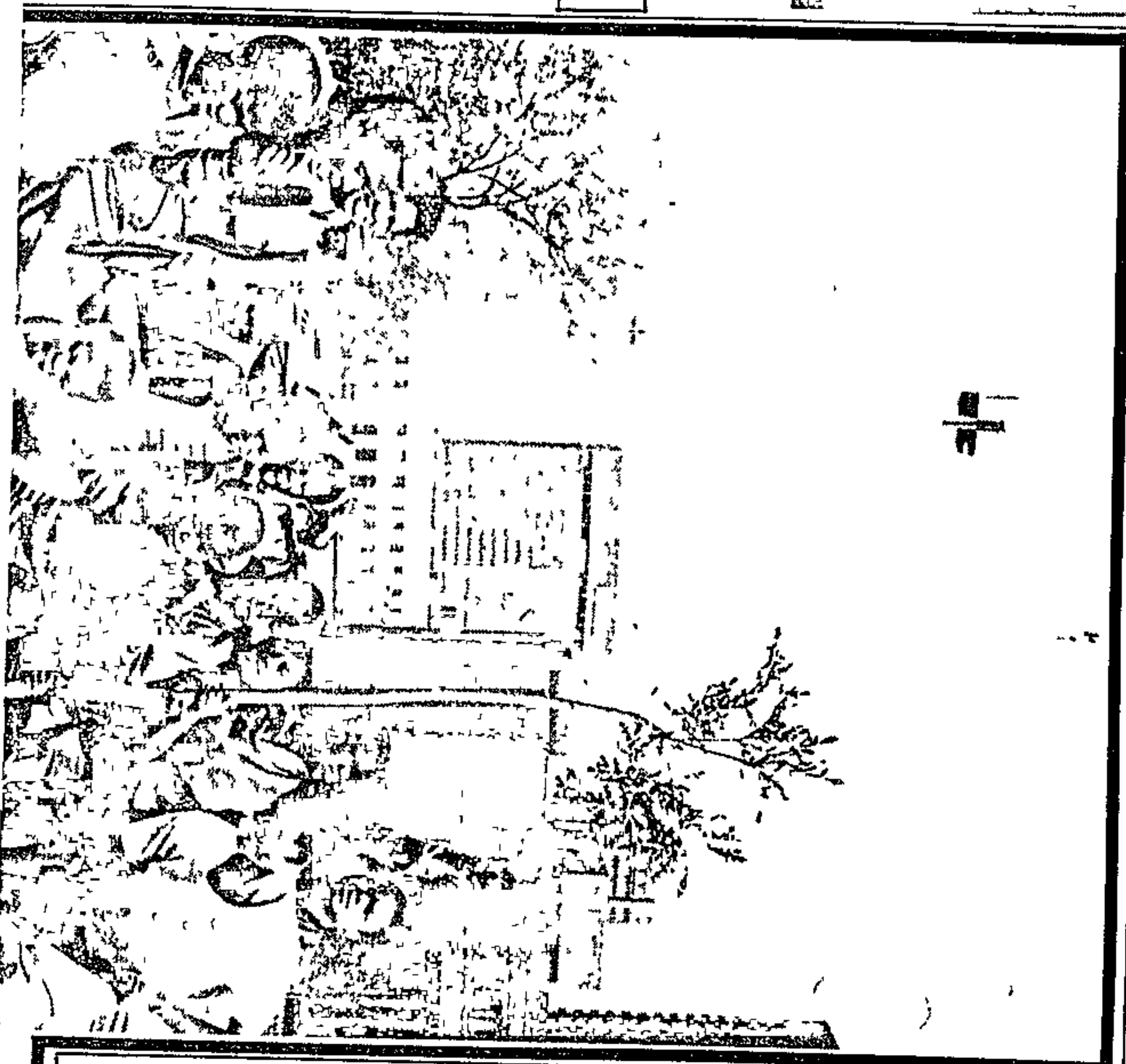
SOWETAN Correspondent

This is our contribution to the ecumenical movement."

An executive member of the worldwide Anglican Consultative Council (ACC), Canon Ndungane and his fellow members were allowed to speak but not vote at the Lambeth Conference.

He said discussion at the conference was not about whether women should be ordained.

Ndanielan



are remarks, interviewed last week

Calls for a family doctor diagnosis

Mandela has TB, says his lawyer

B/Dey
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7/8/88

JAILED ANC leader Nelson Mandela had tuberculosis and was coughing up blood, his lawyer, Ismail Ayob, said yesterday.

Ayob said at Jan Smuts Airport, after returning from visiting Mandela in Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital, that Mandela had been admitted to hospital on Friday and looked "very thin".

Doctors had drained three litres of fluid from Mandela's left lung at the weekend and his family had requested Mandela be seen by a family doctor. No reply to the request had been received from the prison authorities.

A hospital spokesman said Mandela was being treated by Professor Attie de Kock of Stellenbosch. Ayob said De Kock had confirmed Mandela's condition but had not answered more questions from Mandela's wife, Winnie.

Ayob said he could not tell whether Mandela's life was in danger. He returned from Cape Town with Mandela's

BRUCE ANDERSON

wife and daughter, Zinzi, who had both visited Mandela in hospital.

Sapa reports the hospital's medical superintendent, Dr J G L Strauss, said Mandela had requested the diagnosis of the condition for which he was being treated be withheld.

He also said Mandela had, up till now, refused the offer for an independent doctor to examine him for a second opinion.

In order to counteract "any misinformation" on the state of Mandela's health, the hospital had decided to announce he had been steadily improving since his admission.

Strauss said: "He is up and about. His pleural drain has been removed and the lung has expanded fully."

SA Council of Churches leader Frank Chikane, on behalf of the Mandela Crisis

● To Page 2 →

ting

253 B/Dey 7/8/88

Mandela has tuberculosis, says lawyer

Committee, said an urgent letter had been sent to President P W Botha, with copies to other relevant Ministers

The letter requested permission for a team of medical specialists of Mandela family's choice to visit Mandela in hospital and conduct an independent examination "in order to remove any doubts which the family may feel regarding the nature, cause and cure of Mr Mandela's illness".

The ANC has issued a statement in London expressing serious concern at Mandela's health

□ Sapa-Reuter reports Winnie Mandela was mobbed by hundreds of nurses and patients after visiting her husband in hospital

Plainclothes and uniformed police-

men stood guard outside the hospital, and the fourth floor, where Mandela is being treated, was sealed off

□ DIANNA GAMES reports a Johannesburg spokesman for Santa, the TB centre, said if the condition was diagnosed early it could be cured and there would be no permanent damage to the lung

If it was in an advanced stage, however, the disease could be arrested but there would be permanent damage to the lung. Any treatment would have to be administered regularly over a minimum period of six months

□ Foreign embassy spokesmen expressed concern at Mandela's condition and said statements would follow today.

← ● From Page 1

He is coughing up blood, says his lawyer

MANDELA

HAS T B

Worked standstill in Vanda

JAILED black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela is suffering from tuberculosis and has been coughing up blood, his lawyer said yesterday.

"Mr Mandela has tuberculosis," lawyer Ismail Ayob told reporters at Johannesburg's Jan smuts Airport on his return from visiting the 70-year-old Mandela in Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital where he was taken from his prison cell last Friday

"Suddenly he looks very old," Mr Ayob added Mandela who marked his 70th birthday last month, is in the 26th year of a life sentence

Asked whether Mandela's life was in danger, Mr Ayob said "We can't tell at this stage"

He said he had asked prison authorities to allow a family doctor to see the ailing leader of the African National Congress movement, but had not yet had a reply

Grim

Mandela's wife Winnie and their daughter Zindzi also visited him in Cape Town on Tuesday. Looking grim, they declined to comment to reporters

Mr Ayob said Mandela told him he noticed he was coughing up blood last Friday, the day he was taken to hospital

Mandela is regarded by many of South Africa's blacks as their foremost leader and his death in custody could trigger serious unrest

Mr Ayob said Mandela became ill 13 days ago when he went to bed with a persistent cough. By last Friday he had lost his voice completely

Condition

"It is clear that his condition has been deteriorating for some time," the lawyer said

Earlier on Tuesday the Mandela family appealed to South African President P W Botha to allow a doctor of their choice to examine him

A statement issued by representatives of the family said the examination was needed "to remove any doubts

Money for jam!



FOUR of our readers this week became the lucky winners in the **Sowetan/Castle League Soccerpot Competition** and shared the R8 000 cash prize after predicting the correct scores. The winners who each received a cheque of R2 000 from Castle Lager Marketing Assistant, Mr Jerry Poole (extreme right), were Miss Lydia Ncube, Mr Ben Rapelego, Mrs Doris Mafereka and Mr Alfred Mbuyisa

which the family may feel regarding the nature, cause and cure of Mr Mandela's illness

Mr Ayob said that last Saturday doctors drained three litres of fluid from Mandela's left lung

A state-employed surgeon identified only as Dr De Kock spoke to Mrs Mandela on Tuesday and confirmed the diagnosis of tuberculosis but declined to answer Mrs Mandela's questions

Dr De Kock said further tests were being performed, Mr Ayob told reporters

In Cape Town Mrs

Mandela was mobbed by hundreds of nurses and patients after visiting her husband in the black wing of the racially segregated hospital

She raised her fist in a "black power" salute as black and coloured patients shouted "Viva Mandela" — Sapa-
Reuter

Nthato Mollana a Johannesburg doctor and friend of the Mandela family said tuberculosis, also known as TB was dangerous for the very young and the elderly

But it is treatable. A

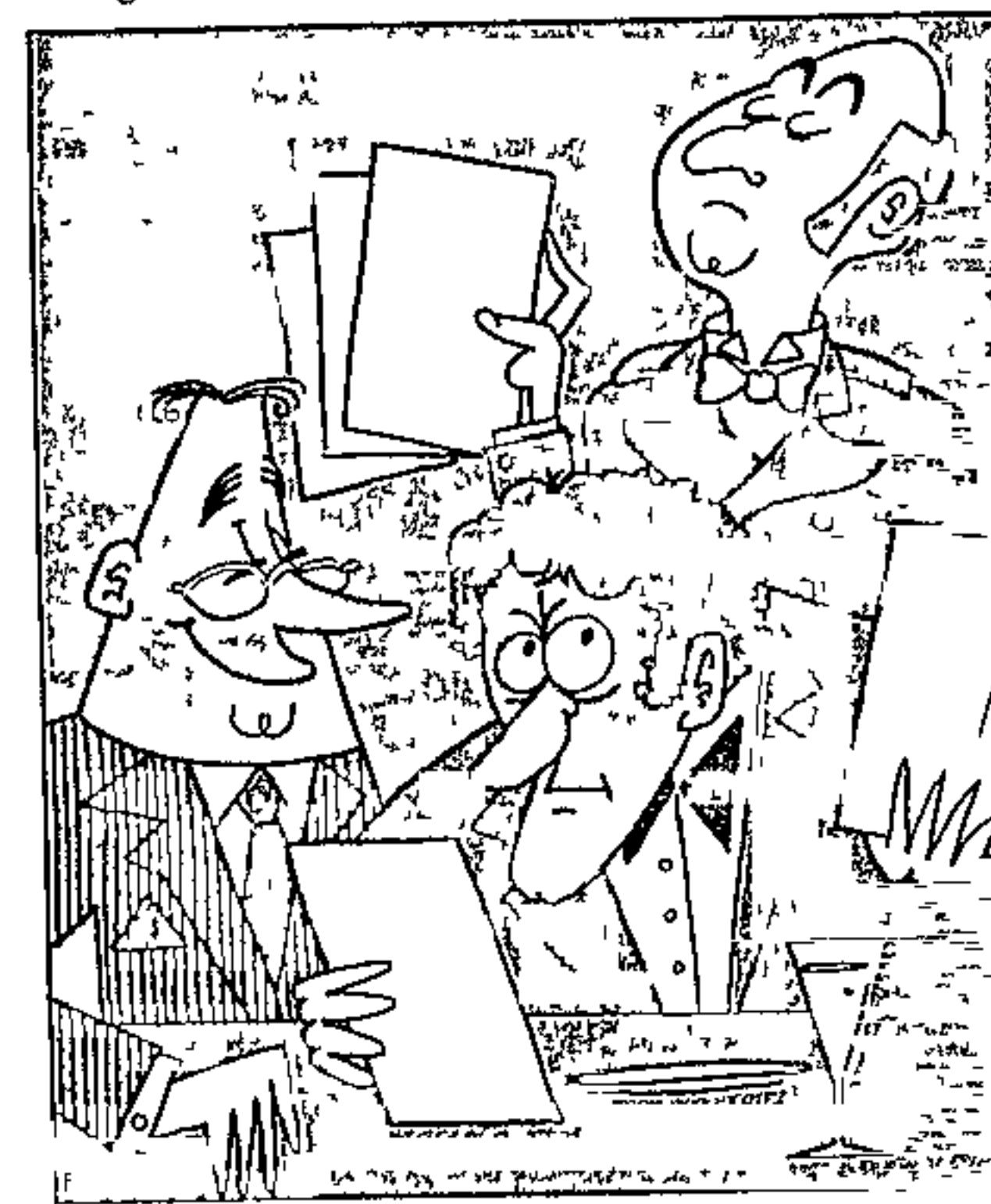
big question mark is why

a healthy man like him should contract such a disease. It speaks volumes about prison conditions, he said

Tuberculosis is infectious and is more likely to be caught by people living in poor conditions, doctors said

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

"When being entertained at a restaurant, I'm never sure whether to give my order direct to the waiter or tell my host which dishes I'd like. But I'm never in doubt about the cigarettes to ask for after the meal"



*A London connoisseur insists that the correct course is to tell your host which dishes you'd like. (Some diners out have known to order from the waiter as well in the hope of getting two helpings!) Of course it isn't necessary to ask for Mills Special as all considerate hosts know their guests appreciate the fine, expensive tobaccos in Mills Special



Available in boxes 20 and 30, and tins of 7

England's Luxury Cigarette

Manufactured in the U.K. and South Africa

absorbing them
He said it was in the context of plan-
● To Page 2 →

base as a profitable route to future growth, while others argue Unisys is too large a company for Mercedes Datakor to absorb profitably

Mandela gets the best: PW

JAILED ANC leader Nelson Mandela was getting the very best medical care from doctors of international repute, President P W Botha said last night.

He was responding to a letter from SA Council of Churches secretary-general Frank Chikane expressing concern about Mandela's condition

Botha said the Justice Minister and Commissioner of Prisons made it their personal business to see Mandela was properly cared for. He was satisfied prison authorities acted promptly when Mandela showed symptoms of being unwell.

GERALD REILLY
and BRUCE ANDERSON

He thanked Chikane for his concern and assured him "we are even more concerned and wish Mr Mandela a speedy recovery". Mandela was a prisoner in a special category and for obvious reasons, he received even more special care and individual attention

Meanwhile, hospital and government spokesmen were yesterday still refusing to confirm or deny whether Mandela had tuberculosis

● To Page 2 → B/Day

'Best medical treatment for Mandela'

Late yesterday Tygerberg Hospital medical superintendent J G Strauss said Mandela's physician considered he had a "good prognosis" for complete recovery. He was "up and about" and responding well to treatment.

PFP MP for Houghton Helen Suzman said yesterday Mandela "should be released, because the government now has a humanitarian reason which should allow them to release him without pressure from the right wing, or, without the international community attributing his release to pressure from the outside"

SAPA reports the SA embassy in London yesterday rejected an offer by Brit-

ain's Trades Union Congress to pay for Mandela to go to Britain for medical treatment if SA released him.

DIANA GAMES reports that Dr Theo Collins of the SA National Tuberculosis Association said yesterday fluid around the lung, which had been diagnosed in Mandela's case, could have caused rapid deterioration

He said it was one of the dramatic complications of the disease, as it would cause the lung to collapse, causing extreme breathlessness and discomfort.

MANDATELLE'S CHANGES GOOD

18/8/88
253
Sawetan

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

NELSON Mandela's physician considered he had a "good prognosis" for complete recovery, Tygerberg Hospital superintendent, Dr J G L Strauss said yesterday.

There was no word last night from the Department of Prisons on the fate of the ANC leader, who is in hospital suffering from tuberculosis.

• To Page 2

Mandela prognosis 'good'

• From page 1

Mandela was "up and about" and responding well to treatment

Dr Strauss said in a statement he wished to clarify the hospital's position on Mandela.

"In order to allay the evergrowing and often wild speculation around Mr Mandela's diagnosis and state of health, the hospital and medical staff once more wish to clarify their position

"A definite diagnosis of his illness was made on August 13 Mr Mandela was fully informed thereof and was placed on the appropriate treatment"

The hospital would not object to a request by Mr Mandela for a second, independent, opinion. He had made no such request and had told his doctor and hospital management he was "completely" satisfied with the treatment and care he was receiving, he said

Care

The State President Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he was satisfied that Mr Mandela was receiving the very best medical care

Mr Botha said this in a letter to the Reverend Frank Chikane in reply to a letter said to have been sent to President Botha

Mr Botha had not received Mr Chikane's letter directly, his office said in Pretoria, but other Cabinet Ministers who received copies provided Mr Botha with a copy

Mr Botha said in his reply he wished to thank Mr Chikane for the concern he had expressed and wished to assure him that "We are even more concerned and do wish Mr Mandela a speedy recovery"

United Nation's Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday summoned a South African diplomat to appeal for the release of Mr Mandela from prison

"The Secretary-General intends to raise the issue of the fate of Nelson Mandela and to appeal for his release on humanitarian grounds, because of his deteriorating health," said UN spokesman, Francois Guiliam — Sapa

The condition: reject violence

PW might free Mandela

19/8/88
Sawyer
253

PRESIDENT P W Botha spoke yesterday of freeing the ailing Nelson Mandela but vowed that he would never contemplate black majority rule in South Africa.

In a major speech, Botha said he was trying to reach agreement with Mandela, who is 70, for the release of the black nationalist leader, who has been in hospital with tuberculosis since Friday.

Mr Botha also renewed an offer to negotiate with the African National Congress (ANC) if it abandoned armed resistance.

The President, however, totally rejected the ANC's goal of black majority rule, declaring, "We don't want to repeat the mistakes of Africa."

"I am not even considering the possibility to discuss black majority government in South Africa," he told his all-white audience.

Mr Botha, under heavy domestic and foreign pressure to release Mandela after 26 years in prison, said the Government was considering the matter.

"This Government will decide in its own way and, if we get the cooperation we have so far got from Mr Mandela I believe we will have positive results," he said without elaborating.

The President recalled that in the past he had offered to release Mandela if he renounced violence. The tone of his

speech implied that this might no longer be a firm condition for Mandela's freedom.

Mandela, a lawyer, rejected an offer three years ago of freedom in exchange for a repudiation of violence, telling Mr Botha, "prisoners cannot enter into contracts."

Apparently stung by South African newspapers' demands for Mandela's release, Mr Botha said he was not going to be told what to do by the Press or communists.

On Thursday, the pro-Government Afrikaans daily, *Beeld*, joined liberal politicians, businessmen and foreign governments pressing for

Mandela's freedom.

Justice Minister, Kobie Coetsee, visited Mandela in Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital on Wednesday. His office said it was not known whether they discussed an agreement for his release.

Mandela, jailed for life for plotting to overthrow white minority rule, was "comfortable, he seems to have taken the first steps towards recovery," Mr Coetsee told reporters.

Switching between Afrikaans and English, Mr Botha attacked the ANC for its recent bombing campaign in cities but offered to negotiate if the organisation halted war.

"The ANC must get one message — lay down your arms, come back like decent people and let's talk about a constitutional future for South Africa," the President said.

• Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Movement, has in a statement replied to remarks by Mr Botha on the release of Mandela.

"Remarks by the State President this morning about the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, are disturbing and regrettable," the statement read.

"Because of Mr Mandela's illness, his age and his continued imprisonment, the international spotlight is again sharply focused on South Africa. In these circumstances, Mr Botha again wants to force Mr Mandela into a position where he must first renounce violence before he can be released from prison." — Sapa



WIFE ... Winne Mandela.

US

THE SALE CONTINUES

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Mandela release now seems imminent

DURBAN — ANC leader Nelson Mandela's release seems imminent, say government sources.

If he decides to abandon violence, which would comply with President P W Botha's terms for release, it would be a major setback for the ANC.

Informed observers say the campaign to discredit Mandela's ability to think for himself is aimed at negating any possible move by him which might undermine his image of revolutionary leader.

Observers point out Botha referred

gated Mandela's legal advisers and family for trying to dictate the terms of his medical treatment.

He also underlined that their wishes were in direct contrast to the prisoner's expressed desires.

Botha gave the clearest indication yet that Mandela might be released when he surprised the NP Natal congress this week by saying that, if government continued to get the co-operation it had had with Mandela up to now, "I believe we will have positive results".

He said "I do not think that a man of his age, and in his condition, will choose to return to prison."

Yesterday he declined to expand on the statement which increased.

"I have made my statement and I am not prepared to go any further at this stage," he said.

Botha had repeated to the congress his often-stated willingness to release Mandela if the ANC leader was prepared to reject violence.

253 ● To Page 2

Mandela's release speculation mounts

He also said "I am prepared to release him. I do not think at his age and in his condition it would be wise to choose to go back to jail."

"I hope he will make it possible for me to act in a humane way so that we can have peace."

To loud applause Botha said he was not prepared to be told what to do by a newspaper. The matter would be properly considered.

Botha then said "But, if we continue to have the co-operation we have had with Mandela, I believe we will have positive results," he said.

□ A top government source yesterday confirmed Mandela had tuberculosis. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yes-

253 ← ● From Page 1
terday that he visited Mandela in Fyberg Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, reports Sapa.

"He looks as if he is almost his old self and is already enjoying jokes," he added.

1988 B/Day
□ MERVYN HARRIS reports the financial rand firmed 1.5% to R3,58/\$ on Botha's indications that Mandela might be released.

Gold's move back above \$430 in a dollar-generated market enabled the rand to finish well above its day's lows. The rand closed slightly weaker on the day at R2,4592 to the dollar after weakening earlier to R2,47.

Quarantine empties Johannesburg courts

19/8/88 (253) B/Day

ALMOST 800 awaiting trial prisoners failed to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after a fellow inmate at Diepkloof Prison was diagnosed as having meningitis.

Hundreds of trials — with charges ranging from murder to sodomy — were postponed as 796 prisoners being held at Diepkloof's Medium A section were placed under quarantine on Tuesday.

Prison authorities immediately cancelled all scheduled court appearances and visits for three days.

Although the quarantine was to have ended today, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court will continue to echo as prison authorities have decided to extend it until Monday for safety reasons.

EDYTH BULBRING
and DANIEL SIMON

Courts stood empty as magistrates and prosecutors held long lunch breaks and bored court officials knitted and talked.

A senior Johannesburg Magistrate's Court official said the postponements were of such a short nature that a backlog of enormous proportions was not expected. The only cases heard yesterday were those of accused who were out on bail.

All cases of people detained in Diepkloof will be postponed in absentia until Monday morning.

Diepkloof prisoners also did not arrive at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday because of the quarantine.

Mandela

THE release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is imminent, according to Government sources.

This is echoed in a recent heightening of his family's and legal advisors' concern over Mr Mandela's ability to control his personal affairs and direct himself politically.

Should he decide to abandon violence which would comply with the prescription of the State President, Mr P W Botha, for his release, it would be a major defeat for the ANC and those who have held him to be the champion of ANC's cause. See page 5

253
Sowetan
~~1/11~~
19/2/88

Prison is hit by disease

AN outbreak of meningitis at the awaiting-trial prisoners section of the Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg yesterday forced the authorities to place all prisoners in the section under quarantine — bringing the Johannesburg magistrate's courts to a standstill.

A spokesman for the South African Prisons Services in Pretoria

yesterday said eight cases of meningitis were diagnosed among black awaiting-trial prisoners at the prison on Wednesday

The district surgeon was immediately notified

And in conjunction with the Department of National Health and

• To Page 2

19/8/88 Sowetan (253)

Disease hits prison

• From page 1

Population Development a decision was reached to isolate the awaiting-trial prisoners so as to prevent the spread of meningitis

The spokesman said the isolation of affected prisoners and the section in which they have been kept was a "precautionary" step to prevent the spread of the disease

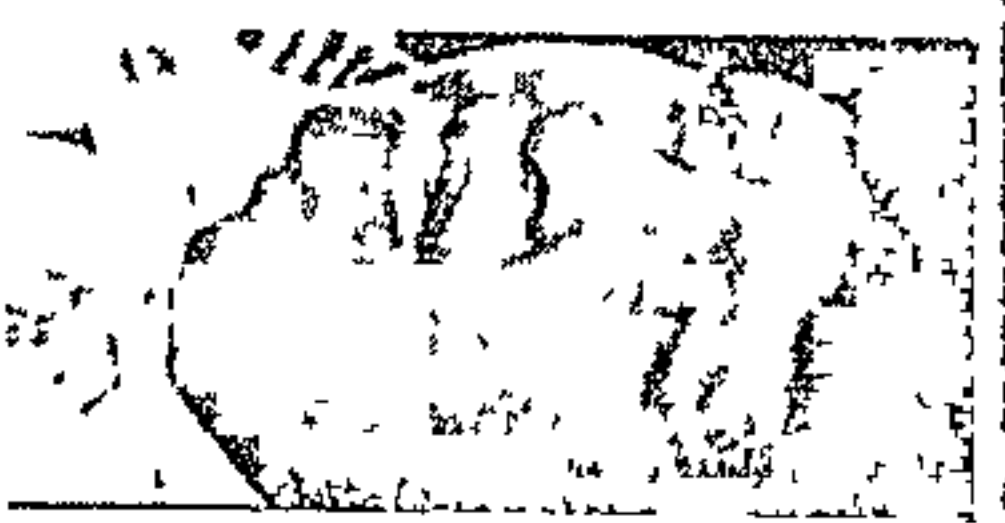
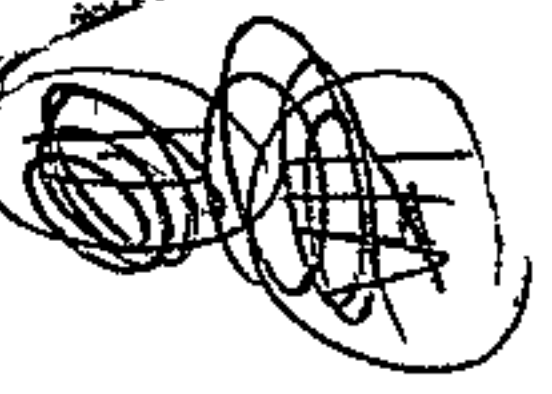
Relatives and friends of the accused were puzzled when the accused failed to arrive in court yesterday for the proceedings.

19/8/88 Sowetan
A senior magistrate said all cases involving people who are detained at the Diepkloof Prison will be postponed in the accused's absence until Monday. Only cases of people who are out on bail will be heard today

Winnie stays silent on moves as TB is confirmed

WITVAIN DOTTED BRITVA ETOPREFSOTRPTST

Winnie
21/8/88



WINNIE MANDELA

That's my Jesse Umpiyezwe Clegg! says jet-home Johnny

HOPES that Nelson Mandela's release was closer than ever flared high this weekend among family and close associates of the imprisoned ANC patriarch.

His wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, was expected to fly yesterday to Cape Town, where her husband is in Rygerberg Hospital's. But late yesterday she was reported to be still in Soweto.

And yesterday the hospital superintendent, hitherto prevented by medical ethics from disclosing the nature of Mr Mandela's illness, confirmed for the first time that his famous patient had suffered from "tuberculous pleural effusion."

Dr J G L Strauss told Sapa that Mr Mandela's prognosis for recovery was "excellent."

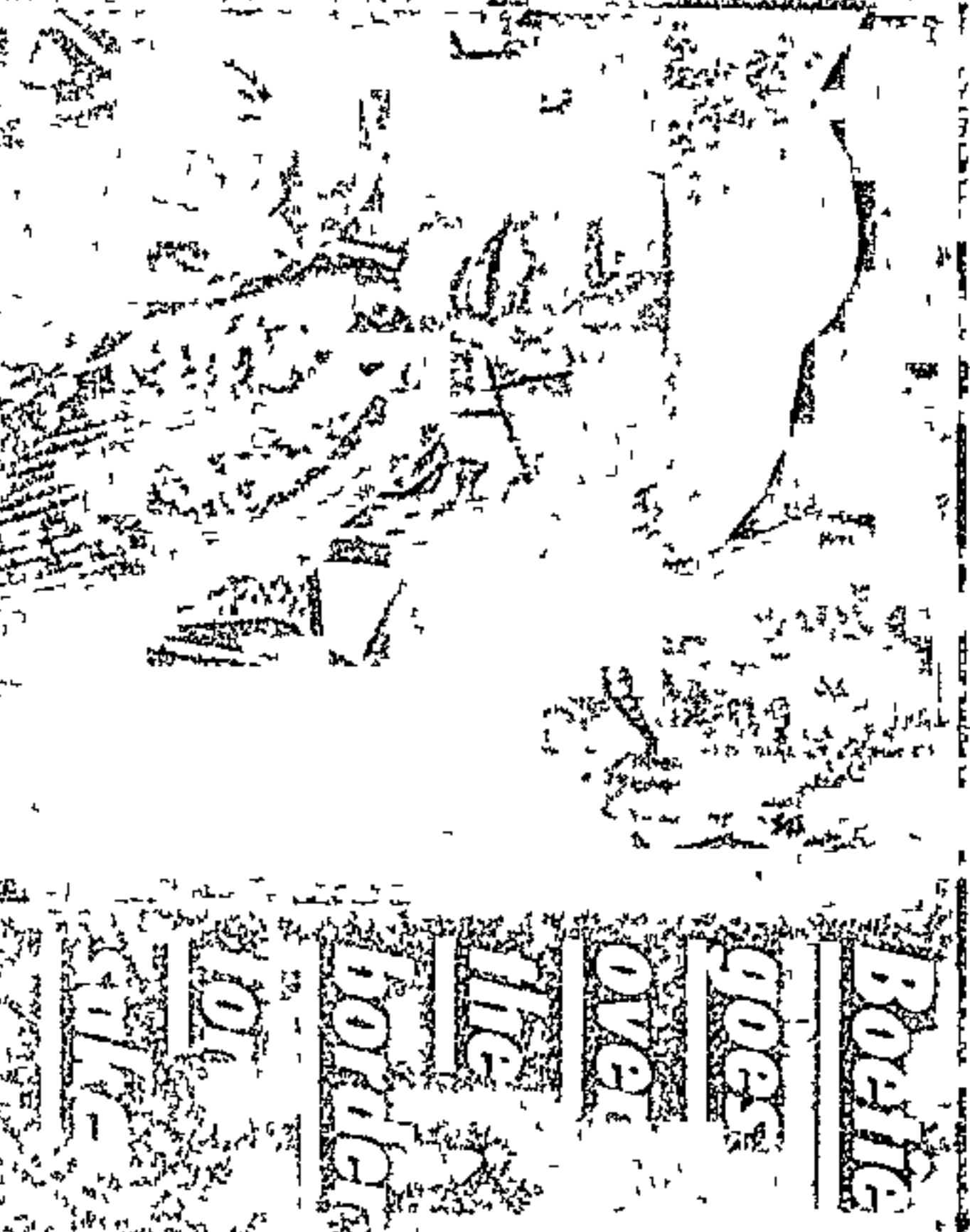
He added "The effusion has cleared up, the drain was removed on Monday and his lung has fully expanded."

Dr Strauss said he was able to report on the patient's condition after the president of the European Society of Pneumology, Professor Heinrich Hertzog of Switzerland, had held a medical consultation with Mr Mandela and the doctor in charge, Professor M A de Kock.

Professor De Kock said there was no "lung involvement" and Mr Mandela's condition was not infectious. "He

Sunday Times Reporters

WINNIE TOO MINEY DECODERS! P.S.



BOAT
GOES
OVER
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HORSE
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SEIZE THIS MOMENT
Opinion, Page 72

SEIZE THIS MOMENT

Opinion, Page 22

is responding well, he's cheerful and he's up and about." Since Friday, Mrs Mandela has been uncharacteristically reticent about discussing her husband's chances of liberty. Friends of the family said this was to avoid any statement that might upset the delicate possibility of his release.

However, while the family's hopes were rising, senior government spokesmen were at pains to emphasise that there were no changes in Mr Mandela's conditions of imprisonment or prospects of release.

Late last night, Tygerberg Hospital superintendent Dr Robbie Truter said Mr Mandela was "sleeping comfortably and doing well."

Yesterday's flurry of rumours and denials followed a week in which voices all over the world again called for Mr Mandela's release.

This followed news of his illness and a cryptic statement by President Botha that the ANC leader had been co-operating with the Government and, if this continued, "positive results might follow."

Mr Botha repeated his insistence that Mr Mandela would have to renounce violence as a means of attaining political goals.

Immediately, various respected bodies and individuals issued calls for his release.

They were joined by important figures in the Afrikaner establishment, including the newspaper, Beeld, and the Calvinist mouthpiece, Woord en Daad.

Security

Renewed speculation about the possible release of the world's best known prisoner was fuelled yesterday by a sudden swelling of security at Tygerberg hospital, where a large contingent of Pressmen gathered, expecting an announcement.

ER Cars entering the hospital grounds were searched.

A large police presence built up at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport.

By the afternoon, however, the security force at both places had disappeared.

Speculation that Mr Mandela had been moved from the hospital was denied by official spokesmen.

A Sunday Times reporter late yesterday visited the ward where Mr Mandela had been tended earlier in the week and found it empty, suggesting that he had been moved elsewhere in the hospital.

Violence

A Cabinet source said factors involved in Mr Mandela's possible release remained as stated by President Botha on Thursday. The Government hoped it would not be necessary for him to return to Pollsmoor prison.

Mr Mandela's illness had brought humanitarian considerations further to the fore, according to the source, but the security prognosis remained unchanged.

The source also indicated the Government would not consider an undertaking to forego violence as a sufficient condition for release.

Double stabbed death

By BILL KRIGE

CE last night were hunting the killers of a 50-year-old woman and a man stabbed on an eastern Cape farm. Wounded in blood, the woman staggered to the door of a Stutterheim farmhouse before dying metres from the 30-year-old man's body. The man's identity is thought to be the motive for the killings, which have shocked the farming community. The man's wife said a domestic worker on the farm Gravelle, 10 km from Stutterheim, knocked at the door yesterday but could not get in when the door was suddenly opened by the bleeding woman. Her worker drove to a neighbour for help but when they returned the woman was dead.

Tragical death

DOLBOY Mark Lotz, 17, of Heidelberg, Cape, has died after a kneecap operation for a tragical injury. His family believes he had a rare muscle disease.

The contents of this issue of the Sunday Times have been restricted in terms of the emergency regulations.



ONE HUN
igger: M

IF MANDELA

WERE TO DIE!

More people want him released

By LEN KALANE and CP Correspondents
FEARS are rising about the continued ill-health of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela

Even the Johannesburg-based Afrikaans daily newspaper, *Beeld*, has voiced concern about the grave implications Mandela's death could have should he die in prison

But there were strong indications yesterday that the government was preparing to release Mandela. This came in the form of a

statement by the State President, PW Botha saying he expected Mandela to co-operate and not to choose to go back to prison

Repeated calls, both here and abroad to release the 70 year-old political prisoner currently serving a life sentence in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, have failed because of PW's refusal to free Mandela unless he denounces violence

In one of the few statements allowed from Mandela the jailed ANC lead

er said "You cannot make contracts with prisoners"

In his new stance yesterday, President Botha told the Natal National Party Congress that Mandela had so far given the government his co-operation and that if this continued I believe we will get positive results

"Personally," Botha added I don't think that at his age and condition it would be wise for him to choose to go back to prison, and I hope he will make it possible for me to act in a

humane way so that we can have peace in South Africa

Botha reiterated that he was prepared to release Mandela if he rejected violence as a political weapon and undertook not to campaign for a process of violence in South Africa

This week as news of Mandela's illness filtered through fears that he could die in jail were expressed by a wide spectrum of people who called for his release on humanitarian grounds

Mandela was admitted to Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital last Friday and was said to be under treatment for tuberculosis and coughing up blood

A spokesman at the office of the State President said the matter of clemency was the responsibility of the Justice Department

A Justice Ministry spokesman said the Minister Kobie Coetsee, was deeply perturbed by Mandela's condition and that the issue was receiving his personal attention

Mandela's admission to hospital raised fears of widespread violence

And the refusal of Mandela to allow details of his illness to be released has done little to allay these fears

But Botha this week said he was satisfied Mandela was receiving the best possible medical care

He said this in reply to a letter by SACC general secretary Rev Frank Chikane who had expressed concern for Mandela's health

However, in Lusaka, the ANC accused the SA government of callous neglect of Mandela's health

In the wake of the countless calls for his release another Afrikaans church publication *Woord en Dood*, joined the chorus

Mandela in jail is synonymous with a stalemate, the editorial said "According to the government there can be no negotiations without him renouncing violence and according to the ANC there can be no substantial negotiations without the release of its leaders

Leaders in the black community too have expressed their fears

Civil rights leader and the Mandela family physician, Dr Ntatho Motlana, in an interview with the Africa News Organisation warned that for the man in the street it would be an easy and reasonable conclusion that the system had killed Mandela", should he die in jail

Political observers say that Mandela's recent illness has offered the government yet another occasion to release him and thereby absolve itself from any intervening possibility

To Page 2

Boxer's death to be queried

By PULE MOKHINE

THE SA Boxing Board of Control will hold an emergency meeting next week to investigate the circumstances which led to the death of Free State junior featherweight Daniel Thetele

Thetele died on the way to Pelonomi Hospital in Bloemfontein after losing on a fifth round technical knockout to Aaron Williams on Saturday

"Although the boxer was said to have sustained a cut above his right eye in the fifth round of the fight we suspect he died of brain injuries following the punishment he received," said Board official Stanley Christodoulou

"The hospital has promised to give us the post-mortem by this weekend and we'll tackle the matter at the meeting

Christodoulou said the Board would contribute to the funeral expenses

According to boxing statistician Ron Jackson, Thetele is the 47th local boxer since 1905 to have died from boxing injuries and the second this year

The Board has not yet completed its investigation into the death in June of Brian Brunet

Thetele will be buried at the Weslekbron Cemetery at 2pm tomorrow after a service at the local Methodist Church

Brush with death as plane crash-lands

By S'BU MNGADI

EIGHT passengers aboard a twin engine aircraft stared death in the face when the plane crash-landed at Louis Botha Airport this week

Those who boarded City Air Flight 801 from Umhata to Durban at 4:30pm were not aware that they had a harrowing experience ahead of them

Loyal Ndwandwe 28 of Clermont described the experience as "agonising and nerve wracking"

He said they were within view of the airport when the pilot, Doug Castleman of Empangeni, tried furiously to crank the landing gear down by hand

They circled the airport for 10 minutes

At that point Eric Dyubeni who was sitting next to the pilot also started cranking the gear, and fellow passengers demanded to be told what was happening

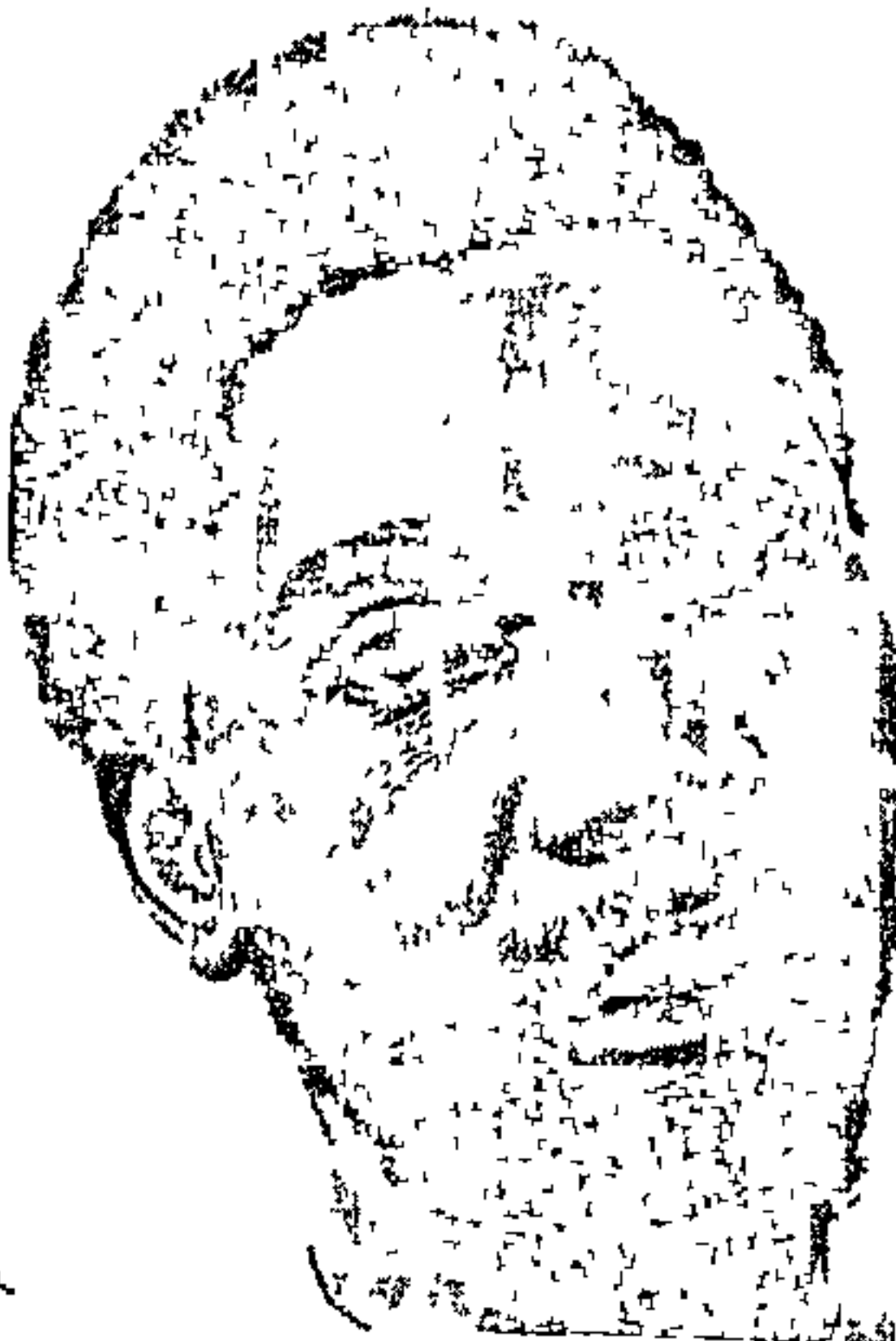
Castleman explained Other passengers tried cranking but to no avail

"The pilot then told us we would have to try belly-landing

"He said we must brace ourselves and to remove any sharp objects

"It was agonising We could see emergency vehicles waiting below," Ndwandwe said

The pilot then told passengers he would circle until he had burnt up all the fuel to prevent the plane from bursting into flames



Loyal Ndwandwe... nerve-wracking.

on landing "It was becoming dark... We flew very low and suddenly the plane began to give trouble

The pilot tried last-minute manoeuvres to nose-dive but the plane dropped like a stone out of the sky

"Next thing I felt a heavy impact when we hit the ground. I immediately undid my

safety belt and we all rushed out of the plane before it exploded" Ndwandwe said

Other passengers were Advocate Archie Findiya SC Advocate Justice Poswa, Nel Cross Chris Dodson and William Ngcobo

Castleman was injured but others were only bruised

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Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Prof Mike Hough, said that while the "wisest" thing for the government to do was to release Mandela before his death, some were of the opinion the ANC would "prefer to see him in jail".

"These people say that Mandela would serve the ANC's purpose as a martyr in jail. If he is released, it could result in a leadership struggle in the ANC."

However, there was also another view that the release of Mandela would "at least prove some of the bona fides of the South African government" and could help to create circumstances "conducive to finding a political solution".

The release of Mandela in isolation, said Professor Hough, could not be expected to lead to a change "for the total good" because of the other lesser well-known demands of the ANC. The only difference it would make would be that there would no longer be a campaign for the release of Mandela.

'Mandela's illness gives govt a chance to free him'

Dr Motlana emphasised that should Mandela be allowed free political rein in his activities, he had no doubt he could bring peace through negotiations in this country.

"I would sincerely and very strongly recommend that he be released and that the movement he led be unbanned and those in exile be allowed to return to South Africa," said Motlana.

For senior lecturer in politics at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Tom Lodge, Mandela's death in jail could result in "a great deal of anger" both inside and outside South Africa. That "surely" had to be a major consideration in the government's "thinking" concerning Mandela's possible release.

"If Mr Mandela was released and allowed to live in South Africa without significant restrictions on his political activity, he

would play a very major and important political role," observed Lodge, noting also that Mandela - because of the political problems in the country - could contribute vitally to avert a crisis in leadership.

National Union of Mineworkers general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said the sudden hospitalisation of Mandela had come "as a shock to us not only because this comes so soon after his 70th birthday but because so little is really known about his illness".

"The truth," said Ramaphosa, "will be known if and when Mandela and other political prisoners are freed."

The condition of Mandela, who has been in prison for 26 years now, has been said by the Tygerberg Hospital authorities to be improving steadily, although they have declined to say whether or not the ANC leader was undergoing treatment for tubercu-

losis. Mandela's lawyer, Ismail Ayob, said three litres of fluid had been extracted from his lungs.

Mandela has been "officially" hospitalised outside prison four times since he was sentenced, but a private specialist told Sapa he had treated him in city rooms "at least three times".

The doctor, who may not be named for professional reasons, said minor procedures had been performed recently on Mandela on at least three occasions since 1986. The treatment was not linked to Mandela's lungs.

Mandela's first officially confirmed hospitalisation was in November 1979 when he had a "minor operation on his right heel" at Woodstock Hospital. In February 1983 he was admitted to the same hospital for a "minor operation".

In September 1985 it was reported that Mandela had prostate problems. He was treated by a State urologist and his family later appointed three specialists to see him.

Mandela's prostate gland was removed at the Volks Hospital in Gardens.

Howard

(1) R47 419 055 for the period 1 August 1987 to 21 June 1988

(2) (a) None, except for the continuation of certain health services which were previously rendered by the former divisional councils which were abolished with the establishment of the Regional Services Council

(b) Falls away

(c) Falls away

(3) (a) The Regional Services Council has budgeted for the following global amounts in respect of the undermentioned projects for the financial year 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988

Streets, stormwater drainage and pavements	R21 500 000
Water	R5 000 000
Community facilities	R8 500 000
Sewerage	R7 000 000
Electricity and miscellaneous services	R6 975 000
Flood relief	R25 000
Total	R49 000 000

An additional amount of R51 619 790 is expected to become available during the financial year 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, the utilisation of which is still being considered by the RSC

(b) Individual projects are at present being investigated and evaluated by the Regional Services Council and it is therefore, not possible at this stage to specify what projects, and in which particular municipal areas, these will be undertaken

(c) Falls away

Criminal investigations: statutory provisions

1308 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether he will furnish information on the statutory provisions in terms of which criminal investigations are initiated (a) prior and (b) subsequent to a complaint being lodged, if not,

why not, if so, what are these provisions in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

The duties of the South African Police are prescribed by section 5 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958). The powers to execute these duties are laid down principally by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977). Depending on the offence committed, other specific legislation may supplement those powers. However, because a large number of common law and statutory offences exist, which differ vastly from one another, it is not possible to provide rigid guidelines according to which criminal investigations are initiated.

Threats to persons: SAP action
1309 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for allegedly, directly or indirectly, threatening to kill, injure, abuse and/or harass other persons during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if not, why not, if so (i) in terms of what statutory provisions and (ii) what procedure was followed in initiating steps against such persons,

(2) whether, in any of these cases, the South African Police acted prior to complaints being received, if not, why not, if so,

(3) whether it is the intention to take action against a certain person in connection with threats, particulars of which have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) what is the name of this person and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident in question?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) This information is not readily available and can therefore not be furnished

(2) Falls away

(3) Not at this stage because up until now the person concerned has not lodged a complaint with the South African Police (a) to (d) Fall away

Howard

Detention in police cells: living conditions

1315 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) What is the minimum area of cell space allocated to each detainee held in police cells under emergency regulations,

(2) whether such detainees are provided with (a) bedding and (b) mattresses, if not, why not, if so, (i) what bedding and/or mattresses and (ii) what are the dimensions of the mattresses provided,

(3) whether such detainees are provided with (a) warm clothing, (b) eating utensils, (c) hot water and (d) heating where necessary, if not, why not,

(4) whether the provisions of such items differs with regard to (a) race, (b) (i) age and (ii) health, (c) detainees held in police cells as opposed to prison cells and (d) other specified criteria, if so, (aa) why and (bb) what are the differences in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) The floor space of police cells differs from station to station. However, provision is made to supply each detainee with adequate living space

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) Adequate blankets, sheets, pillows, pillow-cases and mattresses

(ii) Single bed mattresses

(3) (a) Detainees use their own clothing and are allowed to request additional clothing from their families should they need it

(b) Yes

(c) Yes

(d) No. Any form of heating may lead to self injury and arson. However, additional blankets are supplied if they are necessary

(4) (a) to (d) Detention in police cells takes place in strict accordance with the Prison Emergency Regulations R98 published in Government Gazette 11341 dated 10 June 1988. No exceptions are made on the grounds of race or age. In the event of detainees who become ill, the specific instructions in the Prison Emergency Regulations with regard to medical treatment are complied with

Detention in police cells desks, chairs and lighting
1317 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether detainees held in police cells under emergency regulations are provided with (a) desks, (b) chairs and (c) adequate light for the purpose of study, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether the provision of such items differs with regard to (a) race, (b) (i) age and (ii) health, (c) detainees held in police cells as opposed to prison cells and (d) other specified criteria, if so, (aa) why and (bb) what are the differences in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) to (c) Yes, if they are required and requested by the detainees

(2) (a) to (d) No

(aa) and (bb) Fall away

White/Coloured/Black/Indian immigrants
1328 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks immigrated to South Africa in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) what were their countries of origin?

	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983
(a) (i)	7 459	6 947	7	30 385	33
(ii)	146	7	18	12	68
(iii)	75	38	62	68	53
(iv)	77	2	9	22	12

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Family wants Mandela's medical records

THE Mandela family has urgently requested that Pollsmoor Prison provide medical records relating to the ANC leader's health

The Mandela Crisis Committee said the concern of the family was not related to the medical care in Tygerberg Hospital but to the conditions in Pollsmoor Prison

"Agonising questions continue to occupy the minds of Mrs Mandela and

Business Day

family To what degree could the environment of the prison have been a contributory cause of his illness? Was it not possible for doctors in Pollsmoor to discover earlier that he was suffering from tuberculosis?"

Medical personnel at Tygerberg Hospital were yesterday waiting for Mande-

his personal physician to give the go-ahead for his discharge.

□ Britain's opposition Labour Party yesterday called on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to demand the unconditional release of Mandela.

Labour's shadow foreign secretary Gerald Kaufman said: "When will Mrs Thatcher speak out about the growing horror of the continued imprisonment of Nelson Mandela?"

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22/8/88 B/Day

Mandela 'feeling much better' after treatment

NELSON Mandela's tuberculous lung infection had improved, his lung was fully expanded and he had told Swiss specialist Prof Heinrich Hertzog he was feeling better

The Johannesburg newspaper Beeld quoted Hertzog — who examined Mandela on Friday — as

saying Mandela felt his health had improved considerably since the treatment. He was diagnosed on August 13 as having a tuberculous pleural effusion

Hertzog said had Mandela been his patient in Switzerland, he would have been given him precisely the same treatment.

He said the 70-year-old prisoner's health was remarkably good for someone his age

Mandela would be able to be discharged from hospital soon

Tygerberg Hospital medical superintendent Dr J G L Strauss said Mandela's lung was now fully expanded — Sapa.

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B Day 23/8/88



ROBERT MUGABE

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Sawefor

Mugabe accuses

OSLO — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe accused South Africa of creating adverse prison conditions which resulted in ANC leader Nelson Mandela contracting tuberculosis, reports *Ziana*, the national news agency.

Speaking at a question-and-answer session with journalists, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was shocked and disgusted with the continued imprisonment of Mandela despite his illness.

The "South African regime" created adverse conditions in prison which "made Mandela get this disease," he said. "I'm not a medical person myself. I have been told that to get TB you must be infected by a person who carries it, but one wonders how a person in isolation could have got it."

Mandela visit refused

253

UNITED States Senator Paul Simon, who is on a fact-finding mission in the country, has been barred from visiting jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and the Sharpeville Six on death row.

The US embassy

25/8/80

By THEMBA MOLEFE

announced yesterday that the Department of Justice had turned down Senator Simon's request to see Mandela, who is recovering from a tuberculosis lung infection at the Tygerberg Hospital in Cape Town. The embassy also said

Sowetan

a similar request to visit the Sharpeville Six, who are facing the hangman in Pretoria, was also refused

Senator Simon, who yesterday saw the attorney representing the Six said "I was not

To Page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

Mandela visit refused

25/8/80

From page 1

optimistic that permission would be granted"

He said the system had not provided justice for the Six and that they "are a symbol of that system"

Senator Simon is the chairman of the Senate Sub-committee on Africa and is in South Africa with US Congressman Richard Lehman

Congressman Lehman said "We have to tax the system — politically, socially, economically and at all levels until it is worthless"

Senator Simon and Mr Lehman in January signed a petition on the Six which was sent to the State President, Mr P W Botha

Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday held a 30-minute meeting with his United States equal partner on sanctions against South Africa, Senator Paul Simon

Both Archbishop Tutu and Senator Simon said after their meeting in Johannesburg that economic and diplomatic sanctions against the country were the most effective to facilitate non-violent change in South Africa

"My stand on sanctions has not changed. I am not obsessed with sanctions, but with how to end apartheid and sanctions are the most non-violent of ways to end it," said Archbishop Tutu

He and Senator Simon said they were agreeable to a non-violent strategy

Mandela may be freed a bit at a time

By LESTER VENTER and
NORMAN WEST

A STAGED release of the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, may already be under way, according to persistent speculation in government circles.

Senior government sources, some of them close to the Cabinet, say it is virtually certain Mr Mandela will not be sent back to prison.

He is presently recovering from tuberculosis in Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital.

The speculation now gaining wide currency among parliamentarians and others is that Mr Mandela will continue his recovery in a convalescent institution.

There he may be granted increasing access from outsiders. In time this could even include media interviews.

Fears

The Government is known to be anxious to find a way of releasing Mr Mandela — but fears the impact on what it calls the "revolutionary climate" in the country.

A staged approach is being suggested as a way to reconcile the Government's desire for his release and its fears of the consequences.

A staged release would also take the sting out of the inevitable backlash from rightwing whites.

If handled in this way, Mr Mandela's freedom would differ from that of another ANC leader, 77 year old Mr Govan Mbeki who was unexpectedly released on November 6 last year. He had also served 25 years imprisonment for political crimes.

The sudden impact of the Mbeki release caused great excitement in townships and led to celebrations and welcome rallies, which the Government deemed a security threat. So Mr Mbeki was later banned.

Mr Mandela is reported to be in good condition in Tygerberg Hospital and is making a recovery attending medical specialists have described as "remarkable".

The current round of top-level speculation surrounding Mr Mandela's release was initiated by President P W Botha's remarks at last week's National Party Congress in Natal.

Mr Botha said it would not be a good idea for Mr Mandela, at the age of 70 and in his condition, to go back to prison.

Logic

But the reason top sources can only speculate on the Government's precise intentions concerning Mr Mandela is that the decision doesn't rest with the Cabinet.

It's up to the State Security Council of which President Botha is chairman.

Some officials are using another event as a reason.

Last week the Government showed off a former ANC member who joined the SAP after 10 years in the ANC.

Introduced to the media at a police camp near Cape Town only as "Mr X", the former Umkhonto we Sizwe member said the ANC wanted Mr Mandela to stay in jail.

He said Mr Mandela's release would cause chaos in ANC ranks and that its current leader in exile, Oliver Tambo, "would not like Mr Mandela to take his job".

Times
28/8/88

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PIC

THERE were tickets in the fountain yesterday and was R1 net pool of 5, 6, 13, 7, 8

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A MASSIVE shock Cape T terday and e vices were several moto none fatal — i rain that follo

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FRANK SINA nearly R1,1 m from a Swiss cl up a story they treatment by young

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ZULU song an Shikisha are t Africans take week-long Wos tival 1988 start dam today

Bully

A POLICEMAN ed when he si intimidating staying away f at Newlands police have req

Kids

By CHARIS

THE SABC bow pressure group reinstated a programme — ry!

The pressur made up of 23 year olds from primary school petition calli

Aids: 5 more in Pollsmoor

253
9/16 Times 8/38

By CHRIS STEYN

FIVE Pollsmoor prisoners, convicted of terrorism, have been identified as Aids virus carriers

A Prisons Service spokesman confirmed yesterday that the five had been isolated from the rest of the prison population to prevent the disease from spreading.

Dr Frank Spracklen of the Aids Advisory Group said he had treated three prisoners who were Aids carriers — but none of them was a political prisoner

"I can only assume that they have not been brought to me because they are not yet symptomatic (sick) enough," said Dr Spracklen

The spokesman said the five men were diagnosed as carriers of the deadly virus soon

after their admission to the prison

He said all prisoners involved in "high-risk practices" were routinely screened for HIV anti-bodies after their informed consent had been obtained.

The spokesman said blood tests were taken from all such prisoners on admission, as well as from other prisoners who requested tests

He said their co-operation had been sought to identify possible sexual contacts in and/or outside prison

"As a matter of policy the Prisons Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Health and Population Development, is at all times alert to the possible incidence and occurrence of infectious diseases, including Aids,"

said the spokesman

"The Prisons Service places high premium on the value of an education programme concerning the basic facts about Aids. This programme also entails counselling by trained nursing and other specialized staff

"All prisoners are furthermore regularly informed of the dangers of the disease and the ways in which it can be contracted."

According to Dr Spracklen, 227 people in the Western Cape have been identified as Aids carriers "It is mounting all the time," he said

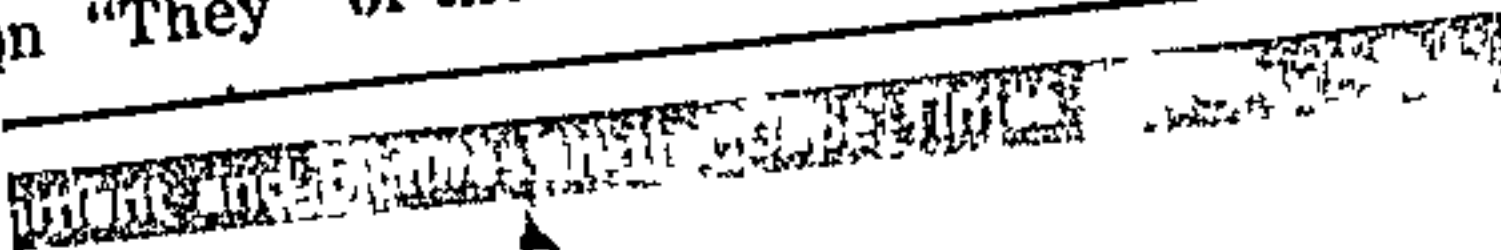
to join Fergie

don't come to order"

And the crowds swelled even further yesterday as the Duke of York jetted in, fresh from his ship HMS Edinburgh in the Far East

Prince Andrew will remain with Fergie at Catelwood House in Surrey where she has been staying with her mother, Mrs Susan Barrantes, and her devoted terrier puppy, Bendicks, for company

As London sweltered in a heatwave — with temperatures soaring to 29° C — the final days of the long wait tick slowly by



Govt in a fix on Mandela issue

CP Correspondent

TO be (a prisoner) or not to be (a prisoner), that is the question

Afraid of rightwing backlash, nervous about October municipal elections

Shakespeare surely would have borrowed his famous quotation to summarise the dilemma of the South African government, which has battled for the past two weeks with the question of whether or not to release Nelson Mandela

Following Mandela's hospitalisation on August 12, State President PW Botha must have had sleepless nights weighing up the pros and cons of his release

But what has become clear is that Botha himself has become a prisoner - the prisoner of Mandela. If he sets Mandela free, he and his National Party lose. And if he does not release Mandela, they still lose.

Botha cannot keep Mandela in prison until he dies. On the other hand, Botha fears the results of releasing him, particularly with the crucial October municipal elections around the corner.

Speculation about Mandela's release after 26 years in prison has been rampant following Botha's address to the National Party Congress in Durban on August 18, where he "hinted" at possible release.

But, held hostage by the Conservative Party, it was again made clear that Botha was as much a prisoner as Mandela.

Newspaper headlines after Botha's Durban address showed that even the Press was in the dark.

The Citizen, carried a front-page story headlined "Mandela won't be freed soon". The paper quoted the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, saying Mandela's release "cannot be considered under prevailing circumstances".

Business Day, on the other hand, expressed a different view "Nelson Mandela's release seems to be imminent".

Speculation increased that Mandela was suffering from a more serious illness than tuberculosis.

The seriousness of his situation and Pretoria's concern about his well-being, were also illustrated by the fact that both Botha and the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, took a "personal" interest in the case.

Mandela's illness created an opportune situation for the government to release him without too much damage to its stature.

But the government did not use the opportunity.

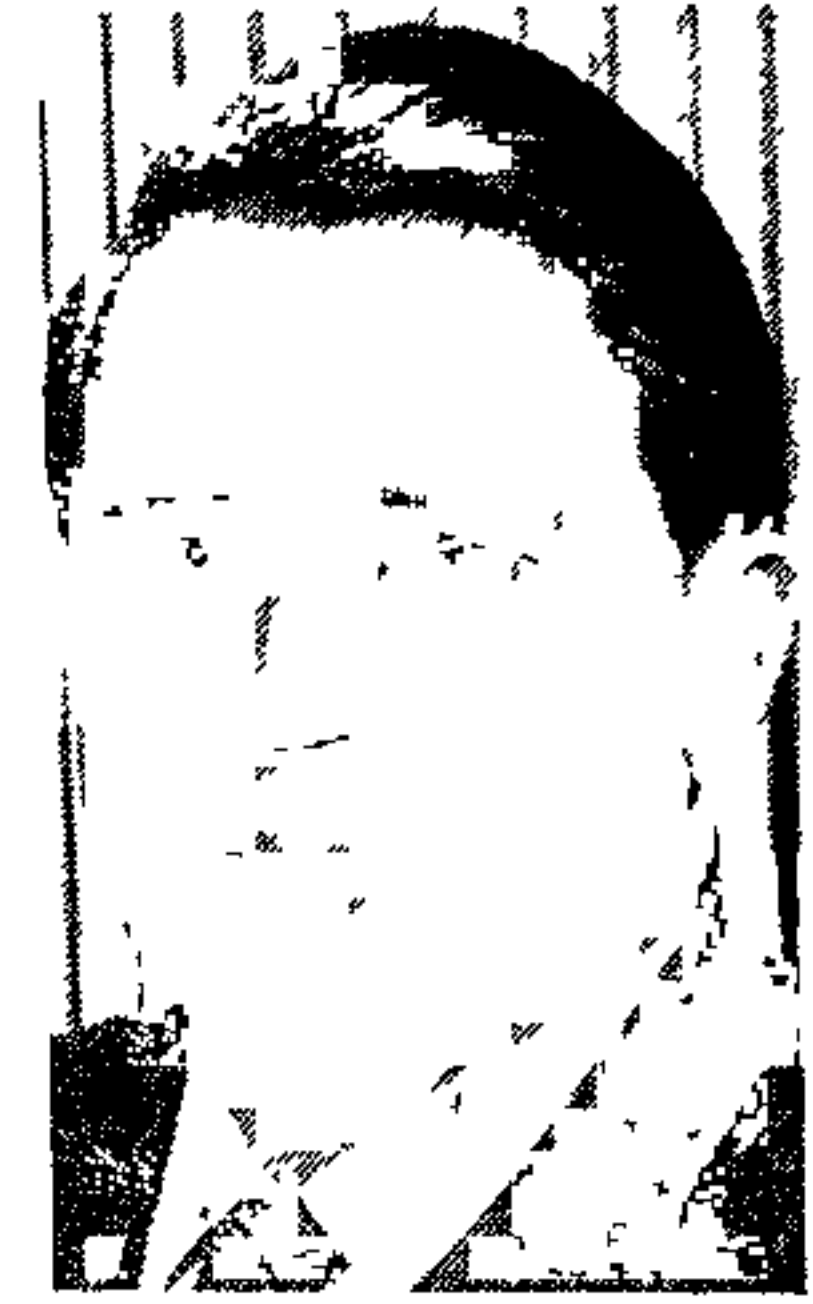
Even the pro-National Party *Beeld* newspaper called on Botha to release Mandela.

Another factor Botha should take into account is that Mandela's freedom holds the key to opening the door to real black participation in the government's reform process.

His release is on the list of demands of virtually every black political organisation in South Africa.



PW Botha... a prisoner of Mandela.



Kobie Coetsee... a personal interest.

Govt keeps mum

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday declined to react to a report that there may be a plan for a staged release of Nelson Mandela

The report said there was persistent speculation about this in Government circles

Mr Coetsee said the report was "speculative" and he could not comment on it

He said it was obvious that Mr Mandela was having the best treatment and that it would be ensured that this was the case until he recovered

Mr Coetsee recently visited Mr Mandela in Tygerberg Hospital where he is being treated for tuberculosis

He is thought to be one of those in Government circles who are in favour of a compromise by which, if not released completely, Mr Mandela will no longer be detained in prison

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Sawetor
30/8/88

2255

FRIDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1988

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THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes The relevant buildings are to be converted into single quarters for personnel of the South African Prisons Service

For the information of the Honourable member it can be added that provision has already been made during the planning stage for the historical significance of the buildings to be retained. A private contractor is undertaking the work.

Krugerdsdorp Prison, accommodation for warders
1447 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the Prisons Service provides accommodation for (a) White and (b) non-White warders serving at Krugerdsdorp Prison, if not, why not, if so, (i) what accommodation, and (ii) where, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) Yes
 - (i) Accommodation for married and unmarried personnel
 - (ii) On the Prison Reserve
- (b) Yes
 - (i) Temporary accommodation for unmarried personnel
 - (ii) In a section of the new prison which has temporarily been adapted for this purpose until single quarters can be furnished on the prison reserve on a permanent basis

1448 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether detainees held in prison cells in terms of security legislation are accorded any privileges over and above those accorded to other prisoners, if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The Honourable Member's question is not clear

Firstly there is no indication as to whether the comparison which he has in mind is between "detainees" and sentenced prisoners of between "detainees" and awaiting trial (unsentenced) prisoners or both

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

2256

FRIDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1988

2258

Secondly the question does not specify which category of detainees he requires more information about, for example Emergency Regulations detainees or detainees being held in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) etc

The term privileges as it is used in the questions is also open to different interpretations and it is therefore suggested that the Honourable Member must also be more specific on this point

In general it can however be confirmed that all prisoners entrusted to the care of the South African Prisons Service are treated in a humane and responsible manner strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), the relevant regulations and the other legislation concerned

Eastern Cape Film Festival sponsored by SAA
1450 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether the South African Airways sponsored the recent Eastern Cape Film Festival in any way, if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

SAA, technical staff members

- (1) (a) How many technical staff members were in the employ of the South African Airways in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) how many man-hours did they work in each of these years,
- (2) (a) how many hours of overtime did these members work in each of these years and (b) what were the reasons for overtime having to be worked?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

1 Aug 1985/	1 Aug 1986/	1 Aug 1987/	1 Aug 1988/
31 July 1986	31 July 1987	31 July 1988	
(1) (a)	2 323	2 109	1 980
(b)	4 265 164	3 920 283	3 681 931
(2) (a)	380 577	471 597	468 181

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

2257

FRIDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1988

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(b) Flight schedule coverage over weekends and normal fluctuation in maintenance-activities

Information is only being kept since 1 August 1985

Own Affairs

Housing amounts spent

173 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing

What amounts were spent by his Department on the erection of housing for Whites in the Republic in the 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Amounts spent on the housing terrain in the respective financial years from the Development and Housing Fund on the erection and development of housing for Whites in the Republic are as follows

- (a) Spending in respect of the 33 1/3% interest subsidy scheme for first time home owners
- (b) Further spending includes contributions in respect of the 3% home owner saving scheme, 90% loan scheme, pilot projects undertaken by the Department, welfare housing as well as the provision and upgrading of infrastructure

Financial Year	Spending
1985 - 1986	R4 751 769
1986 - 1987	R11 415 152
1987 - 1988	R17 922 109

Financial Year	Spending
1985 - 1986	R107 164 298
1986 - 1987	R88 594 214
1987 - 1988	R91 204 460

RSA teachers in schools

174 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) (a) How many White teachers were employed by his Department in (i) primary, (ii) secondary and (iii) high schools in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what was the decrease or increase in numbers

for each type of school compared to those as at a date one year earlier,

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CAPE

(1) (a) As on 31 March 1988

- (i) 6 573
- (ii) 79
- (iii) 8 605

- (b) (i) decrease of 204
- (ii) decrease of 24
- (iii) increase of 61

(2) the information is not readily available

NATAL

(1) As on 30 August 1988

- (a) (i) 3 160
- (ii) and (iii) 2 931
- (b) (i) decrease of 70

(2) (i) and (iii) decrease of 21

- (a) 9.9%
- (b) 94.9%
- (c) 100%
- (d) 100%

OFS

(1) As on 12 August 1988

- (a) (i) 1 795
- (ii) and (iii) 2 341*
- (b) (i) decrease of 18
- (ii) and (iii) decrease of 10

(2) The information is not readily available

TRANSVAAL

(1) As on 31 December 1987

- (a) (i) 12 794
- (ii) and (iii) 12 401
- (b) (i) decrease of 461
- (ii) and (iii) increase of 70

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Winnie Mandela

Mandela moved

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THE jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has been released from Tygerberg Hospital near Cape Town and transferred to the luxury Constantiaberg Clinic, a spokesperson for the Prisons Service has confirmed

His discharge coincides with confirmation by family sources that Mandela was taken to his cell at the nearby Pollsmoor Prison to pack up his belongings. All his belongings were removed, sources said.

It was unlikely that he would be returning to Pollsmoor

Prisons Service spokesperson Colonel Daan Immelman said the transfer to the Constantiaberg Clinic had taken place because Mandela's "condition has improved

to such an extent that his further treatment in the Tygerberg Hospital was no longer necessary"

He said Mandela "had consequently been transferred to the Constantiaberg Clinic for after care "

Constantiaberg Clinic is a private hospital located in Plumstead, one of Cape Town's southern suburbs

Mono Badela reports from Johannesburg that Mandela's family lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said neither he nor Mrs Winnie Mandela had been consulted about the transfer.

Asked whether he thought this was a prelude to Mandela being released, Ayob replied "I don't think it's significant."

South 17/9/88

Mandela's role in world politics

BRITISH Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's projected trip to South Africa, now pencilled in her diary for December, is very much tied to the release of Nelson Mandela.

To justify a visit she needs to extract from South Africa tangible evidence of an advance in the political situation there. Mandela's release could provide that.

South Africans point out privately that, despite President PW Botha's statements to the contrary, they could free Mandela without any promise from him to renounce violence.

The news that Mandela, reported until only a few weeks ago as being in robust health, is now ill, adds a new dimension to delicate negotiations aimed at devising a scenario that will free Mandela without leading to widespread disturbances in the country.

Thatcher has long cherished the idea of a personal initiative on South Africa. Having taken such a strong stand against sanctions, she has to prove that her policy can produce results. So far she has little to show for it.

She will not be comforted by Botha's uncompromising speech to his party conference, in which he said "I am not considering even to discuss the possibility of black majority government."

The British Prime Minister always has at the back of her mind the Lancaster House experience in 1979, when all the parties to the Rhodesia dispute were finally brought to the conference table. Heads were knocked together and peace came.

News that Nelson Mandela is ill was followed by the statement by president PW Botha that "I don't think that at his age and under his condition it would be wise for him to choose to go back to jail." The problem of Mandela's release seems to be high up on Botha's agenda. It is also, reports DEREK INGRAM, a concern for British prime minister Margaret Thatcher as she plans to visit Southern Africa at the end of the year.

The idea of somehow getting Botha, Mandela, Boesak, Buthelezi and other political leaders together round a table in South Africa is far-fetched, especially since South Africa is a sovereign country while Rhodesia was a "self-governing colony" of Britain.

Nevertheless, it would be a prize to strive for and Thatcher is not averse to taking on challenges others reckon impossible.

Her first substantial visit to black Africa since Lusaka in 1979 satisfied her that she could put her head into black Africa and survive.

Now she will tackle Zimbabwe and Mozambique in December — that part of the trip is already fixed

— and she will go on to South Africa if by then conditions permit.

It seems she sees a "window of opportunity" to seize the initiative on Southern Africa in those weeks when there is a political vacuum in Washington. The new US president will be elected on November 8, but he is not installed until January 20.

If Mandela's release were indeed agreed, a knotty point for South Africa would still be whether to free him before or after the Thatcher visit. Obviously the first option is preferable, and that raises questions as to whether his illness is being used for a double purpose — as a face saver for Botha and to meet international demands.

It will be far easier for South Africa to release the world's famous prisoner on humanitarian grounds than to be seen to be giving way to pressure from abroad. Botha said as much in his speech.

Thatcher, for her part, would still be able to point to Mandela's release, for which she has persistently called, as marking a major advance in the political situation.

She may also be able to point to the changing situation in Angola and Namibia, especially if by December the South Africans really have pulled out of southern Angola and the Cubans are preparing to leave.

Another straw in the wind is the visit of Foreign Minister Pik Botha to Vienna to assess whether South Africa can sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) — a move followed by South Africa's admission at last that it has a nuclear capability. Thatcher would also be able to claim this as a step by Pretoria in the right direction.

The ifs in Angola are big. Although South African troops are said to have started withdrawing, we have been here before. Several times over many years South African troops have pulled back, or started to pull back, only to return a few months later.

The Cubans have always objected to the linkage introduced by the Americans between their withdrawal from Angola and the independence of Namibia. Yet they are taking part in talks which are tying the two actions together. After almost continuous talking in a series of venues that includes Geneva, New York, Brazzaville and Cape Verde everyone is still hanging in.

Super powers

Largely this is because the superpowers now both want to clear up the bloody and tangled situation in the region. As happened over Zimbabwe in 1979, a variety of international pressures are keeping the parties talking.

The extent of the Soviet behind the scenes role was revealed recently when Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin told the Angolans that they should start talking to the rebel Unita movement, while the United States said it would go on supplying arms to Unita so long as Angola continued to receive help from the Soviet Union. These are all moves in the chess game.

Adamishin has talked of a "positive momentum" in the Angola-Namibia talks and he and Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs who is acting as mediator in the talks, seem now to be acting in concert.

The obstacles are many. Not only the timetables for the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola and the South Africans from Namibia have to be agreed, South Africa will want pledges that the African National Congress will not be based or trained in either country.

Free election

If South Africa does agree to leave Namibia — and it is a big if — it will do everything possible to transfer power to the administration that it already has in place under Administrator-General Louis Pienaar and not let the country be taken over by the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), which would almost certainly win a free election.

Under the plan agreed at the beginning of August between Angola, Cuba and South Africa (but not by Swapo, which is excluded from the current talks), elections are to be held on June 1, 1989. Pienaar has now said that he will hold segregated elections before the UN plan for independence is introduced.

A week after the Geneva agreement he remarked ominously "Local elections can be a demonstration before the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 that the majority prefer democracy and democratic values."

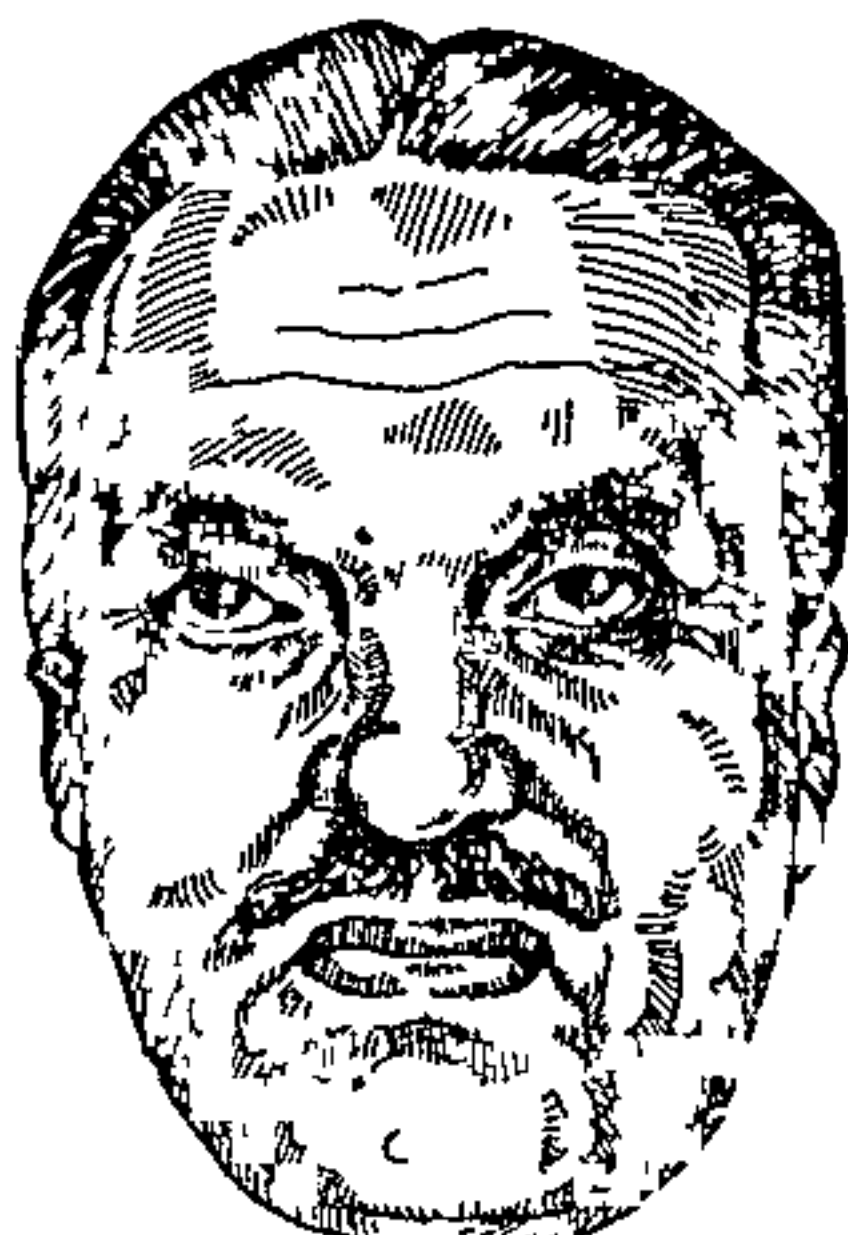
Dirk Mudge, who chairs a multiracial council of ministers convened in Windhoek, questioned whether any new elections were necessary before independence. At all costs, South Africa will want to prevent Swapo becoming the government of Namibia.

Thatcher is unlikely to decide whether she will go on to South Africa from Zimbabwe until the last minute.

There are so many imponderables in South Africa itself one key event she will wait for is the municipal elections on October 26 — GEMINI NEWS



General Yahya Khan
1969-71



General Zia ul-Haq
1977-1988



Field Marshal Ayub Khan
1958-69

Pakistan's military rulers

NEW DELHI — India is wondering whether the death of Pakistan's Zia-ul-Haq will halt the geopolitical shift which it believes has been taking place on the subcontinent.

America's tilt towards military-run Pakistan has long irked India.

The United States has cast a suspicious eye at New Delhi since the mid 1950s era of "cold war" warrior John Foster Dulles, secretary of state under Eisenhower. But now there are signs that Washington may be able to see some virtue, and even utility, in New Delhi.

Pakistan continues to be a frontline state for US global strategy, but the changing power balance in south-west Asian has brought in new perceptions.

The process began with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to withdraw troops from Afghanistan. Washington's response was cautious, but it finally realised the futility of a stalemate, paving the way for the signing of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan.

Although still suspicious of Moscow, Washington seems to be going along with the idea of a neutral and independent Afghanistan, and was beginning to have doubts about Zia's intentions — doubts on which India was hoping to capitalise.

A military dictatorship in Pakistan was an asset to the US in an atmosphere of cold war and global military confrontation. And against that background, what India considers as the maintenance of equidistance from the superpowers, and Western countries as a pro-Soviet tilt, was regarded by US policy-makers as an unforgivable sin.

With the roll-back of "red" influence as Soviet troops leave Afghanistan, however, the picture is changing — setting off nervous thoughts among the senior army officers controlling Pakistan.

Easy money

First, they fear that Pakistan will lose its position of arms conduit to the Mujahideens fighting Kabul. Apart from the political and military implications, this means the drying-up of a source of easy money for soldiers and bureaucrats.

Second, they feel that reduced superpower rivalry in the region will be to their disadvantage because there will be less need for Pakistan as a counterpoise to "pro-Soviet" India.

Reduction of rivalry would also remove the cold war motivation of US policies in the region, and enhance the attraction of India's democratic approach compared with Pakistan's

authoritarian, Islamic regimes.

The danger of a new breed of ayatollahs in South Asia (in the wake of President Ershad's declaration of Bangladesh as an Islamic republic), particularly in a country bordering Iran, must have alarmed at least a section of the Reagan administration, just as it alarms many Indian officials.

To take advantage of the doubts in Washington over Zia's designs, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is said to have sent signals to the Reagan administration to keep an eye on the Pakistani leader's Afghanistan policy.

Gandhi has indicated that he would do all in his power to ensure that President Najibullah's national reconciliation programme dismantles the ruling PDPA's monopoly over the Kabul government and accommodates Afghan moderates in a broad based settlement.

Gandhi, however, is coordinating his moves with Moscow, in the belief that their long-range interests coincide. He has no fears that Moscow will move closer to Islamabad, particularly if the latter continues to move towards fundamentalism, which Moscow has reason to oppose because of the possible effects on its own large Muslim minority. — GEMINI NEWS

Mandela 'keeping himself in prison'

Star

11/9/88
Staff Reporters

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Nelson Mandela was keeping himself in jail by refusing to renounce violence, President Botha said in an interview with a foreign TV journalist last night

Mr Botha, who said Mandela was receiving the best health care "anywhere in the world", said he would be released if he were prepared to renounce violence and "come to the conference table".

Mr Botha also claimed he had broadened democracy in many ways. Apart from "the few terrorist organisations" the vast majority of the country's black people were well disposed to the Government.

"I will give you an example. Only last week I paid a visit to Crossroads where a lot of propaganda was made against our Government on the bad conditions existing there — and, what happened? I was overwhelmed with goodwill by the inhabitants," he said.

Mandela jailing himself in support for violence - PW

STATE President PW Botha this week said Nelson Mandela was "jailing himself" and reiterated that he would free him as soon as he renounced violence

In an interview conducted by John Cocker of SABTV news, Botha said "the moment Mandela re-

nounces violence and undertakes to come to the conference table in a friendly and peaceful way, he will be out of jail"

Botha also claimed he had broadened democracy in many ways in South Africa

Apart from "the few ter-

rorist organisations" being thrown in against South Africa and organised against South Africa, he said vast majority of the country's black people were well disposed to the government

"I will give you an example. Only last week I paid a visit to Crossroads near

Cape Town, where a lot of propaganda was made against our government on the bad conditions existing there - and, what happened? I was overwhelmed with goodwill by the inhabitants"

Cocker then put it to Botha that according to the world media, Botha's supporters had in fact kicked out the vigilantes

"So they admit I have supporters among the black people," Botha replied

The supporters, Cocker said, were "very politely called 'uncle Toms' in the United States

"Oh, I see. So the moment the black man is co-operating with me, he is an uncle Tom, but the moment he uses violence against his own people, he is the right fellow"

"If Nelson Mandela renounces violence and comes back to the conference table, will he also be called an uncle Tom?" the President asked - Sapa

He can live in Transkei - Keswa

By REVELATION NTOULA

NELSON Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader would be unconditionally welcome to live in Transkei if he were released from prison

This was said by Brig Roy Keswa, second in command of the Transkei Military Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

His remarks were made during a Press conference at the Transkei consulate offices in Johannesburg and came amid mounting speculation that the South African government was anxious to release Mandela, who is presently in a Cape Town clinic

After Mandela was admitted to hospital about two weeks ago, State President PW Botha said he hoped it would not be neces-

sary for Mandela to return to Pollsmoor Prison. This was echoed by Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok

These statements were generally interpreted as indicative of the willingness of the government to release Mandela, 70

Subsequent to this, President Botha repeated his old stance that the jailed leader was imprisoning himself because he did not want to meet the government's requirement of renouncing violence as a pre-condition for his release

During the Press conference, Keswa reiterated that Mandela would be more than welcome in Transkei. He said Mandela was in fact a "son of the soil" of Transkei. Keswa said other leading Transkeians had expressed the same view

DS 2

WOMEN have long been in the forefront of opposition to apartheid. Some names which spring to mind include Lilian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph, Winnie Mandela, Albertina Sisulu and Ruth First.

And, women political activists, like their male counterparts, often pay a heavy price for their involvement.

Women are harassed, detained, jailed and restricted. Some live in exile, others like Dulcie September and Jenny Schoon, have been assassinated.

The Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) has launched a campaign to focus attention on the plight of women political prisoners. Fedsaw decided to concentrate on women, rather than on political prisoners in general, because women often do not receive the publicity or support men receive.

At a service on August 9, Women's day, activist Phumzile Ngcuka said, "Women are not just the wives, mothers and sweethearts of activists. Sometimes they are the ones behind bars.

"How often do you hear of a man who has waited 15 years for his woman to come out of jail?"

In the decade of the Rivonia trials, Dorothy Nyembe was sentenced to serve 10 years in Kroonstad prison. Her imprisonment received scant attention. Even her family did not give support since it was regarded as unacceptable for a woman to go to prison. She served her sentence in virtual isolation.

Even today, details about many of the women serving sentences or detained, are scanty.

Theresa Ramashamola, one of the Sharpeville Six, is the first woman to receive the death sentence for a politically-related crime. The harshest form of

Spotlight on Women Prisoners

The Federation of South African Women has launched a campaign to focus attention on women political prisoners because women often do not receive the publicity and support men do. CHIARA CARTER reports

incarceration is section 29 in terms of which access to the outside world is severely restricted.

In addition to the needs common to all prisoners, women have special needs.

Women have complained about poor sanitation, a lack of soap and shampoo, and being given insufficient sanitary protection when menstruating.

Pregnant women require special medical attention and diet.

Without a support network, detainees often do not get food parcels or money with which to purchase food at prison shops.

Generally male prisoners are held together while women are often kept apart.

Trialist Jenny Schreiner, went on a hunger strike before she was allowed to spend one hour a day with other women prisoners.

While ultimately aiming at the freeing of all political prisoners in the short term, Fedsaw hopes its campaign will help improve conditions in prison.

Fedsaw affiliates are undertaking educational campaigns and seeking to build support networks around individual prisoners and detainees and their families to ensure they get visits, study rights, food parcels and

money.

The campaign is also being taken up by anti-apartheid movements internationally.

Asked to comment, the Prisons Service said it had a proven record of maintaining high standards when it comes to the treatment of prisoners. The full text of a statement issued reads: "All people entrusted to our care are treated responsibly, humanely and in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

"Every female prisoners' right as a worthy human being is respected and everything possible is done to provide for the specific and

reasonable needs and problems of the female prisoner. For this reason a high standard of personal and environmental hygiene is maintained in prisons. Prisoners are allowed to buy and are also provided with toiletries and cleaning material. Proper ablution facilities are available. Any allegation to the contrary is therefore rejected.

"As far as the medical treatment of pregnant women is concerned, it can be mentioned that they too receive the necessary medical attention from prisons service nursing staff and district surgeons whose prescriptions and orders are carried out meticulously. Should a prisoner require specialist treatment she will be referred to a private specialist.

"Dietary scales in prisons are well balanced and comply with the minimum requirements with regard to nutritional standards as laid down by the World Health Organisation. Should it be necessary for a diet to be modified for medical reasons including pregnancy a special diet will be prescribed to meet the needs of the prisoner concerned.

"It is the policy of the prisons service as far as possible to incarcerate prisoners and detainees in such a way that basic human needs be addressed.

"The maintenance and strengthening of the prisoners family ties is a factor which receives high priority and prisoners are encouraged to communicate with family and friends by means of letters and visits.

When the aforementioned is taken into consideration it would be evident that conditions in prisons are of a high standard and therefore it is not necessary for any organisation to organise campaigns to try to improve conditions in SA prisons," the statement reads.

Doing service, not time

ofc Mags 7/19/88

by LINDA VERGNANI

Weekend Angus Correspondent
TWO of the first public-violence offenders — one black and one white — sentenced to community service this week spoke out about their "new" work and how it had affected their lives.

For University of Cape Town law student Mr Andrew Brown it has meant that he has less time for his studies, but is spending his community service helping administer bursaries for disadvantaged students.

For former bus driver Mr Timothy Tyhalsisu of Zolani township near Ashton, his community service has involved being jeered at and verbally abused by some local residents, but "it is better than being in jail and away from one's family."

400 hours' service

When Mr Brown was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for public violence, some of his friends urged him to leave the country.

However, he took the case on appeal to the Supreme Court and was sentenced instead to 400 hours of community service. Last week, he began serving his sentence at the Catholic Educational Aid Programme where he is helping administer bursaries for disadvantaged students.

Working from an tranquil chapel-like building among spring-green oaks, Mr Brown is busy computerising all the necessary fund records.

He also is doing statistical research on the university and high-school pupils who benefit from the programme, which falls under the Catholic Welfare Bureau.

His other tasks will include giving extra classes for students and transporting pupils to educational institutions.

He says "Although I was prepared to go to prison, I was incredibly relieved to get a community-service sentence. It's quite a strain doing all this work, but it's much better than going to jail."

"I hope to complete my sentence by the middle of next year so I can concentrate on



Mr Timothy Tyhalsisu does part of his community service sentence in the garden of the Zolani local authority office.

my university studies. My academic work has been quite severely affected by all this."

Found guilty on two counts of public violence after throwing four stones in the direction of policemen and throwing a stone at an unoccupied police vehicle, Mr Brown's original one-year prison sentence was overturned on appeal to the Supreme Court last month.

Mr Justice D M Williamson, with Mr Justice S Selikson concurring, sentenced Mr Brown instead to six months on each count, conditionally suspended for four years, and ordered him to do 400 hours of community service within 18 months.

The judge said Mr Brown, who had a brilliant school career and successful academic record, was a gentle person by nature. His previous contact

"I regard the community-service option as an alternative to imprisonment, fundamental to our system of justice. It is a welcome and civilised response to how society could react to criminal acts." — Mr Justice D M Williamson.



Law student Mr Andrew Brown is serving his 400-hour community service sentence doing administrative work at the Catholic Educational Aid Programme.

with the police which included a period in solitary confinement, went a long way towards explaining "these uncharacteristic acts of violence."

Mr Brown said "I had prepared myself to go to jail if necessary. But on the other hand I thought if I did get a community-service sentence it would be a good precedent for other public violence cases."

Judgment in the Brown case was based on a landmark Supreme Court case last year in which Mr Justice Williamson imposed South Africa's first community-service sentence for public violence on four Zolani men.

The historic sentence which was aimed at bringing about reconciliation in the bitterly-divided Ashton township

trades — felt that only one side was getting punished and not the vigilantes. It was a far from tense situation."

Mr Tyhalsisu, a former bus driver who comes from a highly-respected Zolani family, said "It was pretty tough picking up rubbish because people laughed us and vulgar language was used."

"Some people quarrelled because children were sentenced to jail for the same crimes while we adults were doing light sentences in the townships."

Mr Piet Smit, secretary of the Zolani black local authority and a former prison service employee, said "When I arrived here, I was confronted with a helluva lot of problems with the project."

A senior social worker from Nicro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) was sent out to investigate and the men were given a "more-positive task" — clearing trees at the entrance to the township and laying out lawns and flowerbeds.

However, this caused problems, too. The men worked in a highly-visible public place next to the taxi and bus ranks and were jeered at by the vigilantes and their supporters.

Monitors work

After conferring with Mr Hunter, Mr Smit decided the men should be moved out of public view and set to work making a vegetable garden which would supply the new crèche as well as pensioners.

Mr Tyhalsisu said "We had no objection to the idea. We liked the fact that Mr Smit was in charge of us, because all the complaints were going to him. This way, Mr Smit is in a position to monitor our work."

Apart from preparing the vegetable plot, Mr Smit asked the men to work in the garden of the local authority offices.

Mr Tyhalsisu said he had "political objections" to working in the regional authority garden.

"I feel humiliated doing this but it is better than going to jail. We can carry on earning and stay with our families."

15-21/9/88

Pac leader turns 75

JOHANNESBURG. —
The jailed president of the
Pan-Africanist Congress
(PAC), Zephania Lokoane
Mothopeng, turned 75 on
Saturday

The occasion was
marked by two quiet cele-
brations — on September
10 and 11.

More than 200 people
gathered at the St Peter's
Seminary in Hamman-
skraal on Saturday. They
included members of the
Azanian Youth Organisa-
tion, all African Students
Action Committee, Ma-
fube Arts Commune and
the National Council of
Trade Unions

The Sunday celebration
was arranged by his family
at his home in Orlando
West, Soweto. Between 50
and 60 people attended.

The PAC leader, sen-
tenced to 15 years for fur-
thering the aims of a
banned organisation, is
due to be released in six
years. Although his health
is deteriorating, there has
been no indication that he
is to be released from
Diepkloof prison

Trip to Barberton prison

A BUS has been arranged to transport relatives and friends of people serving sentences at Barberton Prison.

The trip to be undertaken on October 7 has been arranged by the Soweto branch of the National Institution for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Soweto 2/19/88
Mr. Shimane Kumalo, the director of Soweto Nicro, said all those interested should make bookings as soon as they can. They should contact Soweto Nicro at 984-4284 or Johannesburg Nicro at 29-5236. The return fare is R30 50.

The bus will leave from the Soweto Travel Agency, opposite Dube railway station at 12 midnight. It will make its second stop at Nicro offices in Johannesburg 30 minutes later. The offices are at Charleston Building, 4th Floor, 161 Commissioner Street.

Blundering guards help prisoner in daring escape

22/9/88
Star

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**By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter**

An embarrassed Prisons Service has launched an internal inquiry into the escape from Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison of alleged killer and veteran escaper Mr Michael Mathebula (24), who convinced warders he was a visitor after he jumped to freedom over the prison wall and broke his leg.

"If anyone is found to have been negligent, steps will be taken against him," said a Pretoria Prisons Service spokesman.

Mr Mathebula was being held in connection with the murder of Midrand marketing executive Miss Gail Inggs (35), whose charred body was discovered in her gutted Carlswald cottage in February.

Police launched an extensive search for Mr Mathebula — described as extremely dangerous — when it was discovered he was missing two days after his escape on August 28.

He is still at large.

Prison warders who found Mr Mathebula lying beside the prison wall on August 28 believed his story that he was a visitor to the prison and had broken his leg while jumping from a bus.

They arranged for an ambulance to take him to the Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto.

He disappeared after being treated, police said.

Mr Mathebula is wanted in Bo-

phuthatswana on charges including murder and robbery and four counts of escaping from police custody, from prison, from court cells and from a hospital.

He is believed to be in the Midrand or Pretoria area and the public has been warned that he may look for a job on a smallholding or farm.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe has warned the public to make no attempt to apprehend Mr Mathebula.

He said Mr Mathebula escaped from Diepkloof by jumping over the wall. He broke a leg in the attempt and prison officials approached him to ask him who he was.

"They believed him when he said he was a visitor who broke his leg when he jumped off a bus," said Lieutenant-Colonel Malherbe.

Mr Mathebula speaks Shangaan and is about 1,75 m tall. At the time of his escape he was clean shaven and wearing civilian clothes because he was awaiting trial. Detectives believe he may have grown a moustache since his escape.

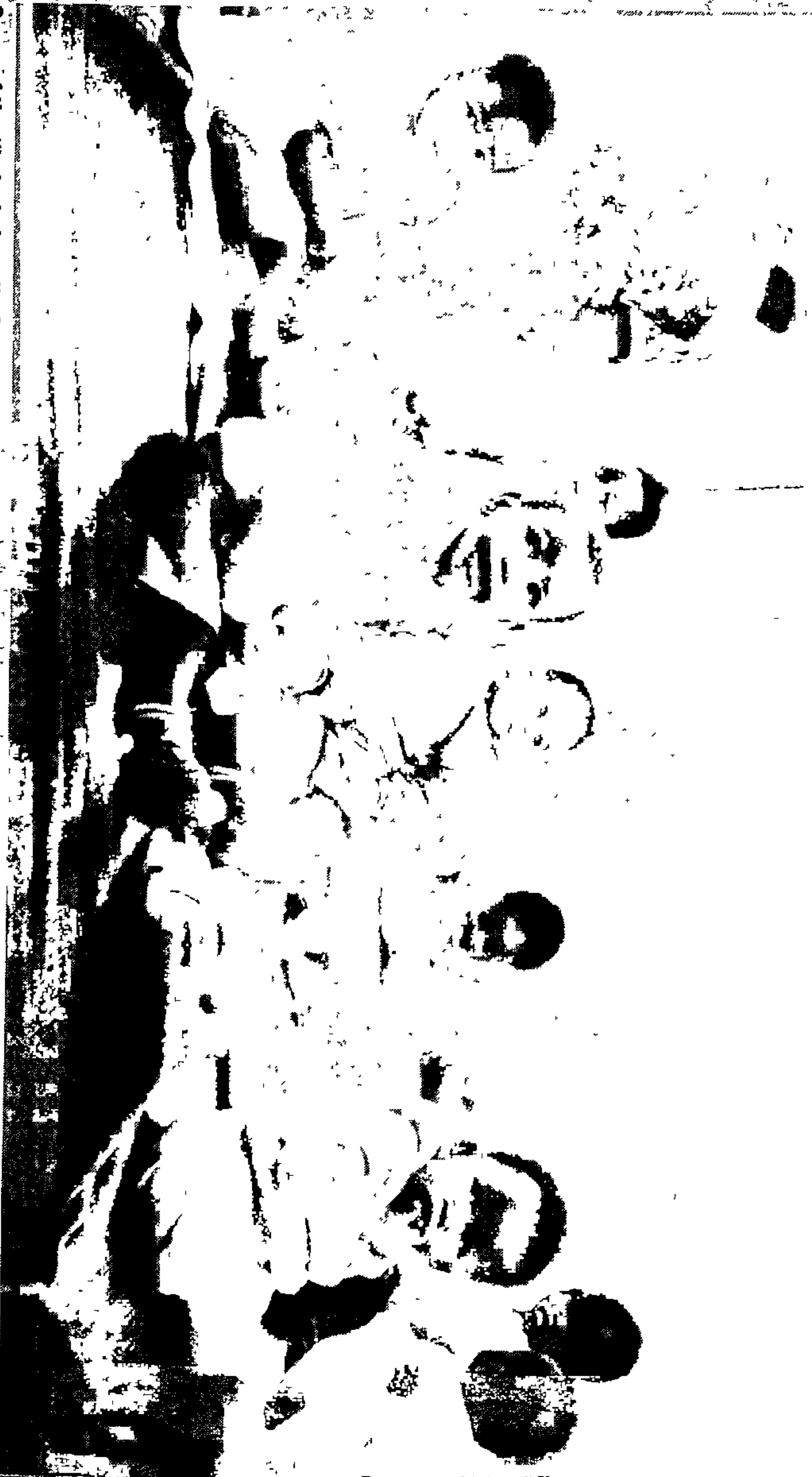
He was due to have appeared in court next month along with domestic worker Ms Nellie Ngoepe (37) and Mr Samuel Mzimande (22) in connection with Ms Inggs' rape and murder on February 8.

Anyone with information is asked to contact Warrant Officer Willie Steyn at the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad at (011) 839 3322.

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A principle underlying treatment of all prisoners in South African jails is:

● Sound, humane treatment, ensuring that each prisoner receives the protection, care and empathy to which all human beings are entitled



Some of the "baby lodgers" whose mothers are serving prison terms and who have no place to go. They are kept in the prison's creche.

CONT

Journal of the South African Institute of Correctional Officers
Volume 11, No. 1, 1988
Page 1

Inside 'Sun City' prison it's not as bad as we think

City Press, September 25, 1988

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By SOPHIE TEMA

WHEN people tell you about prison you immediately get a picture of clusters of criminals locked up in overcrowded conditions

You imagine warders and wardresses as a group of heartless, unempathetic people, there to ensure the execution of law and order

This is the impression most people have about prison and it was only when I recently visited the Johannesburg Prison, now known as "Sun City", as a guest of the prison authorities that I got a better picture of what goes on in there

The new prison, south of Soweto, has been dubbed Sun City because of its cleanliness and the communal cells equipped with beds and bunks for the best use of space

I was, shown around the women's section by five women officers

I was struck by the warm way they talked about prison life over a cup of tea

In an interview, Major Jones of the liaison office of the SA Prisons Service, said "The administration and control of prisons in the Republic is based on legislation which conforms to the Standard Minimum Rules, accepted during the

Treatment of Offenders on August 30 1955"

She said many people thought prisoner rehabilitation implied an instant cure programme that converted a violent prisoner into an exemplary member of the community "This is, of course, a myth"

When we look at the treatment programme for prisoners, she said, we should first consider the position of the woman who was imprisoned for the first time - her humiliation, regret, fear of the unknown and worries over her next-of-kin

We should accept that when such prisoners were admitted to prison, they felt confused and regarded everybody and everything with suspicion

We should also bear in mind that an offender was an individual with her own personality and background, she said

Until the prisoner accepted her punishment as unavoidable she would not accept her fate

The basic principles underlying the treatment of all prisoners in South African jails are

- A policy of sound humane treatment, ensuring that each prisoner receives the protection, care and empathy to which all human beings are entitled

self-discipline

- A policy of training with a view to self-development and the cultivation of sound habits of labour

At the same time constructive labour is an antidote to idleness, providing the prisoner with the opportunity to do something useful and contribute towards her upkeep

- Attempts are made to cultivate a sense of moral responsibility in the prisoner

The idea is for her to develop self-respect and respect for the rights and property of others

The safe custody of prisoners is one of the main functions of the Prisons Service, and is seen to on a 24-hour basis

The SA Prisons Service provides a community service by detaining convicted criminals in safe custody for the duration of their sentences

During this time prisoners are given the opportunity to improve themselves through a variety of programmes and specialist services aimed at equipping them to become law abiding, self-supporting citizens after their release

The Prisons Service's safe custody function also includes a number of policy objectives, such as professional physical care

This includes provision of necessary medical services, a healthy diet and hygienic living conditions.

ment of all prisoners

Qualified nursing staff assist the district surgeon and see to the general health care of prisoners

Prisoners may be referred to other medical practitioners and specialists for further treatment or examination if necessary

The food is considered to be of a high nutritional standard and is prepared according to an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with dieticians from the Department of National Health and Population Development

This scale satisfies the Recommended Daily Allowances as prescribed by the American Nutritional Council

The food is prepared under the supervision of trained personnel in prison kitchens

There are also a number of juveniles in prison These are divided into different categories

- Infants who are admitted to prisons together with their mothers, or born in prisons during mothers' imprisonment

- Young children - not infants - who, like infants, are admitted with their mothers because they cannot be satisfactorily accommodated elsewhere

- Juveniles who have been referred to a reformatory by the

According to the privilege system, a prisoner who is held in a maximum security prison can also receive the maximum privileges, depending in previous behaviour and adjustment, while a prisoner in a medium security prison may receive only minimum privileges as a result of bad behaviour and poor adjustment

Prisoners who have progressed to the highest privilege category may watch television and video cassettes, pursue hobbies, write, wear watches, rings and pendants and keep pets

Sport and recreation also form an important part of the total treatment programme to promote the positive emotional and physical condition of the prisoner

All prisoners have a daily opportunity to direct complaints and requests to the prison head

There are also educational services in which prisoners are encouraged to participate in an approved field of study and are assisted by means of classroom tuition, personal study guidance and other available educational facilities

Prisoners who did not attend school are given an elementary course in basic reading, writing and arithmetic, while literate adults are allowed to further their qualifica-

the Prevention of Crime and the

plum aimed at the development of

adequate accommodation for the sick and infirm.

Lack of such necessities often leads to pre-occupation with these basic requirements which inhibits receptiveness to therapeutic treatment.

All accommodation meets basic health requirements, with due regard to climatic conditions and particularly to cubic capacity of air, minimum floor space, lighting, heating and ventilation.

District surgeons from the Department of National Health and Population Development or from provincial hospital services are responsible for the medical treat-

court, but who must be detained in prison before their removal to the reformatory.

● Juveniles either awaiting trial in prison for lack of alternative detention facilities or because their detention in prison was deemed necessary.

● Sentenced juveniles who have to serve terms of imprisonment.

In terms of the Prisons Act certain privileges may be granted to prisoners which relate directly to the prisoner's behaviour, adaptation, discipline and co-operation while in prison irrespective of the security classification of the prison in which he or she is being held.

Prisoners with the necessary aptitude are also encouraged to pursue technical or academic courses that have national recognition.

Prisoner release forms an integral part of treatment and the unconditional or conditional release of every prisoner serving a sentence of two years and longer is considered on an individual basis and with the greatest circumspection.

The successful reintegration of the prisoner into society after release is of the utmost importance as this is the rounding off phase of the personal involvement, training and treatment the prisoner has experienced during his incarceration.

prisoner mother with her young baby in the prison sick bay.



Women prisoners are taught to sew, which will be of benefit to them once they are released.



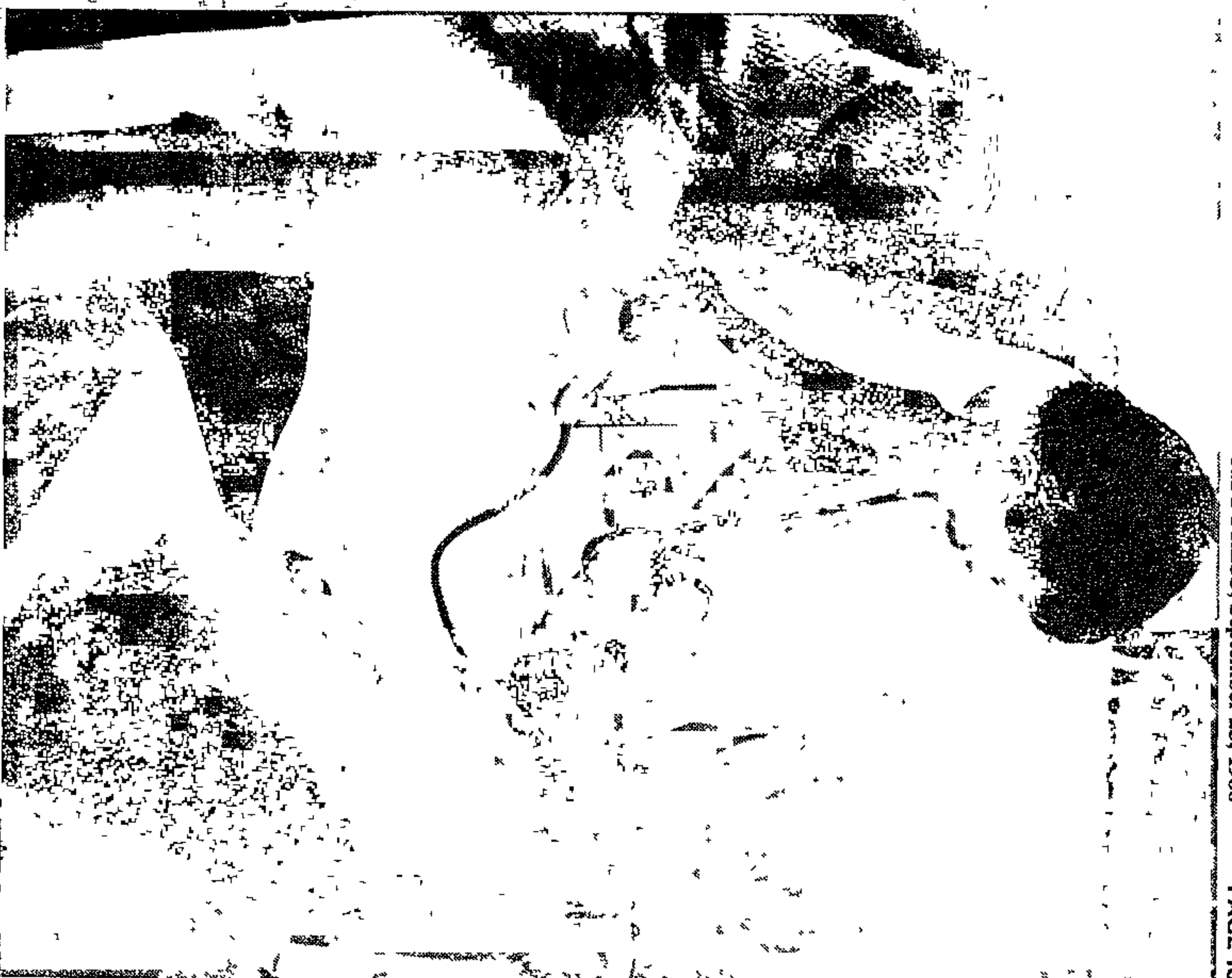
*City Press September 25
1988*

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Left: Food for people who are on special diet is prepared in the prison's kitchen under the supervision of a dietician. Prison food is considered to have a high nutritional value and is prepared in terms of a diet scale drawn up in consultation with the Department of National Health and Population Development. This scale meets the Recommended Daily Allowances prescribed by the American Nutritional Council.

Right: A doctor who visits the prison several times a week examines a sick woman prisoner. District surgeons from the Department of National Health and Population Development or from provincial hospital services are responsible for the medical treatment of all prisoners. Prisoners may be referred to other medical practitioners for further treatment or examination.



Gassings and jail, torture and death

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9/10/88

THE international community declared 40 years ago on the first time in history - that every human being has inalienable rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights committed governments to respect these rights in their own countries and to promote them throughout the world

Amnesty International, the worldwide voluntary human rights movement, monitors human rights violations and reports that in at least half the countries of the world people are locked away for speaking their minds

A report published this week titled *Ugly Picture* - of worldwide human rights violations - states that men, women and children are tortured and ill-treated

The organisation said last week that while all states in the United Nations formally supported the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, many considered its ideals "subversive" and killed, tortured and imprisoned people trying to defend them

In its latest report it says:

- In at least half the countries of the world, people are locked away for speaking their minds - often after trials that are no more than a sham
- In more than a third of all nations men, women and even children are tortured by government officials
- In scores of countries governments pursue their goals by kidnapping and murdering their own citizens
- More than 120 states have written into their laws the right to execute people convicted of certain crimes - and more than a third carry out such "premeditated killings" every year

Despite such facts, Amnesty rejects cynicism about the Universal Declaration. It says a genuine worldwide human rights movement of more than a thousand organisations exposing government to the glare of international publicity exists

Today even one dictator can set off

Despite the fact that gross violations of basic human rights continue 40 years after the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International rejects cynicism about the Declaration and says there is a genuine worldwide human rights movement

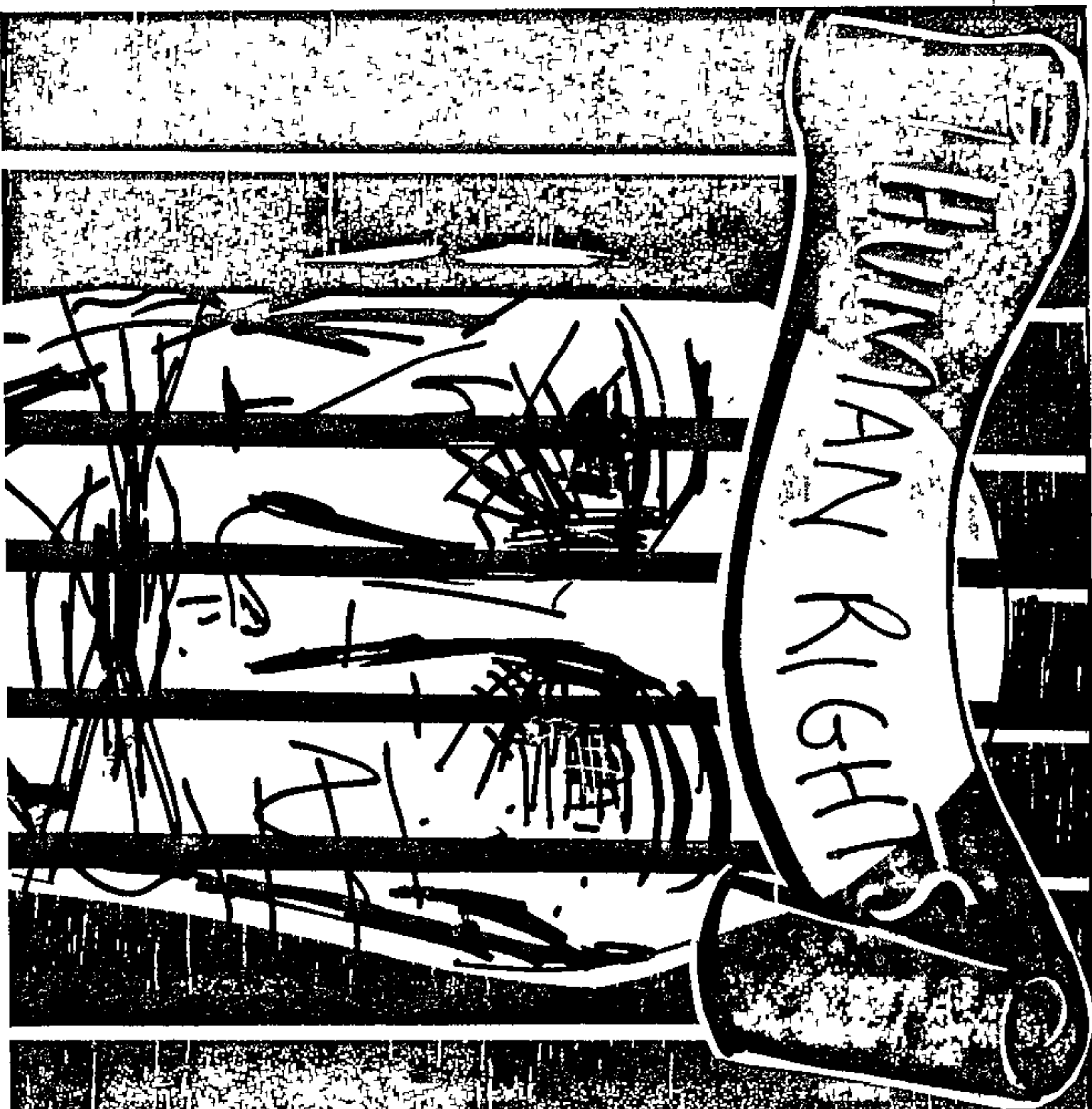
waves of anger and protest worldwide, the report says "The torture and death in 1987 of one student in South Korea - Park Chong-Choi - led to publicity that was followed by the arrest of police officers and the resignation of government ministers. It doesn't always happen but it can."

The 278-page annual report with detailed entries on 135 countries - the highest number ever - covers 1987. It summarises the movement's efforts to stop the imprisonment of people for their ideas and campaigns against unfair political trials, torture and the death penalty.

The report shows that during 1987 prisoners of conscience were held in at least 80 countries and that torture or ill-treatment of prisoners was reported in at least 90.

By region countries holding prisoners of conscience during 1987 included in Africa Chad, Ethiopia, South Africa and Kenya. In the Americas Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Peru. In Asia China, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand. In Europe Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey and the USSR. In the Middle East and North Africa Iran, Iraq, Israel and the Occupied Territories and Morocco and the Western Sahara.

The scores of countries in which torture and ill-treatment were reported



Human rights violations flood the world

included Burundi, Kenya, Somalia and Zaire. Brazil, Chile, Haiti and Honduras. Burma, China, India and Sri Lanka. Poland, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. And Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria.

Thousands of people, all victims to gross human rights violations by clandestine groups linked to government forces, with so-called death squads, particularly active in Latin America.

Extra-judicial executions by government forces were also widespread with hundreds reported in Iraq and Sudan. Among many other countries where such killings were reported were the Philippines, Namibia and Peru.

During 1987 more than 760 prisoners were executed in 39 countries and nearly 1,200 were reported sentenced to death in 82 countries. The

report says these are minimum figures - the true totals being almost certainly higher.

At least 132 executions were reported in China, 164 in South Africa and 138 in Iran. Among countries with large death row populations was the United States with 1,982 such prisoners.

Amnesty International last year initiated 373 urgent appeals on behalf of more than 2,000 people in 82 countries. At the beginning of this year there were sections of the organisation in 47 countries and 3,863 volunteer groups worldwide. There were more than 700,000 members and subscribers in over 150 countries.

The organisation stresses its impartiality and points out that it does not work against governments only human rights violations. It neither supports nor

opposes any political social or economic system and applies a single human rights standard to all countries.

In South Africa the report states there were renewed reports of ill-treatment of prisoners particularly political detainees and deaths in custody under suspicious circumstances.

Torture and ill-treatment were also reported in Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Comoros, Gabon, Guinea, Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania, Namibia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

In Zimbabwe the improvement in the police treatment of prisoners noted in 1986 continued through 1987 although there were reports of torture of prisoners in the custody of the Central Intelligence Organisation.

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SOWETAN, Thursday, October 13, 1988

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MOCK SA PRISONS

Group stages demo in Zim

HARARE — Observation of the United Nations Day of Solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa and SWA/Namibia "brought" South African prisoners to the centre of the Zimbabwe capital, Harare as demonstrators set up mock prison cells in a busy shopping centre, the national news agency, Ziarna reports.

Participants took turns to spend some time in the two cages to have a "taste of prison conditions in South Africa. Both cages had a bench each to sit four people.

Defying threatening rain, demonstrators demanding the unconditional release of all prisoners, sang indigenous songs of solidarity with the prisoners, some of whom have served for a quarter of a century.

Mothers

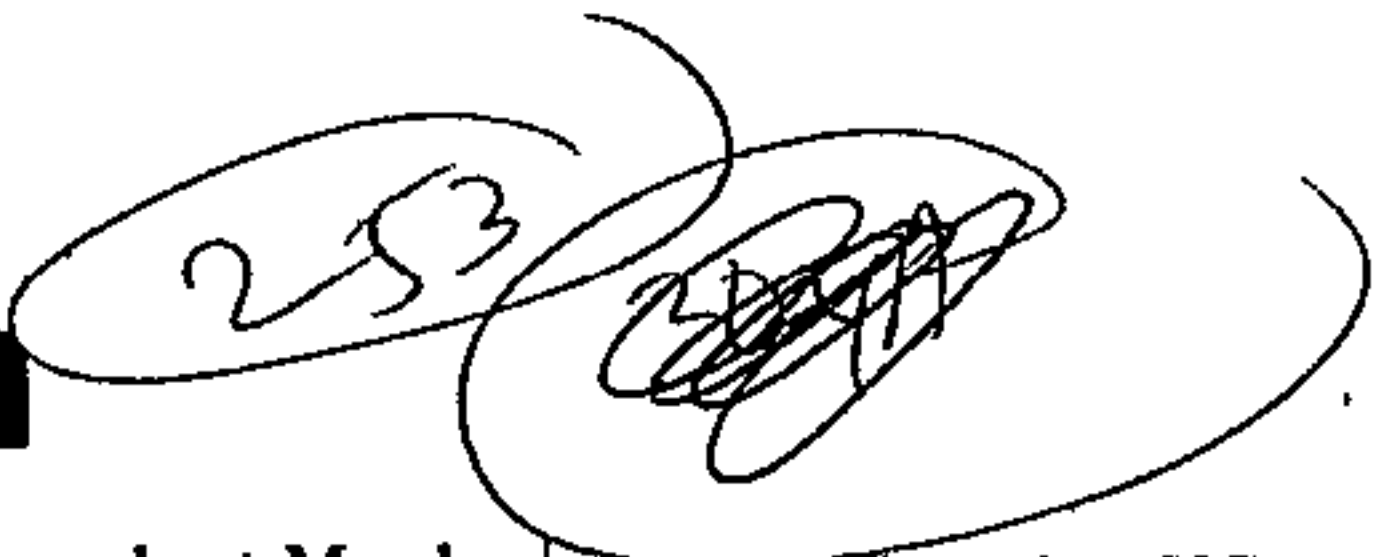
Substituting themselves for South African mothers, women demonstrators also sang songs mourning their children who died in the jails.

The songs and condemnations of the imprisonment of opponents were made behind the South African trade mission in a busy shopping mall in the city centre.

THE PRESIDENT ABROAD

Freeing Pik Botha

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There is every indication that Nelson Mandela will be a free man before the end of the year — possibly before November 8, the date of the US presidential elections, but almost certainly after SA's municipal elections on October 26, when the outcome of the National Party's crucial local government battle against the Conservative Party is known

President P W Botha, in his most important diplomatic foray overseas to try to rescue the ailing SA economy, virtually said as much to the Swiss-SA Association in Zurich this week. "My conscience and my duty must guide me. I do not want old people in jails," he said.

Botha, who may have commenced negotiations with top Swiss bankers as the *FM* went to press, probably realises by now that a free Mandela could pave the way to at least some renewed foreign capital investment — and loans desperately needed to boost the economy and, thus, reform.

He needs Mandela's co-operation to be able to free him, Botha explained. At the moment the ANC leader, recuperating from TB in a luxury Cape Town clinic, is "co-operating with the authorities" — whatever that means. And Botha, significantly, added: "I hope he will continue to do so and not turn back to a policy which could lead to violence"

This would seem to suggest that Botha is satisfied with Mandela's stance on violence. A source at the Department of Justice tells the *FM* that Mandela does not necessarily have to issue a press statement on his viewpoint. "He has the opportunity to convey anything to the head of the Pollsmoor prison who often visits him," he says.

Botha blames the ANC for Mandela's continued detention. It suits the exiled organisation to present him as a martyr, he told his audience.

So what does Mandela think? The *FM*'s source says that the ANC leader has voiced his appreciation for what has been done for him to both Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Police Commissioner Hennie de Witt during visits to him. The 26 years he has spent behind bars and various reports on him will all be taken into account when a decision is finally made, says the source

That something is in the air became clear when Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse predicted over the weekend that Botha will

inform SA envoys in Europe about Mandela's release Hendrickse told his eastern Cape congress that he had received information that the diplomats would be asked by Botha to prepare themselves for the release

Botha's Swiss visit, first announced by the *FM* last week and hot on the heels of his trip to Zaire, must be seen as an all-out effort to regain some recognition for SA as a regional

power — and project himself as a respected African statesman. Back home, this was voiced through an SABC editorial praising Botha's latest cross-border forays:

"The fostering of con-

tact and communication with our neighbours must be a priority objective. Hence the importance attached to the present diplomatic initiatives in Third World Africa — an importance that has been highlighted by the personal role the State President is playing in the initiatives

"As, within the country, South Africans continue with the task of building the new SA, our external relationships must similarly be built upon with vigour and purpose. There is a need to consolidate friendships in Europe, as (Botha) is doing at the moment."

It may be that Botha, with SA becoming increasingly isolated, has seen the light. As Koos van Wyk, director of the International Studies Unit at Rhodes, writes in the June issue of the journal *Politikon*: "... it is probably true that the SA government is the target of a total onslaught, but not for the reasons advanced by the rulers of apartheid. It is not communism but apartheid which motivates the international isolation of SA. And as long as apartheid prevails, further sanctions will be introduced."

The inroads which Botha made during his recent discussions with Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko and Mozambique's Joachim Chissano are important for the entire region. This was fuelled by speculation that a proposed meeting between Botha and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda was to be a forerunner to a larger summit of Frontline leaders with Botha. Kaunda, who visited Mobutu last Monday, reiterated his conditions for meeting Botha — and those no doubt include Mandela's release

Botha was at great pains to stress SA's potential economic role in the region during his speech on Monday. Appealing to European bankers to use their influence with political leaders to stop sanctions, he said. "The way to rapid economic and political development and renewal is to ensure that SA's

economy flourishes. If SA is allowed to reach its natural potential, the whole region will benefit."

Former Pretoria and RAU political scientist Gerrit Olivier, now at Foreign Affairs, echoes Botha's sentiments. "As far as the rest of the region is concerned, refusing to normalise relations with SA and refusing to co-operate with it economically are at best a holding action, which is possible only with the assistance of massive foreign aid, far greater than that which the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference has yet succeeded in mobilising

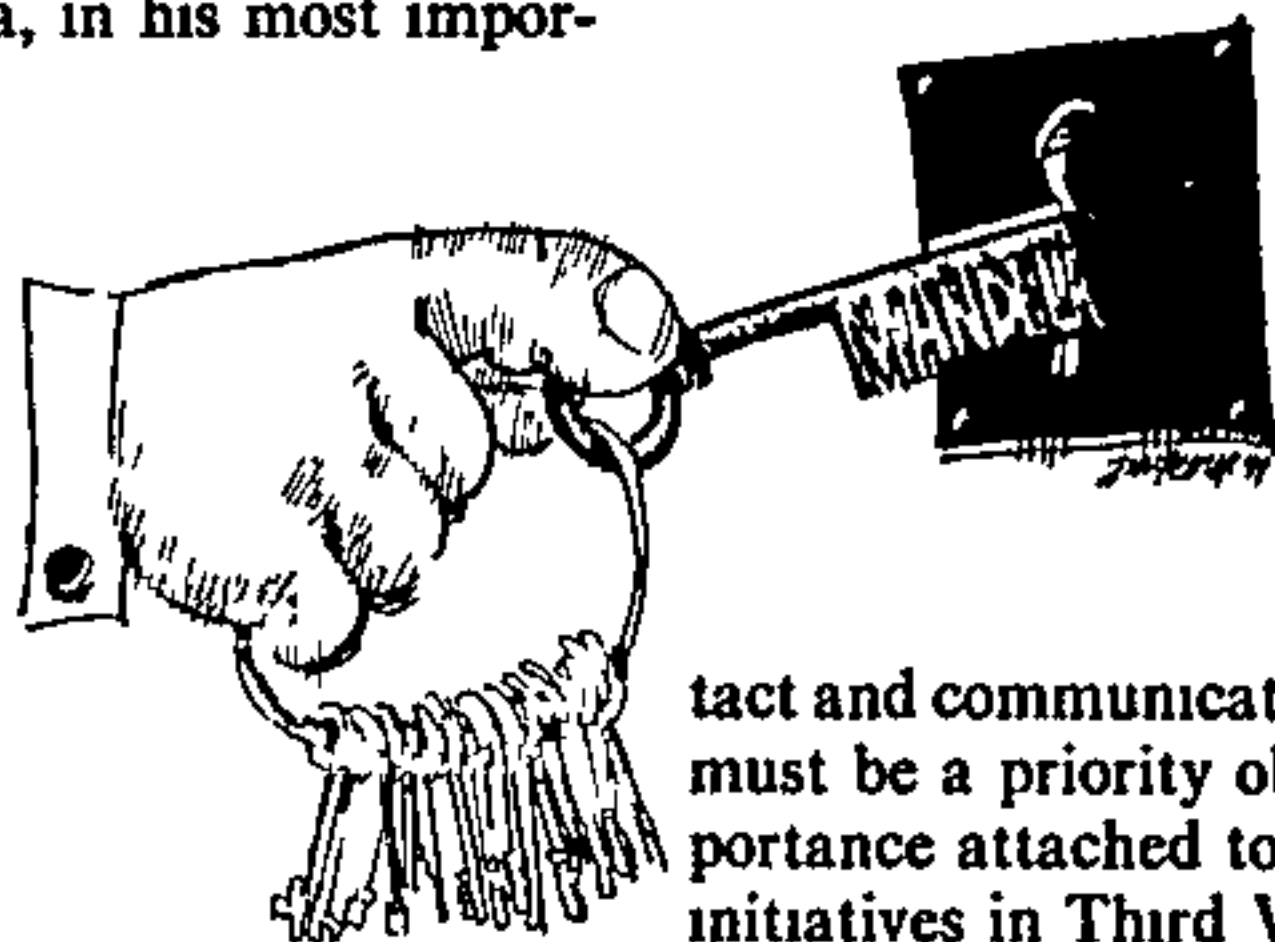
"Thus in order for southern African states to achieve economic strength and political stability, without a part being played by SA, seems to be like trying to play Hamlet without the prince."

Back on the home front, Botha's absence, together with Pik Botha, has further highlighted renewed speculation that the Foreign Minister may be the one to replace Chris Heunis as government's chief constitutional negotiator. After his spate of recent diplomatic breakthroughs, it is felt that Pik Botha may be able to break the current deadlock in attempts to get black leaders to participate in the National Council.

Heunis, still feeling the after-effects of his near election loss against the Independent Party's Denis Worrall, has failed to rally black and coloured leaders around him. To make way for Pik, Heunis may be kicked upstairs to become P W's new administrative prime minister.

If all this takes place, it is not impossible for Finance Minister Barend du Plessis — who did some behind-the-scenes preparations for P W's meeting with the Swiss bankers — to move into the Foreign Affairs slot. Du Plessis' deputy, Org Marais, a recognised economist and respected in certain financial quarters, could then take over at Finance

It all sounds plausible. But with Mandela still technically behind bars, even a charismatic negotiator like Pik Botha could go the same way as Heunis if he is not armed with some bargaining counter. And what better than a free Nelson Mandela — risky as that may have seemed for Pretoria up to now? ■



1253 Owens 16/10/88

Free prisoners to end conflict

CP Correspondent

THE immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners incarcerated because of their opposition to apartheid would be a significant move towards the resolution of the conflict in South Africa.

This was said by the director of the United Nations Information Centre, Ayama El-Amir, at the occasion of the International

Respect rights, SA urged

Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners in Lusaka this week.

He said the issue of South African political prisoners had earned not only the sympathy but also the deep concern of the international community.

The evolving world situation made it urgent for

the human dignity and freedom expressed in the Charter of the United Nations to be respected.

El-Amir said the UN had repeatedly and unanimously pointed the way to peaceful change in South Africa based on the full and orderly application of the provisions of human rights and fundamental

freedoms to all the people of the country. He appealed to governments and individuals to re-dedicate themselves to the resolution of the conflict in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic has demanded the immediate elimination of apartheid and the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

In a message to mark the day of solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa, the DGR Solidarity Committee pointed out that cosmetic changes by Pretoria to hide its "shameful policy" would not change the fact that the majority in South Africa were physically abused and unjustly treated.

The committee also said the October 26 municipal elections were aimed at consolidating State President PW Botha's rule.

Observing that "judicial arbitration and persecution" of opposition forces were the order of the day in South Africa, the Solidarity Committee for the GDR pledged to stand firm in solidarity with the African National Congress and other democratic forces in South Africa, adding "they can be assured that in future we also will be side by side with them in their just struggle for a non-racial society".
Ano

World should act for freedom in SA

CP Correspondent

ZAMBIA'S Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Alex Shapi, has said solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa would mean nothing without practical measures aimed at ending minority rule in the country.

Speaking at the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners in Lusaka this week, Shapi pointed out that the superpowers and the major industrialised countries in the world had possessed both the economic and diplomatic means to influence change in South Africa.

He said the full weight of world opinion should be brought to bear on the SA government for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners in South Africa.

The proclamation of this day by the United Nations General Assembly more than 10 years ago was an appropriate expression of the international community's grave concern over the outrageous form of racial oppression that was apartheid.

Shapi said there was no public knowl-

edge of how many political prisoners there were in South Africa because the government refused to disclose such information.

There were many documented cases where political prisoners included children under 15 years old who were arrested and sentenced to prison terms.

He said for a lasting and durable peace to be established in Southern Africa, four prerequisites had to be fulfilled:

- The immediate and unconditional release of Mandela and all other political prisoners in South Africa.

- The abolition of apartheid as a philosophy and socio-economic system.

- The recognition of the ANC as a leading force in the quest for an overall peaceful transformation of South Africa.

- The beginning of a process of meaningful negotiation between the government and representatives of the mass democratic movement of South Africa for the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial society based on universal suffrage.

He said Zambia supported these measures because she recognised that apartheid was the cause of all the conflicts in the region. — Ano

Journey into darkness on deathrow

"DARKNESS was no stranger to me after working on mines for 27 years," he said

"But I never experienced the kind of darkness I entered when I heard the judge pronounce the death sentence on me. For the next 19 months I lived a twilight existence on deathrow. Even today I feel that I am a walking ghost — someone who has come back from the world of the dead".

At the age of 23 Solomon Mangaliso Nonghathi left his home in Transkei to work on a mine in Carltonville. He was to spend the next 27 years living in mine compounds and working on Witwatersrand mines.

He had become part of the migrant labour force on whom South Africa's gold industry rests.

By 1986 he was a gang supervisor at No 5 shaft Vaal Reefs. He worked two shifts daily and was paid R450 a month. As supervisor, he was responsible for ensuring the safety of his team.

Very careful

"Although I was a miner for so long I never lost that fear of being trapped," he said.

"I was always very careful because the group's safety depended on me. You couldn't rely on the manager alone."

His years as a mine worker taught him another lesson.

"I saw how we were used to make money for other people. We risked our lives daily so that gold could be brought up from the ground. Many miners died. Yet we never became rich. We could not return to our families at the end of the day. We saw our wives and children once a year."

Nonghathi joined the National Union of Mineworkers because, as he put it, "There were many miners. Each of us on our own did not matter but together we could make the bosses listen."

Tension arose at the mine between union members and those who refused to join. Most of those who refused to join were team leaders, given small privileges in return for controlling the other workers in the group.

Had axe

On February 17 1986, when Nonghathi came off nightshift, he noticed a group of people gathered round the compound manager's office. Someone said one of the team leaders had been armed with an axe.

Nonghathi said he went to visit a friend at Buffelsfontein the next day. On his return, unaware that events were unfolding which would alter his life, he fell asleep dressed in his clothes.

The following morning, he noticed a large contingent of police at the compound manager's office. They were investigating the murder of four team leaders.

The week was normal until one of the other team leaders grabbed him in a corridor and accused him of being involved in the killings.

When Nonghathi arrived at work on Monday he was told to report to the underground manager's office.

"They asked me what I had seen on the 18th. I said I had not seen anything. Then four

The National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) has launched a campaign to abolish the death penalty which it calls "legalised murder".

Nadel president, Advocate Pius Langa, told a 500-strong crowd at Jamieson Hall, UCT, last Friday the death penalty was particularly inappropriate in the context of South Africa's socio-economic and political situation.

South Africa has recorded the highest number of judicial hangings in the world with 1 470 people hanged in the past decade.

Solomon Nonghathi, who also addressed the gathering, once lived in the shadow of the state hangman. He spoke to CHIARA CARTER about his experience.

passed in a haze of legal argument.

In April last year the accused were convicted and three, including Nonghathi, sentenced to death.

"When I heard the judge say those words, I felt great terror," he recalled.

"I was to die for a crime which I had not committed. It was like being trapped underground. There seemed no way out."

"Deathrow is a special kind of torture. For the next 19 months I lived with the feeling that every day was my last. From Monday to Friday we expected to be called to the office and told to prepare ourselves to die within the next week."

Began again

"On Fridays you thanked God for another week. On Monday the whole thing would begin again."

"Of the six men I shared a cell with, three were called to the office. Then they were taken away to a special cell. I never saw them again but from our block we could hear the sound of the killing-machine."

"While I was on deathrow both my parents died. I feel that it was my sentence that killed them. My wife visited me regularly. To this day she still suffers nightmares."

Nonghathi's conviction was overturned on appeal. He was left with an 18-month sentence for public violence which in effect had already been served. He walked out of court last month a free man. One of his co-accused still remains on deathrow.

"If I had not had legal help from Num, I might not be here today to tell the story of my journey from a small town in the Transkei to the great mines of Johannesburg to deathrow."



Solomon Nonghathi

policemen grabbed me from behind. They told me not to argue. I could tell my story in court," he said.

"That was the last I saw of the mine. My job ended and a nightmare began."

Nonghathi and seven other miners were charged with public violence. The charges were then changed to four counts of murder and the trial moved from Orkney to Klerksdorp. The next year for Nonghathi

Forbes, Pandy wed in jail, but kept apart

AKGUS 25/10/88

By BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporter

ASHLEY Forbes, 24, convicted of terrorism, and Yasmina Pandy, 21, his former co-accused, have been married in a traditional Muslim ceremony in the maximum-security section of Pollsmoor Prison

Miss Pandy's mother, Mrs Begum Pandy said "They looked beautiful. The marriage was very moving but the sad part is that they can't be together"

Attended by relatives and friends, the ceremony, yesterday, was conducted by Sheik Nazeem Mohamed in a carpeted lounge

Mrs Pandy said traditional wedding fare of chicken, salads, sweets, cakes and soft drinks was prepared by the Prisons Service

"It was quite nice. Yasmina told them what she wanted and they ordered everything, which we paid for"

She said her daughter wore a white wedding gown with the traditional medourah head-dress and she carried a bouquet of white orchids

Forbes wore a blue suit, white shirt, a silk scarf, a fez and an orchid in his buttonhole

Mrs Pandy said her daughter would be released on Thursday after serving a six-month sentence for contempt of court

Forbes, a second-year physical education student at the University of the Western Cape, is one of 14 on trial in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Pandy was acquitted of terrorism

certainly force the electronic media, writers and producers to have a serious look at future contracts "It raises a very interesting legal question," concedes Unisa law professor S A Strauss

The law is clear on one point According to article 44 of the Prisons Act (Act 8 of 1959), a picture of a convicted person who has been sent to jail may only be published for a period of 30 days after conviction. Thereafter it becomes a criminal offence — one which has in the past been contravened by some media.



Lamprecht

"The law has on occasion been criticised by the media," Strauss tells the FM. "I personally think it is not a strict measure as it is used to protect the inmate and his family. I have no criticism against the article in the Act"

In certain exceptional cases (pictures of Nelson Mandela, for example) the Commissioner of Prisons has given permission for a picture to be published But this was granted only in exceptional cases and is clearly very different to the case of a convicted person appearing on screen in



P G du Plessis

another context. As to be expected, the SABC is mum on the case. "We have no comment and any action will be determined by the outcome of Lamprecht's case," says SABC spokesman Willie Visagie

The same goes for author Du Plessis, although he admits to being bowled over by the possible implications of the matter. "I have no comment," he told the FM.

Ma-Plotters was written, produced and sold to the SABC by Du Plessis But any decision as to further screening lies with Auckland Park

Siener in die Suburbs poses a different question Du Plessis still receives a percentage of the money whenever the production is screened by the SABC, M-Net or a movie theatre Hailed by critics as a celebrated Afrikaans drama, one can hardly see the film being shelved for years to come if Lamprecht is convicted.

PRISONERS' PICTURES 253

Arresting problems

The lurid weekend coverage of the arrests of two prominent people — with perhaps more to come — on child pornography and indecency charges highlights an extraordinary situation for the SABC, M-Net and movie distributors. What to do about movies and TV films in which jailed actors are featured?

TV and screen actor Don Lamprecht, who was charged at the Newlands police station and is out on R2 000 bail, is due to appear in the new Afrikaans TV series *Ma-Plotters* presently being shown on SABC TV. Lamprecht was also seen in the screen version of Afrikaans writer P G du Plessis' hit play *Siener in die Suburbs* which was M-Net's movie of the month last month

Lamprecht also does a number of TV and film commercials, among them a well-known toothpaste advertisement. His voice has also been used in various ads and his is the dubbed Afrikaans voice of Remington Steele

But without prejudicing Lamprecht's case (which is still to be heard in court), the legal and financial implications of such cases will

FINMAC 4/11/88

PAC leader 'seriously ill' at Diepkloof Prison

(253) (44)
By Kaizer Nyatumba

The president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng (75), is seriously ill at the Diepkloof Prison in Soweto, Johannesburg, according to his wife, Mrs Urbania Mothopeng.

Mrs Mothopeng said her husband, who had lost his voice and had a swollen neck, was in a much worse condition now than he was when he was admitted to a Johannesburg clinic more than a month ago.

“My husband's voice had dwindled to an inau-

dible whisper when I met him at the weekend. Although his legs were not swollen this time, his condition was definitely more serious than the last time.”

Mrs Mothopeng said her family wanted her husband to be treated by their own family doctor.

A spokesman for the Prisons Services yesterday said it was his department's policy not to comment on the physical condition or medical treatment of individual prisoners as it is regarded as a private matter between the prisoner, his family and the doctor.

STW 15/11/84

Evidence plan for condemned ANC terrorist

Pretoria Correspondent

The Department of Prison Services has suggested that a condemned prisoner's evidence "goes on commission" as he might be executed in the near future.

Robert John McBride was sentenced to death three times on three counts of murder and three of terrorism on April 13 last year in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

A petition for clemency, hand-delivered to the State President on June 21, is still pending.

One of McBride's co-accused, Greta Appelgren, who is presently serving a prison sentence, is suing Natal Newspapers for R10 000 damages.

Appelgren was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for the intent to do grievous bodily harm, aiding the escape of a prisoner (convicted African National Congress terrorist, Gordon Webster) and concealing and harbouring a prisoner.

McBride's legal representative then applied to the Department of Prison Services for McBride's possible testimony in Appelgren's defamation case against the Natal Newspapers.

Although McBride's petition to the State President is still pending, the Prison Services said in a letter to McBride's legal representative "Due to the fact the Mr McBride is a condemned prisoner you will appreciate the fact that his safeguarding is of the utmost importance and should you require him as a witness in the said trial, such transfer will be very expensive."

"Mr McBride might also be executed in the very near future, and this office therefore advises that you should rather consider an application for his evidence to be heard on commission."

"The necessary facilities are, and will be made available for such event at the Pretoria maximum security prison."

Sowetan 17/11/88

Mothopeng

THE South African Prisons Services yesterday said allegations that the PAC president, Mr Zephaniah Mothopeng (75), was not receiving "proper medical treatment" were "far fetched"

In a telexed response to the *Sowetan*, a spokesman for the Prisons Services said "Mr Mothopeng is receiving specialised treatment for his ailment, is under the constant

supervision of fully trained medical staff and any prescription, reference or instruction of a specialist or district surgeon is strictly adhered to"

The spokesman also said "Any prisoner who is party to civil proceedings or is an accused in a criminal action may request to have consultations with his legal representative in connection with such proceedings or action"

THE SOWETAN

DEATH ROW DRAINAGE

SAPA

AN eleventh-hour stay of execution for Paul Setlaba, granted by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, almost failed to reach death row in Pretoria, just

hours before Setlaba was to have been executed.

about 12 30 yesterday morning — he had telephoned the prison "just to make sure"

going ahead as scheduled at about 6 30 yesterday morning Mr Dehal said he had immediately contacted a number of people and organisations, including the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty and lawyers for human rights, who had obviously

managed to contact Mr Coetsee

When he spoke to the prison again, at about 2 30am, Sgt de Bruin said they were now aware of the Minister's decision

The lawyer requested Sgt de Bruin to personally take the message to Setlaba, which he later confirmed he did

Cure
Sowetan
FOR
25/11/88
Bara's
ILLS

THE solution to overcrowding at Baragwanath Hospital was to erect prefabricated

Stay to
execution
message
almost
failed
to reach
prison

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Toms in court in leg irons at fellow prisoner's hearing

Courtesy 25/11/88
Court Reporter 253

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Dr Ivan Toms was in court in leg irons yesterday at the hearing of a fellow prisoner who allegedly assaulted him in a shower room at Pollsmoor Prison.

Daniel Knipe, 26, formerly of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, was handcuffed when he appeared in a specially-convened magistrate's court at the prison.

At a previous hearing Knipe pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

In a plea explanation, Knipe told the court "I went to bathe. I grabbed him (Dr Toms) around the waist and said 'Good morning Ivan Toms — how are you?' He hit my front tooth out and out of shock, I hit him back."

Mrs Judy Koch, counsel for Knipe, said her client had certain behavioural problems. She said he was impulsive and "aggressive behaviour was shown during consultation".

She asked that he be referred to Valkenberg Hospital for 30 days' mental observation.

The magistrate, Mr S C Murphy, ruled that Knipe be referred for observation and adjourned the hearing to December 29.

A spokesman for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday that it was essential that "necessary measures" were taken when prisoners leave the prison. "Depending on factors such as the security classification and risk of the prisoner escaping, fetters and manacles are used," he said.

Prisoner 'observed' after Toms assaulted

Star 25/11/84 Own Correspondent 253

CAPE TOWN — A 26-year-old prisoner, who allegedly assaulted jailed End Conscription Campaign activist Ivan Toms in the shower at Pollsmoor Prison was yesterday referred to Valkenberg Hospital for mental observation.

Daniel Knipe, formerly of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, appeared in a specially-convened magistrate's court at the prison.

He has pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Toms, who is serving an 18-month jail sentence for refusing to attend a military camp, was in court in leg irons. Knipe was hand-cuffed.

In an explanation of his plea given at a previous hearing on November 3, Knipe said: "I went to the shower. I grabbed him around the waist and said 'Good morning, Ivan Toms, how are you?' Then he hit my front tooth out. I hit him back out of shock."

Mrs. Judy Koch, who appeared for Knipe, said her client had a behavioural problem and had been aggressive during consultation.

She said he was unable to control his actions at certain times.

She asked that he be referred for observation for 30 days in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The State had no objection.

The hearing was provisionally postponed to December 29.

Island prisoner Thabo to marry

CAPE TOWN 26/11/88
A ROBBER Island prisoner serving a 20-year sentence for terrorism will today marry his customary law wife in a civil ceremony at Pollsmoor prison in Tokai

At 9am today former African National Congress guerilla John Thabo, 49, weds Sylvia Netshivhuyu, 29, of Sibasa in Venda, the prisoner's attorney, Mr Mike Evans, said yesterday. He and a close relative of the bride, Ms Sarah Ndou, will attend the ceremony

Thabo, sentenced in September 1977, is due for release in 1997, the attorney said

The newly-wedded Mrs Thabo will be visiting her husband on Robben Island tomorrow

Approached for comment on telexed inquiries about the wedding, prisons spokesman Warrant Officer A J Slabbert said "Considering that matters such as marriages by prisoners are considered as of a personal interest to the prisoner and the family involved, the Prisons Service is not prepared to make information of this nature public"

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A-G ~~253~~
clears ^{25/11/88}
newspaper

Pretoria Correspondent

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette, yesterday issued instructions to withdraw a charge in terms of the Prisons Act against the *Pretoria News*, after the newspaper published a cartoon of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The cartoon represented a portrait of President P W Botha which through a process of transformation, resulted in the face of a man who was supposed to have been Mandela.

In terms of the said Act, no photograph or cartoon of a prisoner may be published without the consent of the Prison Department.

The intention of the Act is to protect the prisoner and his family, Mr Brunette said.

He said the State had previously tried to prosecute in a similar case but had failed.

He added that the cartoon, drawn by a cartoonist in Amsterdam was not intended to represent the prisoner but rather the State President, Mr P W Botha.

26 women are in SA jails for politics-related offences

By CHARLES MOGALE

AT least 26 women are known to be serving jail sentences for politically-related offences in South Africa

And another 26 are still facing charges before the courts for alleged political offences

The figures were released by the Press Monitoring Group from their publication *Human Rights Commission Volume 1, number 4*

The longest sentence among them is life — being served by Sanna Twala, who was sentenced in June last year. The second longest is 25 years, being served by Marion Sparg since 1986

In September this year, Ruth Gerhardt, who is serving 10 years, made a futile application for her release, citing State President PW Botha's conditional offer of release to Nelson Mandela as grounds

Dismissing the application with costs, Judge Goldstone said Botha's offer "clearly" stated that the government was prepared to "consider" releasing Mandela and other prisoners if they rejected violence

"The statement made by President Botha is not reasonably capable of meaning that on acceptance of the conditions, they were entitled to immediate release" Gerhardt had written a letter to Botha accepting his conditions for release

According to the RMG, three women are known to have recently given birth in detention. They are Penelope Mosetle, 18, Maria Mthembu, 21, and Nelly Mngoma, 26. Mosetle gave birth in Krugersdorp while the other two delivered at Diepkloof Prison south of Johannesburg

Dorcas Nomvula Dikana, 21, was released from Krugersdorp Prison on February 26 when she was nine months pregnant. She had spent almost six months in detention and was released with a restriction order

Conny Letimela, 23, was released from Kimberley Prison on December 10 last year — four days before she gave birth to her son. She had been detained since April 29, 1987. Letimela was also served with a restriction order

LET

HIM

BE

FREE!

THIS is the house to which Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, has been transferred to after his discharge from the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic on Wednesday night. The house has a swimming pool at the back

Pic PRISONS SERVICES

Call for his total release

Sowetan 253
9/12/88

FRIENDS of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela renewed their demands yesterday for his unconditional release from prison, saying his transfer to a house on a prison farm was simply putting him into a more luxurious cell.

The 70-year-old black leader, imprisoned since 1962, was transferred on Wednesday night from the private Constantiaberg Clinic where he had recovered from tuberculosis, the Government said

Mandela was taken to a suburban-style house at the Victor Verster Prison farm in Paarl, a scenic wine-growing town north-west of Cape Town, where the Government says he can have unlimited access to his wife, children and grandchildren

Prison

The Rev Allan Boesak the president of The World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said "Transferring him to Victor Verster Prison to live in one of the prison cottages there still makes him a prisoner. What we want and what

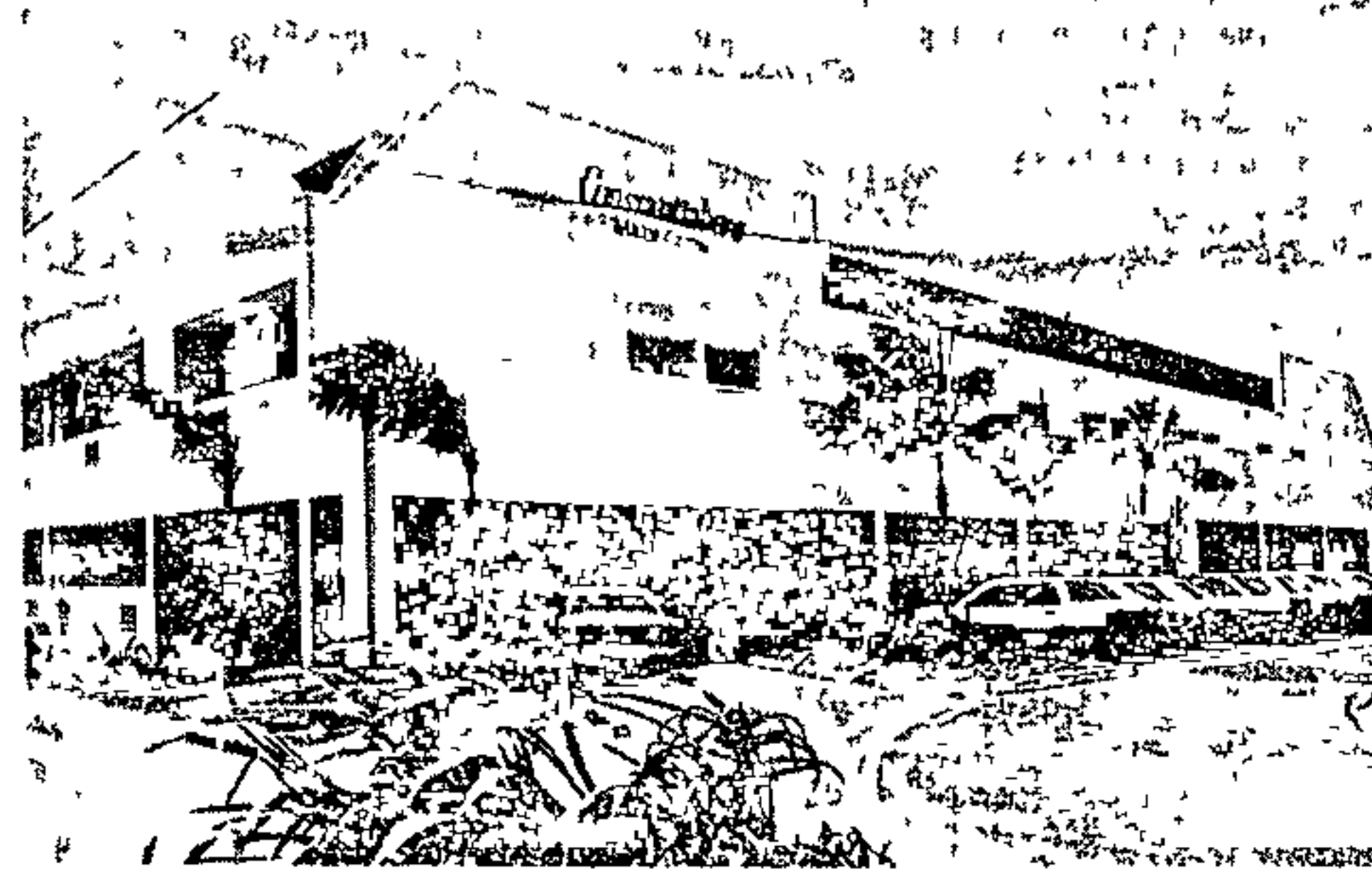
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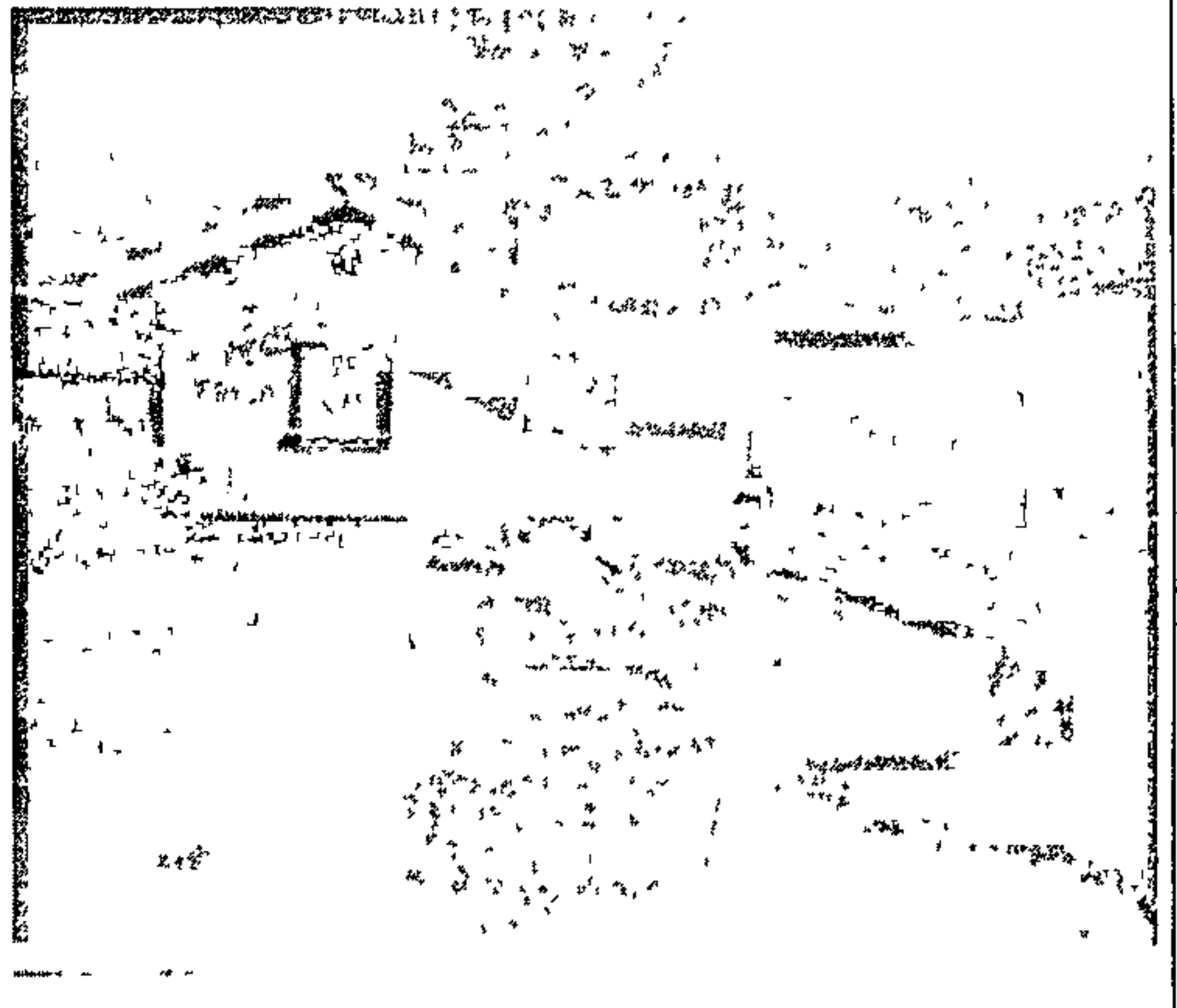
REV BOESAK



Mrs WINNIE Mandela



NELSON Mandela was this week discharged from the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic in Cape Town, where he was being treated for tuberculosis
Pic ROBERT MAGWAZA



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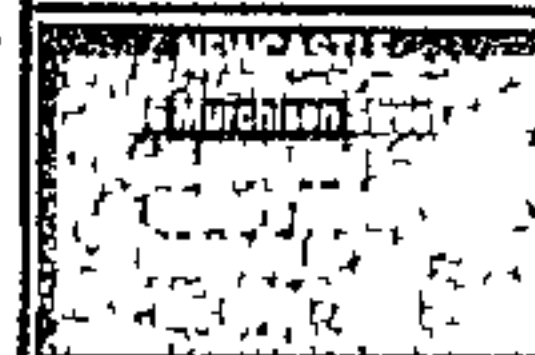
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P.T.O.

LUXURY 'GETTY' FOR MANDELA

CP 11/21/88
253



Mandela's 'home' in the heart of the Cape wine belt.

But officials rule
out ANC leader's
outright release

By **LEN KALANE** and **CP Correspondents**
SOUTH Africa — black and white — is holding its
breath.

CVT

Government's decision this week to move ANC leader Nelson Mandela from the Constantiaberg Clinic to a house on a prison farm outside Cape Town means only one thing to the man in the street - Mandela will soon be free!

Besides periodic stays in hospitals, it is the first time since 1962 that the 70-year-old political prisoner has lived outside a cell.

Prison officials said Mandela's wife, children and grandchildren would have unlimited access to Mandela at his new quarters, a modern house on prison property with a patio flower garden and swimming pool.

But his wife, Winnie, rejected the offer and said she would continue to make the standard 40-minute visits to her husband until he was freed, according to family lawyer Ismail Ayob.

The government has been under intense domestic and international pressure to release Mandela unconditionally, particularly since he was diagnosed as having tuberculosis in August.

However, officials have ruled out his release into society in the near future. The phased release of the ANC leader would allow the government to assess the political implications of his outright release.

The transfer was announced by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, who said Mandela had been moved to "a suitable, comfortable and properly secured home" at the Victor Verster prison in Paarl.

A maximum security prison, Victor Verster was home to 200 detainees between 1985 and 1986. Some of the luminaries in extra-parliamentary politics detained there between 1985 and this year include Zolile Malindi, a former ANC member and a person listed under the Suppression of Communism Act, and UDF Western Cape president Trevor Manuel.



C/Pres 11/12/88 (253)

MANDELA

The name on everyone's lips

By SOL MORATHI

LAST week Nelson Mandela was moved from the Constantiaberg Clinic in Cape Town to a "luxury home" adjacent to the Victor Verster prison - fuelling speculation that this was part of the government's plans for his "phased" release.

Renewed speculation of his release from prison faltered after government officials indicated this was not yet on the cards.

The government's response to demands for Mandela's release was first made clear in 1985. State President PW Botha said in Parliament that the government was not insensitive to the fact that Mandela and others had spent many years in prison.

In August last year, Botha clarified this view during his budget debate. He emphasised that policy concerning ordinary criminals and security prisoners should be the same.

This meant that the renunciation of violence should be taken into account, but only together with the intentions of the punisher, the interests of the community and the State, the nature of the crime and its motives, the duration of sentence, previous criminal records, the prisoner's reaction to the sentence imposed and the general composition of his personality.

This statement indicated the government's increasing flexibility in its approach. The possible release of fellow ANC member Govan Mbeki, mentioned in person by Botha in that regard, was a further indication.

But predicting just when Mandela will be released is still a hazardous business.

Nonetheless, amid all the uncertainty generated by the government about Mandela's freedom, a persistent feeling has arisen that the ANC leader will soon be released.

The government has moved steadily closer to freeing him over the years.

Less than a decade ago, there was no room for speculation. Law professor John

Dugard, of Wits, said less than a decade ago that the government's policy was one of denying remission to political prisoners.

But then it was easy to forecast that Mandela and others sentenced for life would remain in jail until death.

Then came January 1985, when Botha announced he was willing to consider the release of Mandela and others.

Mandela was then not prepared to be released conditionally. Only one prisoner, Dennis Goldberg, accepted Botha's conditional release.

The next offer for Mandela's release came in 1986. Botha said he was prepared to release Mandela on humanitarian grounds - a new criterion - in return for the removal of restrictions on two Soviet dissidents, Anatoly Scharansky and Dr Andrei Sakharov, and the freeing of Major Wynand du Toit, a South African commando captured in Angola.

Nothing came of that, although the two Russians were freed over the next 18 months.

Then in August last year, Botha told Parliament that the release of political or security prisoners would not be governed only by the renunciation of violence, but by the same principles as the release of ordinary prisoners.

Diplomats saw this as a move away from his January 1985 position. By setting a renunciation of violence as a condition, Botha had surrendered the initiative to Mandela.

The new policy enabled Botha to regain the initiative. He could determine when and how Mandela would be released, even if he refused to publicly renounce the armed struggle.

In November last year, fellow Rivonia trialist Mbeki was released on humanitarian grounds. He was not required to publicly repudiate the ANC's armed struggle.

But despite predictions that Mandela will be free by Christmas, the probabilities are that Botha is still keeping his options open.

Karate



S/Times 11/14/88

Prisoner in jailer's home

(253)

By RUTH GOLEMBO

IN a strange paradox, Nelson Mandela now lives in a home meant for one of his jailers

In the dark hours of Wednesday night he was moved from a Cape Town clinic to a comfortable ranch-type house on a prison farm that was originally constructed for use by a senior official.

From his new terrace he can look out at the picturesque Cape winelands bordered by majestic mountains.

Apart from his stays in hospitals, this is the first time the ANC leader has lived outside a prison cell in more than 25 years.

But his juridical status as a prisoner remains unchanged.

The authorities say that, within the perimeters of his



GILDED CAGE ... the house where Mandela lives

gilded cage, Mandela can virtually do as he pleases — including cook for himself in the modern kitchen at his own cost.

"The Prisons Service remains responsible for providing his daily meals

"But he is free to acquire additional foodstuffs and

confectionary," a spokesman said.

He can move freely about the grounds of the Victor Verster prison near Paarl.

But he cannot get out. The prison farm, designed for rehabilitating criminals, maintains its own chicken farm, giving inmates the opportunity to learn the basics of farming.

It also has a library, sports facilities and beautiful gardens.

A spokesman said: "Mr Mandela's residence is not part and parcel of the Victor Verster complex."

Further details were withheld to avoid "infringing on his privacy".

However, Minister of Justice Kohie Coetsee has said that the Prisons Service may at a later stage "open up" on this subject.

Mandela's wife, Winnie, and other members of his immediate family — who until now have been allowed only brief visits — will be allowed unlimited access.

And the possibility of other visitors has not been excluded.

However, Mrs Mandela has said she will continue to limit her calls to brief visits because her husband is "still a prisoner".

The 70-year-old prisoner's family had planned to visit him this weekend, but flights to Cape Town were fully booked. They are expected to make the journey later this week.

Luxurious

Mr Coetsee said Mr Mandela's family would be allowed to stay "more freely and on a continuous basis" at the new residence.

For the past four months Mandela has occupied a private suite in the luxurious Constantiaberg clinic in Cape Town recuperating from tuberculosis.

A spokesman for the hospital declined to disclose how much his stay had cost the State.

"We negotiated a rate with the Government and were paid accordingly," he said.

Prison ^{CMI}
^{Times}
service ^{12/12/81}
753. ~~753~~
denies fast

JOHANNESBURG —
The SA Prison Service
yesterday denied the au-
thenticity of a statement
by detainees held at the
Johannesburg Prison an-
nouncing a fast at the
prison tomorrow to mark
30 months of the state of
emergency

"The authenticity of
the report issued by the
detainees at the Johan-
nesburg prison is seri-
ously doubted as it has
repeatedly been experi-
enced in the past that or-
ganisations on the out-
side issue statements on
behalf of the detainees
propagating for release
by aiming to discredit
the system," Prison Ser-
vices liaison officer Cap-
tain W van Bergen said

"The South African
Prison Service is satis-
fied that the people en-
trusted to its care are
cared for professionally
and in accordance with
internationally accepted
standards"

The statement alleged-
ly issued by the detar-
ness appealed to the
government to release
all detainees — Sapa

Emergency detainees' open letter to President Botha

24 MONTHS

Sowetan 12/12/88 (253)

IN A PRISON



A hoodoo is broken

- See Page 7

EMERGENCY detainees held at the Johannesburg Prison have written an open letter to the State President, Mr P W Botha, highlighting their plight.

In the letter released in Johannesburg yesterday, the detainees say they will be having a one-day fast today to mark 30 months of the state of emergency

By taking action, they say, they will be joining thousands of "our people throughout the country and the international community in their tireless expressions of extreme concern for the erosion of human rights"

Memo

The letter reads "In registering our protest we note that a week before you re-declared another state of emergency on June 10, 1988, we forwarded a memorandum to your Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adnaan Vlok, signed by the entire detainee population here

In the memorandum we stated conditions under which we are held in your prison We

By SOWETAN REPORTER

further stated our opposition to our being held here for such lengthy periods without meaningful access to the courts of law

"In this regard we have never received from your Department of Law and Order any acknowledgement of receipt of the letter, let alone a response to issues raised in the memorandum

"As we despatch this letter to you, we have in our midst people who have been kept for more than 24 months in detention since you declared the state of emergency in 1986

"We have children whose lives are being wasted here and may not recuperate from the effects of detention. Among us are students, the young breadwinners held for different lengths of time and whose future remains bleak

"With all the aforesaid

• To page 2

MOVE MILDLY

Benson & Hedges
Special Mild
Benson & Hedges

DETAINEEES

• From Page 1

"However, in the face of all this happening to us, we insist that we have committed no crime" If you are convinced that we committed some sort of crime, you have the courts of law to try us It is against this background that we categorically demand our immediate release," the letter says

The Human Rights Commission yesterday issued a statement urging the Government to "end the incarceration of members of families who have attempted to challenge a system, which, by its nature, denies fundamental freedoms to the majority of the people"

THE South African Prison Services yesterday denied the authenticity of a statement by detainees at the Johannesburg prison announcing a fast at the prison today to mark 30 months of the state of emergency.

"The authenticity of the report issued by the detainees at the Johannesburg Prison is seriously doubted as it has repeatedly been experienced in the past that organisations on the outside issue statements on behalf of the detainees propagating for release, by aiming to discredit the system," prison services

Prison service denial

liaison officer, Captain W van Bergen said.

"The South African Prison Service is satisfied that the people entrusted to its care are cared for professionally and in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

"Any allegations to the contrary is rejected," the statement said.

Sapa. *somehow*
- 12/12/88 J

ANC leader cut off from contact with colleagues and friends

Spec 14/12/88
Mandela lonely in new prison

CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela's move to new quarters at Victor Verster Prison was a cruel and retrogressive move, the family's legal representative, Mr Ismail Ayob, said at a press conference at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of Mrs Winnie Mandela after she, her daughter Zinzi and three grandchildren had paid an 80-minute visit to Mandela yesterday, he said they had felt an "upwelling of loneliness" in the jailed ANC leader.

He repeated Mrs Mandela's earlier statements that her husband was still effectively a prisoner and that, despite the unlimited access she had been offered, she would take up only the visiting privileges that had been available at Pollsmoor Prison.

Although she had been on the premises of Victor Verster for about two hours yesterday, some of that time had been taken up with administrative arrangements and she had spent only the standard two, 40-minute periods with her husband that she had been allowed previously.

SAME PRIVILEGES

She would not take up the offer of greater access until the same privileges were given to all political prisoners. Her husband was in total agreement with this.

Mandela was surrounded by a great many prison officials, but had no contact at all with any of his colleagues or friends.

While there had been no prison officials in the room where yesterday's meeting took place, they had been "all around" elsewhere in the house.

Mandela had not been consulted about the move. He had been given literally a couple of minutes' notice of the move.

The family had received no indication of whether further moves were planned.

Asked if Mandela had been taken to Victor Verster against his will, Mr Ayob said "He had no choice — he is a prisoner."

Mandela's health had improved a great deal and he was moving about.

A large banner painted in the ANC colours of green, yellow and black, and bearing a picture of Mandela, was hung on a wall in the centre at the UWC where the press conference took place — Sapa

Mandela move condemned

Sowetan 14/12/88
NELSON Mandela's move to new quarters at Victor Verster Prison was a cruel and retrogressive move, the family's legal representative Mr Ismail Ayob, said at a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of Mrs Winnie Mandela after she, daughter Zinzi and three grandchildren, paid an 80-minute visit to Mr Mandela yesterday, he said they had felt an

"upwelling of loneliness" in the jailed ANC leader. He repeated Mrs Mandela's earlier statements that her husband was still effectively a prisoner and that despite the unlimited access she had been offered, she would take up only the visiting privileges that had been available at Pollsmoor.

Although she had been on the premises of Victor Verster for about two hours yesterday, some of that time had been taken

up with administrative arrangements and she had spent only the standard two 40-minute periods with her husband that she had been allowed previously.

She would not take up the offer of greater access until the same privileges were given to all political prisoners. Mr Mandela was in total agreement with this ~~253~~ 253.

The family's impression had been "the welling up of 26 years of loneliness." Mandela

had been alone since at least 1985 "and now it's become worse."

He now had no contact at all with any of his colleagues or friends.

• To page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

No change

Sowetan 14/12/88
• From Page 1
Mandela had not had enough water to take a bath. For that time he had been in a concrete cell ~~253~~ 253.
The prisons' authorities should rather release photographs of that cell.
Before he went to prison Mandela did not have the luxury of a pool.
"I don't even know if he can swim."
Asked how far Mandela could move from the house, Mr Ayob said "I assume as far as the photograph goes."

surrounded by a great many prison officials and had been totally isolated.

"It's a normal house but it's in a prison. What's happening is that from being held in a cell in prison he's now gone to a house in prison - this is not freedom."

There had been no change in Mandela's status as a prisoner beyond the concession on visits from his family. Photographs of the house had shown a swimming pool nearby.

The prisons' authorities should rather release photographs of that cell.

Before he went to prison Mandela did not have the luxury of a pool.

"I don't even know if he can swim."

Asked how far Mandela could move from the house, Mr Ayob said "I assume as far as the photograph goes."

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By THEMBA MOLEFE

WEEKLY MAIL THROWS GAUNTLET OVER MAMDELA

THE *Weekly Mail* newspaper which last week published photographs of Nelson Mandela has challenged the Government to clarify its position on his imprisonment.

This follows a statement by the Department of Prisons yesterday, that despite recent changes of the terms of Mandela's imprisonment his photographs may not be published.

Sapa quoted a spokesman for the department as saying that Mandela's position "had not changed".

The *Weekly Mail* published six photographs of the jailed African National Congress leader, one featured prominently on the front page, stating that photographs of him could now be published

because he was no longer considered a prisoner by the Government.

On December 8, Mandela was moved from Constantiaberg Clinic to a house on the grounds of a prison in Paarl. He is recovering from tuberculosis.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, has said Mandela would not go back to jail while the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has said Mandela was still a prisoner and that the terms of his imprisonment were being eased and that he would be transferred to "suitable, comfortable and secure living accommodation".

In terms of the Prisons Act photographs of a prisoner may not be published without the permission of a Commissioner.

What the Government is doing is to play a double game in which it is fooling the world into believing Mandela is no longer in prison.

The Prisons Department has not said whether action will be taken against the newspaper.

Southern
Prisons
14/12/88
service
denies
'fast' *253*

SOME of the detainees at the Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof) did not take the meals served to them on Monday — but had foodstuffs purchased at the prison tuckshop in their possession, a Prisons Service spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday

The Service earlier denied the authenticity of a statement announcing that a fast would be held on Monday to mark 30 months of the state of emergency

Prisons Service spokesman Capt Wena van Bergen reiterated yesterday that the Prisons Service seriously doubted whether the statement had been issued by the detainees

It had repeatedly been experienced in the past that organisations on the outside issued statements on behalf of the detainees, "propagating for their release by aiming to discredit the system"

HO
HO

Commissioner petitioned

Sowetan 15/12/82
THE Commissioner of Prisons has been petitioned to release life prisoner Mr Wilton Mkwayi (65), to attend the burial of his wife, Irene, in Soweto on Saturday.

Mrs Irene Mkwayi (64) died at the Hillbrow Hospital after a short illness last Friday. She was the leader of the Isililo Manyano group of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa and the first vice president of the Release Mandela Campaign Committee.

She had to wait for 23 years before she could marry Wilton. For all those years she had remained his common-law wife.

The reason for the delay was the continued

denial of the government to grant them permission to marry.

Mr Mkwayi, an ANC member and former commander of the Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC military wing, was convicted of high treason and sentenced to life in 1965.

A special wedding ceremony for the two was held at Pollsmoor Prison in Paarl last November.

253
Their marriage was solemnised by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who will also conduct the requiem mass on Saturday.

The funeral service will be held at the United Congregational Church, formerly American Board in Orlando East starting at 10am.

The cortege will proceed to the Avalon Cemetery at 1pm.

Mandela now advocate

Somehow
19
14
88

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NELSON Mandela this week achieved the highest academic qualification available in the South African legal system that has kept him in prison since 1962.

Professor Marinus Weichers of the University of South Africa said on Wednesday that Mandela (70), was told this week he had passed his final examination for admission to the bar as an advocate.

"It is a great achievement," said Weichers, who teaches law at the Pretoria-based correspondence university that has thousands of students as far away as Europe, Australia and the United States.

"Mr Mandela was an attorney before he went to prison," he said. "Now he has achieved the highest academic degree available for a law practitioner in South Africa."

"He now has the qualification required to become an advocate, the

South African equivalent of a barrister in Britain."

Weichers said Mandela studied in the Robben Island and Pollsmoor prisons, but took his final examinations last month in the luxury Cape Town clinic where he was being treated for tuberculosis.

Mandela, who is serving a life sentence for conspiracy to overthrow the State, has since been moved to a bungalow near Paarl.

His lawyer, Ismail Ayob, said after visiting him on Tuesday that he was lonelier than ever in the isolation of the house inside the guarded grounds of the Victor Verster prison. Ayob said he heard nothing to confirm Mandela's move could be a prelude to his release after 26 years in custody.

Weichers said Mandela was a model pupil throughout the six-year course which was interrupted by a Government ban on prisoners studying law.— Sapa-
Reuter

'Prison is no place for children'

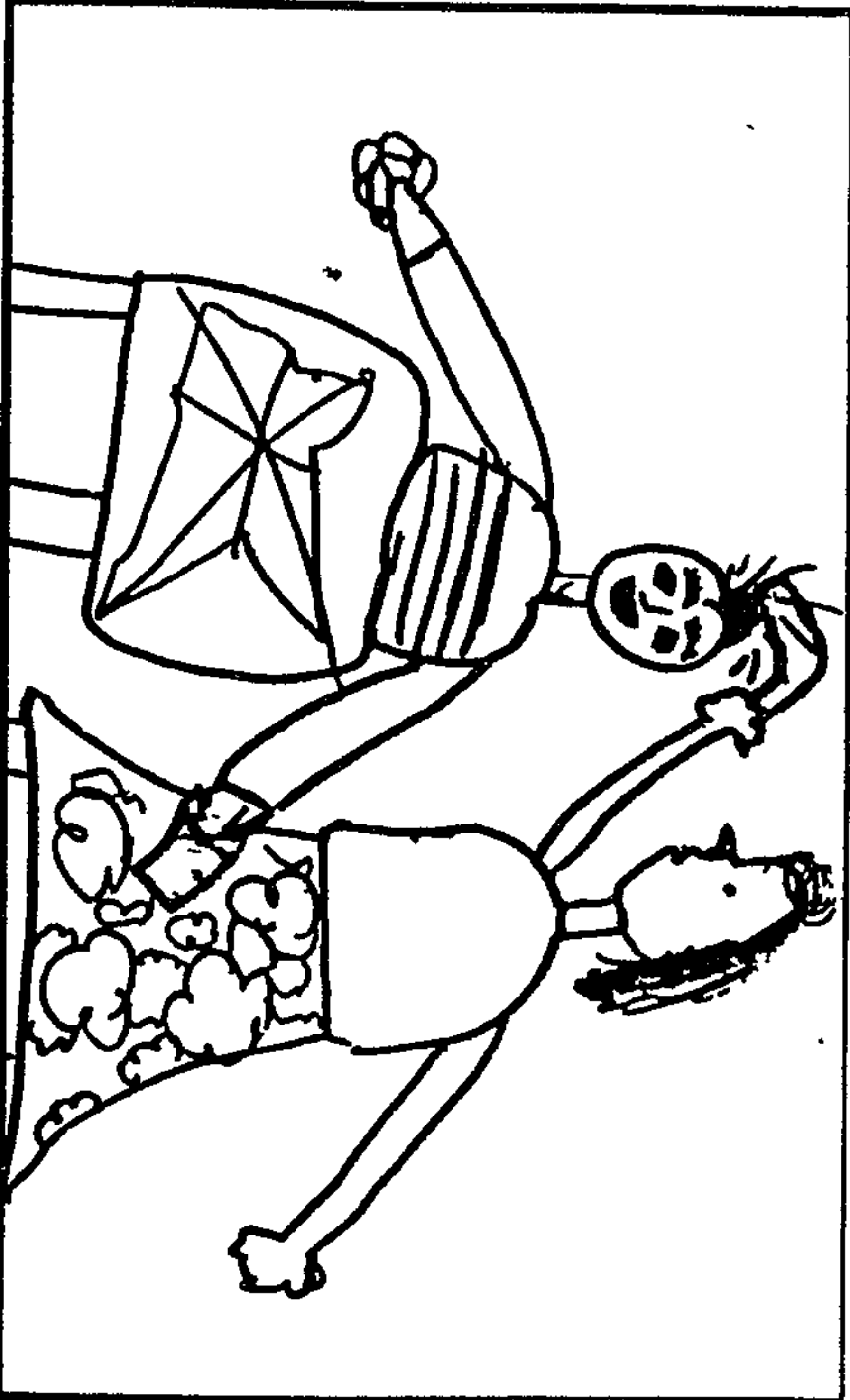
by CAROLYNE MCGIBBON
Weekend Argus Correspondent

TO most children cops and robbers is just a game. But for an increasing number it has become reality as they are robbed of a carefree childhood and swept into the frightening underworld of crime and violence.

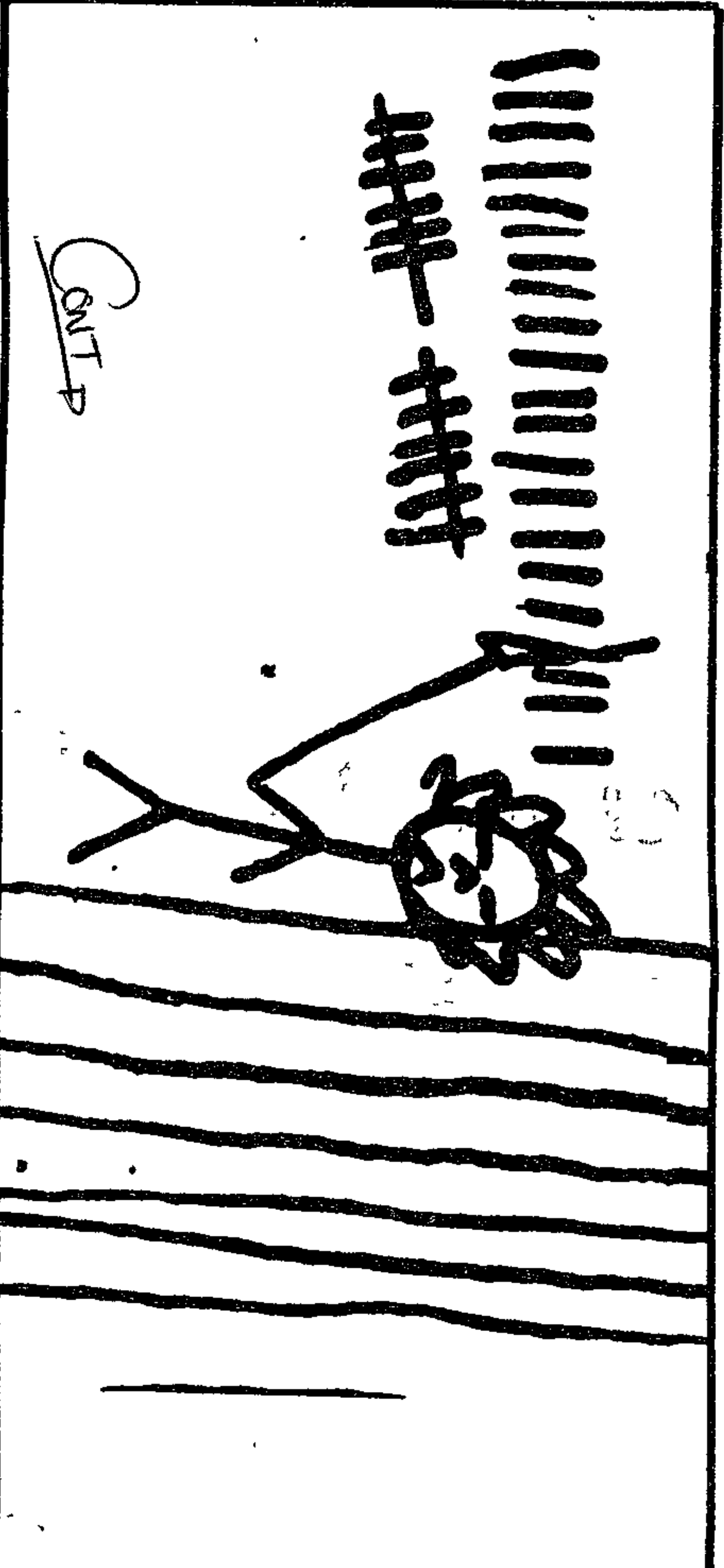
Boys as young as nine have been involved in gang rapes while others say they would not have stolen had they not been hungry.

And many schoolchildren have landed on the wrong side of the law for protesting against apartheid.

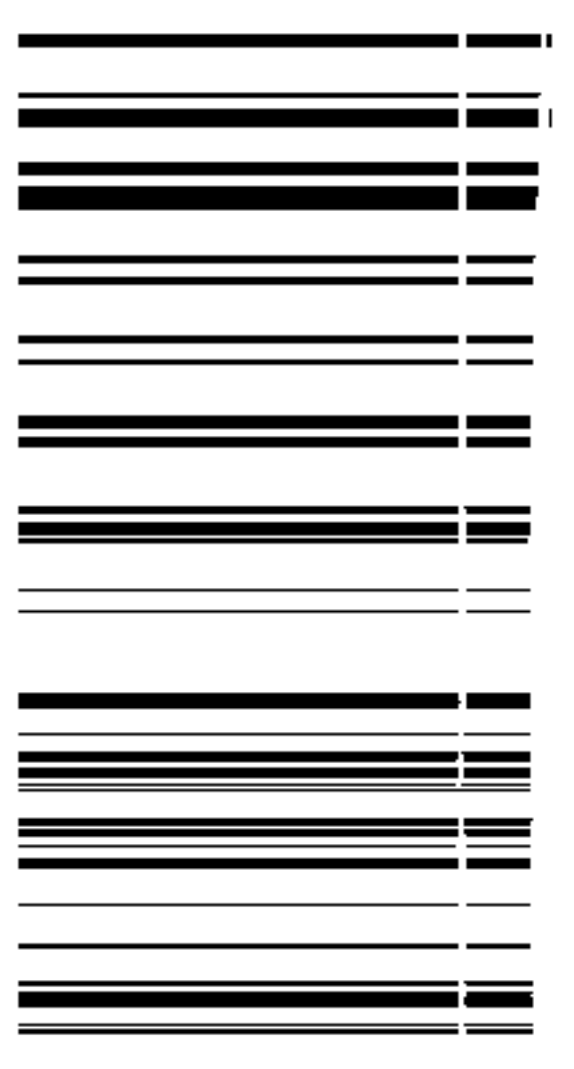
Nicero, the rehabilitation institute, recently held workshops for youth in the Western Cape and has published a series of the children's essays and sketches in a book entitled *Cops and Robbers*.



Violent behaviour, a drawing by 11-year-old Zhaan



Counting the days behind bars ... note the down-turned mouth



It gives shocking insights into how children see crime —

from 11-year-old Melissa's fear of burglars invading her home at night to hardened Farred, 10, who says his mother never wanted him. He's now doing time for rape.

Perhaps the strongest message to emerge from the book is the poignant cry "Prison is no place for children", a call from young boys who know what it's like to be behind bars

What is a criminal? Children who asked this question showed wisdom beyond their years. Schoolgirl Elvira recognised that it wasn't the unshaven bogy in striped pyjamas from her comic books.

She said "We don't know what a criminal looks like exactly. It can be anybody from a parent or child to a businessman"

Some youngsters told how they had landed up on the wrong side of the law

Fought as pastime

Jerome, 17, said "My Mom and Dad always argued or fought — as a pastime. This really made me unhappy. I had sufficient money but never had what I desired a close, happy family"

When his parents divorced he decided to "teach them a lesson" by running away

He met the "queerest of friends" who taught him to steal and use drugs

"Then one day my inquires caught up with me, I was sent to a reformatory for two years

Poignant cry when cops and robbers is no longer a game

— that's where I find myself now."

The experience of going behind bars was frightening for most children, and they warned others about it

Chat said "It isn't lekker in jail the bed is hard and dirty. You miss your family and your house"

Feelings cold

A 19-year-old said "Children learn all sorts of things in prison — how to become a professional

"In prison they get sex-prisoners. They get tough and in the end human feelings are cold. They commit crimes they would not have if they hadn't gone to prison."

Isaac, 21, has seen many of his friends detained. Not for criminal actions but because they opposed apartheid.

He said "As a political prisoner, during the 1985 boycotts I experienced pain. I don't want to see anyone go through that kind of hell again."

"All we had done was protest for human rights. Our human right was once again shown to us by the government and that

was an open jail door instead of an open door to better living and freedom for all"

Craig, 17, also knew what it was like to be deprived of his freedom

He said "You find yourself in a strange world in which you are very frightened and very alone."

"The worst is really the gangs. The gangs have numbers. The 26s are those who steal money. The 27s commit violence. They like blood and anyone who steps over the line is kicked, stabbed or hit"

"The 28s are the sodomymen. They buy their victims with soap, tobacco, vaseline, sugar and food. Most of the bodies of the gang members are covered with tattoos and their faces are full of scars"

"It is dangerous for the warders because the 27s don't hesitate to attack them"

"Someone else who also lives dangerously is the big 52 or dirty dog. He is the man who runs to the authorities to tell about the members of the gangs"

"If you are a dirty dog you can't eat with safety — any

day you can expect poison in your food. You have to sleep with one eye open because you get smothered and stabbed or get your throat cut"

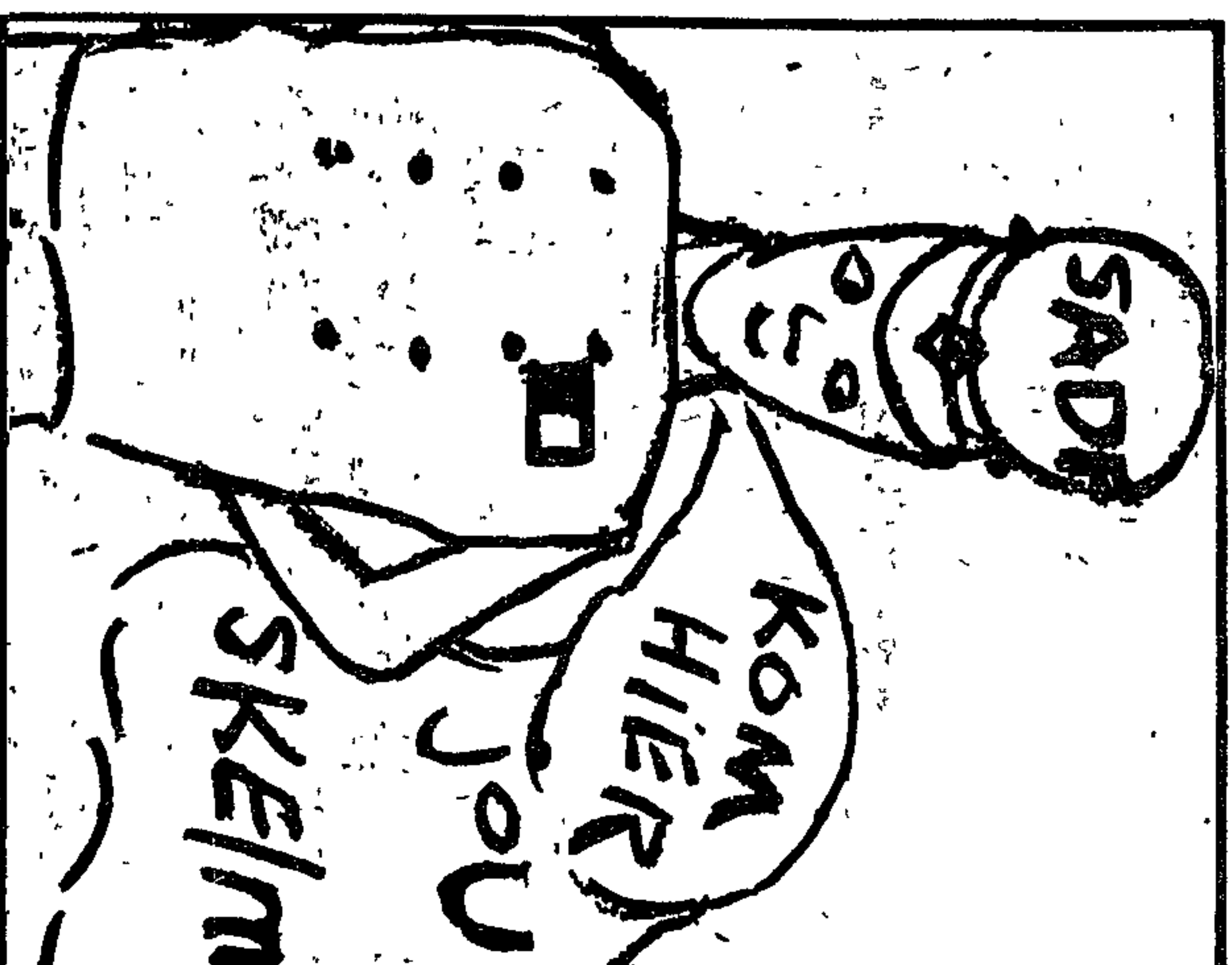
"Every member of the gang must first qualify for his membership. A 26 must first rob before he is accepted, a 27 must first be wounded and wound someone, and a 28 must first be sodomised before he is accepted"

Most children did not think that severe punishment prevented crime

One schoolboy told what he'd do if he was in charge "I won't allow apartheid. I'll scratch out the state of emergency regulations. I will not allow students who stand up for their rights to be detained. I will not let children under 20 be detained"

A liaison officer for the SA Prison Service said "Although other facilities exist for the treatment of the young offender it does happen that a juvenile, because of the nature of his crime and criminal record, is sent to prison"

"The SA Prison Service deals with these young offenders in the best possible and practical manner"



A child's view of the Defence Force

"Everything possible is done to prevent hardened criminals from having a contaminating influence on them and to provide for the special needs of the young offenders"

"The Prison Service is satisfied that all categories of prisoners who are entrusted to its care are cared for in accordance with internationally accepted standards. Any allegation to the contrary is rejected"

Weekend Arcus, December 17 1988

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Mandela's 'freedom' upsetting 253

CP Correspondent

NELSON Mandela has been given the use of a swimming pool, but in the past 26 years he has never had enough water to have a bath.

The ANC leader was a lonely man who had not used the swimming pool at his "home" at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl, said his attorney, Ismail Ayob, in Cape Town this week.

Ayob accompanied Winnie Mandela, her three grandchildren, Zozo, Zondwa and Gadaffi, and her daughter Zinzi, on a visit to the prison this week.

They were allowed to see Mandela. Ayob was not

After the 80-minute visit, Ayob held a news conference at the University of the Western Cape at Mrs Mandela's request.

An upset Mrs Mandela and her family sat in on the conference, but did not take part.

It was quite clear to the Mandela family that Mandela remained a prisoner, Ayob said.

"This is no freedom," he



Winnie Mandela and Ismail Ayob ... Mandela is still a prisoner.

said

The Mandela family felt saddened and particularly hurt when they saw what was being done to Mandela, Ayob said.

He was now more isolated than ever before, and his status was unchanged — he was still a prisoner and had had no say in his transfer to Paarl from Constan-

tiaberg Clinic, Ayob said. "He was only given a couple of minutes to get ready after he had been told that he was being moved. He is still a prison-

er. The only concession made is that his family have been told that they will have unlimited access to him."

Mrs Mandela still stood by her rejection of an offer from Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee that the Mandela family could stay with Mandela "on a continuous basis" at the new house, he said.

"Mandela agrees with her," Ayob said.

The move to Paarl was not part of a staged release as Mandela had merely been moved from one prison to another, he said.

The State had released photographs of Mandela's new house and the swimming pool on the property, but it should have contrasted his new quarters with his concrete cell of the past 26 years.

"I don't think he can even swim. For the past 26 years he has never had enough water to have a bath. The picture of the swimming pool was supposed to have shown that he is being kept in luxury."

Win a Christmas bonus for road safety — turn to Page 3

Former Ferromed man hanged in cell

His arrest was a sequel to a nationwide police hunt launched for him earlier that month after his dismissal from Pretoria-based Ferromed, which handles Iscor's medical aid fund.

Auditors who were called to check Ferromed's books discovered that millions of rands were unaccounted for.

His girlfriend and business partner, Cornelia Pistorius, was arrested at the same time and later released on R6 000 bail.

In a statement, the liaison section of the prison services said Karel Daniel Oosthuizen, an awaiting trial prisoner at

← ● From Page 1

Pretoria Central Prison, apparently committed suicide on Wednesday night by hanging himself with a belt from a cell bar.

The service said Oosthuizen was awaiting trial on several charges of fraud and that the incident was being investigated departmentally as well as by the SAP.

A spokesman for the police directorate said police were investigating an unnatural death.

(S3) B/day 23/12/88

Former Ferromed man found hanging in cell

DANIEL SIMON

PRETORIA Central Prison warders yesterday found the body of former Ferromed accountant, Karel Daniel Oosthuizen, 49, — who was awaiting trial in connection with R4.5m fraud charges, — hanging by a belt from a cell bar, the prison services said.

Oosthuizen was arrested on November 13 at a hotel in Hazyview, eastern Transvaal, when a Germiston guest spotted his luxury car outside the premises.

(S3) B/day 23/12/88

● To Page 2 →

Winnie says no presents or a special meal for Mandela today

By MANDLA TYALA
FOR one of the world's most famous prisoners there will be no Christmas presents today

And although Nelson Mandela's comfy new abode at the Victor Verster Prison farm includes a kitchen with opulent fittings, his family will not be cooking a special meal for him when they visit today

As the SA Prisons Service's sole "special category prisoner", Mandela could have had his wife and children stay in the house with him this weekend

Instead, they have elected to visit him for only a total of

four hours today and tomorrow

The family left Johannesburg yesterday to visit the 70-year-old ANC leader. They planned to shuttle between Cape Town and Paarl

In her first interview since Mandela was moved to the prison house, Mrs Winnie Mandela said the family refused to be duped by "this illusion of semi-freedom"

She said "Mr Mandela still has the status of a prisoner and we will continue to treat him as such. We will decline all privileges that are not extended to other political prisoners — men who are in jail for the same reason as Mr Mandela"

She describes the present situation of Mr Mandela's (it's never my husband — but

Mrs Mandela said her first visit to the house at Victor Verster earlier this month was the "most hurtful" of all visits

She said she was so disturbed that she could not bring herself to address journalists who were waiting outside the prison. She left the task to the family lawyer

"Mr Mandela has over the years never shown any emotions about his situation because it is a national situation. But that day I saw decades of solitude welling up on his face"

Facilities

She said he now lived in complete isolation. "When he was at Pollsmoor Prison he knew that his comrades were within reach"

"On the floor above or the room next door he knew there were men who shared his views. Now he is in his golden cell all by himself"

On the official position that his family could join Mandela at his present quarters, Mrs Mandela said the Government could not have expected her to "jail my family voluntarily"

The house is surrounded by prison officer's homes

The SA Prisons Service said no special arrangements would be made for Mandela over Christmas

WINNIE MANDELA

our leader, Comrade Mandela or Mr Mandela) as a "sarcastic version of imprisonment"

The family did not attach any particular significance to Christmas, but regarded it as a family day, she said

They had, over the years, always reserved for this period five visits of 40 minutes each from the annual quota. They normally took two visits — 80 minutes — on the 25th and three visits — two hours — on the 26th, and this year will be no different

Over the past four years the family has been allowed "contact" visits, which means they would sit in a prison lounge with warders, staying within hearing distance

5 Times
25/12/88 Shuttle 253

I'm dreaming of a free Christmas

The family that hasn't much to cheer about this festive season

THE father is serving a life sentence in Pollsmoor Prison. The mother has been banned for a total of 18 years in her lifetime and has spent 10 of those under house arrest.

One son is serving a long-term sentence on Robben Island and another has just been released after almost two years in detention without charge and is now restricted.

Other members of the family are in exile.

The Sisulus, of Soweto, are not quite the typical South African family. Nevertheless, they are an extreme example of what decades of activism against apartheid have done to families who have become used to enduring the enforced absence of their loved ones at Christmas.

But they are not the only politically committed family to suffer banishment, house arrest, detention without trial and exile from their homeland.

Restricted

Walter Sisulu, 75, former secretary-general of the ANC, was convicted along with Nelson Mandela and others in the Rivonia trial and was committed to Robben Island. He was moved recently with Mandela to Pollsmoor.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, 70, co-president of the United Democratic Front, is restricted to her house in Soweto. She has been an active campaigner against apartheid since the 1940s.

In addition to house arrest, she has been in and out of jail for her activities which date back to campaigning against the introduction of Bantu Education.

Her son, Zwelakhe, 38, distinguished journalist and trade unionist, has just been released from detention. Among stringent restrictions imposed on him he may not return to his job as editor of the weekly "alternative" newspaper, New Nation.

Award

The family has just been awarded the Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize for giving "hope to all in South Africa who oppose and suffer under this unjust system (of apartheid)".

For the Sisulus and thousands of other families in the townships there is little to be merry about today.

At a time when most

By MANDLA TYALA

blacks are getting down to the first "normal" Christmas for more than a decade, others have to contend with their enforced status as "social lepers". They have to stay at home in terms of their restriction orders.

For the past 10 years community organisations have called for a "black Christmas" each year, contending that there was nothing to celebrate while leaders and other activists languished in "apartheid jails".

The festivities that go with Christmas had to be forgone, and at one stage instructions went out for candles to be lit in township homes to honour those engaged in the political struggle.

Owing largely to the effects of the emergency and the banning of several pressure groups there have been no such calls this year, and most blacks are splashing out.

But the twilight people, those who are neither inside jail nor outside, have to stay at home and watch while the rest of the country revels.

Human rights groups say the position of the restricted is worse than that of the detainees.

According to a fact paper from the Human Rights Commission, by August this year an estimated 30 000 had been detained under the emergency regulations since June 12 1986.

Some of the detainees are breadwinners whose incarceration has left families destitute.

The National Detainees

UDF co-president and anti-apartheid campaigner Albertina Sisulu... facing another lonely Christmas



Zwelakhe Sisulu, his wife, Zodwa, and their children

Forum planned to brighten up this day, especially for teenage detainees, by bringing them Christmas parcels.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg chapter, the Detainees Aid Centre, says this had been the practice over the years. The parcels usually contain a variety of food, mainly confectionery.

"But response varies from one prison to another. The authorities sometimes do not allow the food in, and in that case we normally donate it to an old-age home or some charity."

By MARLENE BURGER

WHEN they awoke this morning, it was to the sound of clanging cell doors, not church bells.

And for more than 100 000 men, women and even some children of all population groups, Christmas in prison will be just another day.

Not for them the traditions of turkey and tinsel, presents and plum pudding, carols and crackers.

For the faceless felons, Christmas Present is a sharp reminder of the family festivity of Christmas Past.

Locked away from the society against which they have transgressed, it's a day to fantasise — about the freedom of Christmas Future.

The authorities don't like the festive season.

Brood

"Prisoners don't work over this period — and the devil finds work for idle hands" says a senior officer at a maximum security prison.

"It's a difficult time of year. Prisoners want to go home for Christmas, and they have time to brood about their situation."

"The frustration level is high — but the goodwill is there, too."

"Frankly, it's a relief to get back to the normal daily routine in January."

Few concessions are made to the season of peace and goodwill by the SA Prisons Department.

Prisoners are not allowed to receive or send gifts of any kind, although they may send 12 Christmas cards and receive an unlimited number, over and above their annual quota of post.

Visits — depending on the status of the prisoner — will take place between 9 am and 3 pm today, and church services are held at all institutions.

But there is no sign of festive fare.

Menu

Unless the recreation clubs which exist at most large prisons have made provision for a special meal, prisoners will receive their normal rations.

Contributions to club funds are made by the prisoners themselves, and are used throughout the year to hire TV sets and videos or buy recreational equipment.

Today, they may have purchased ingredients to be prepared in the prison kitchens, and menus will include such luxuries as roast mutton and trifle.

But for the rest, one of today's meals will consist — as it does every other day of the year — of five slices of brown bread, a dollop of white margarine, a spoonful of jam and a glass of cold drink.

The second meal will be a balanced hot meal, but all prisoners may supplement their diet over this period by spending R10 more than the

DOVE OF PEACE

usual monthly allowance sweets, biscuits, cold or tinned food.

Some cells will have decorated by the occupants — in the Western Cape, especially, competition is keen the inter-cell contest for best decorations.

The keyword is improvement, since access to mail is limited.

With a little imagination and a great deal of time, ever, cells are festooned with baubles fashioned from magazine pages and paper.

The annual Christmas cert is the highlight of year. Sketches, music items and comedy are on programme, and the event attended by prisoners staff alike.

Nativity scenes on may include the use of a commanding officer's half-braai disguised as a white sheets serve as tains.

In the Western Cape, inter-prison Coon Car held each year on Day and New Year's E. In the Eastern T...

thing of a sumas

By MARLENE BURGER

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But there is no sign of festive fare.

Menu

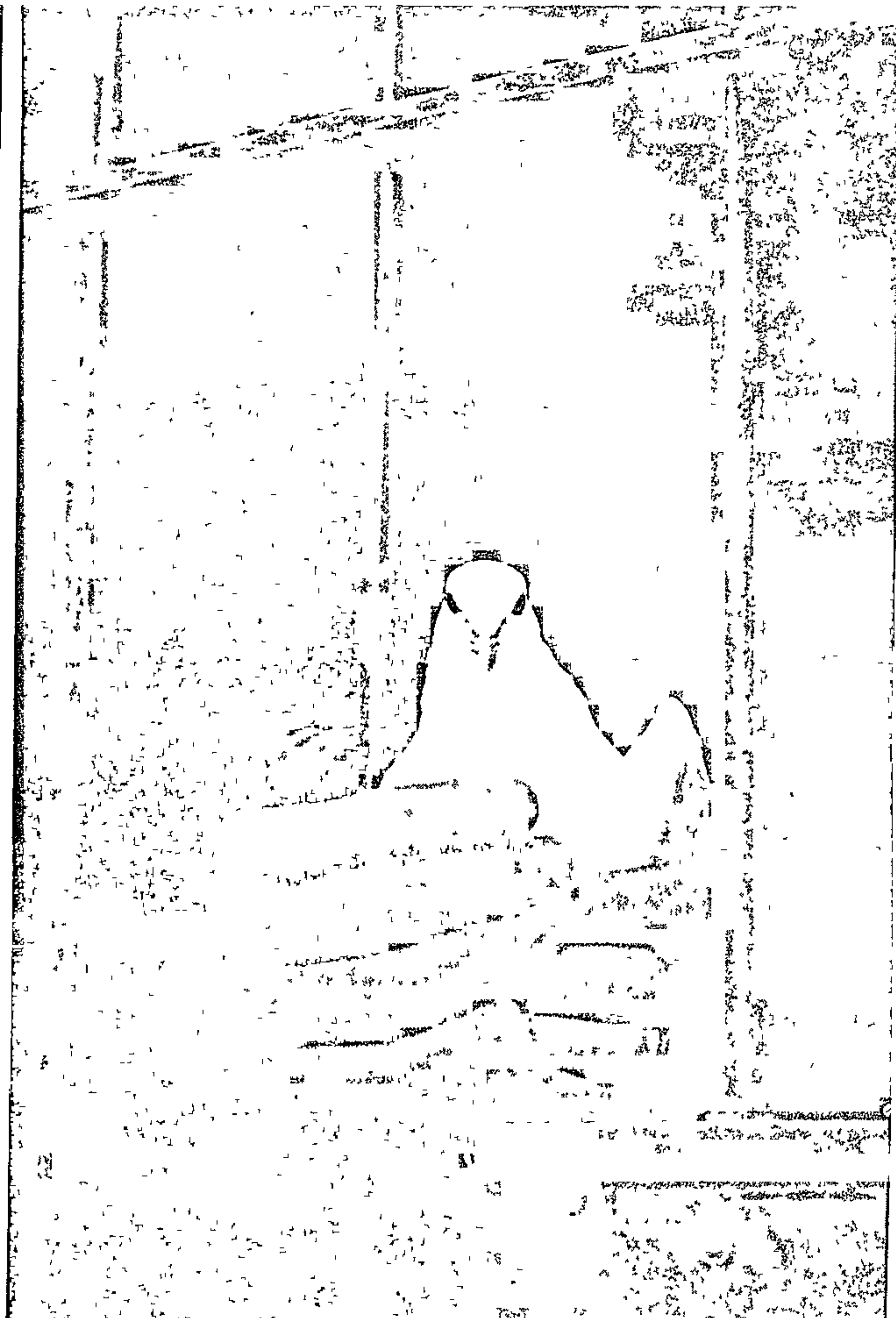
Unless the recreation clubs which exist at most large prisons have made provision for a special meal, prisoners will receive their normal rations.

Contributions to club funds are made by the prisoners themselves, and are used throughout the year to hire TV sets and videos or buy recreational equipment.

Today, they may have purchased ingredients to be prepared in the prison kitchens, and menus will include such luxuries as roast mutton and trifle.

But for the rest, one of today's meals will consist - as it does every other day of the year - of five slices of brown bread, a dollop of white margarine, a spoonful of jam and a glass of cold drink.

The second meal will be a balanced hot meal, but all prisoners may supplement their diet over this period by spending R10 more than the



DOVE OF PEACE but little goodwill behind bars

Pictures JAMES SCHILLER

usual monthly allowance on sweets, biscuits, cold drinks and tinned food.

Some cells will have been decorated by the occupants - in the Western Cape, especially, competition is keen in the inter cell contest for the best decorations.

The keyword is improvisation, since access to material is limited.

With a little imagination and a great deal of time, however, cells are festooned with baubles fashioned from soap, magazine pages and toilet paper.

The annual Christmas concert is the highlight of the year. Sketches, musical items and comedy are on the programme, and the event is attended by prisoners and staff alike.

Nativity scenes on stage may include the use of a commanding officer's half-drum braai disguised as a crib, while sheets serve as curtains.

In the Western Cape, an inter-prison Coon Carnival is held each year on Family Day and New Year's Day.

In the Eastern Transvaal,

tribal dancing competitions are on the programme, and it's a poignant experience to see strapping Swazi men, bearing shields made from cardboard and wearing raffia skirts over their drab prison shorts, perform the age-old rituals.

Choir

In the words of an attractive, middle-aged woman jailed for five years for fraud and spending her third Christmas in prison today: "This is the worst time of the year. We try to make the best of it, but really, all we want is for it to be over. It's much easier to cope with the everyday routine of prison life."

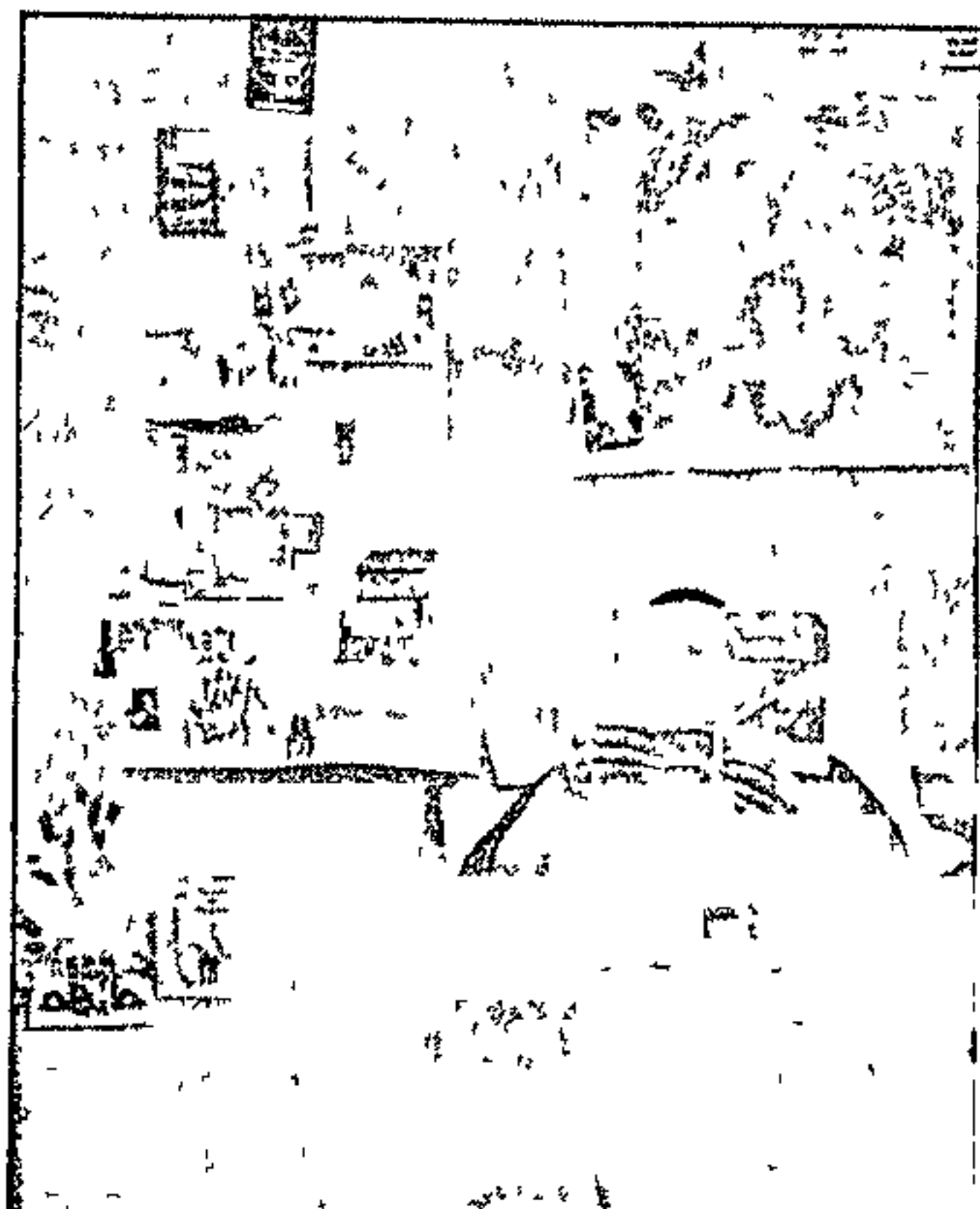
But as a choir of convicted rapists, murderers and robbers harmonising at the Victor Verster maximum security prison outside Paarl sang:

I don't know why Jesus loves me

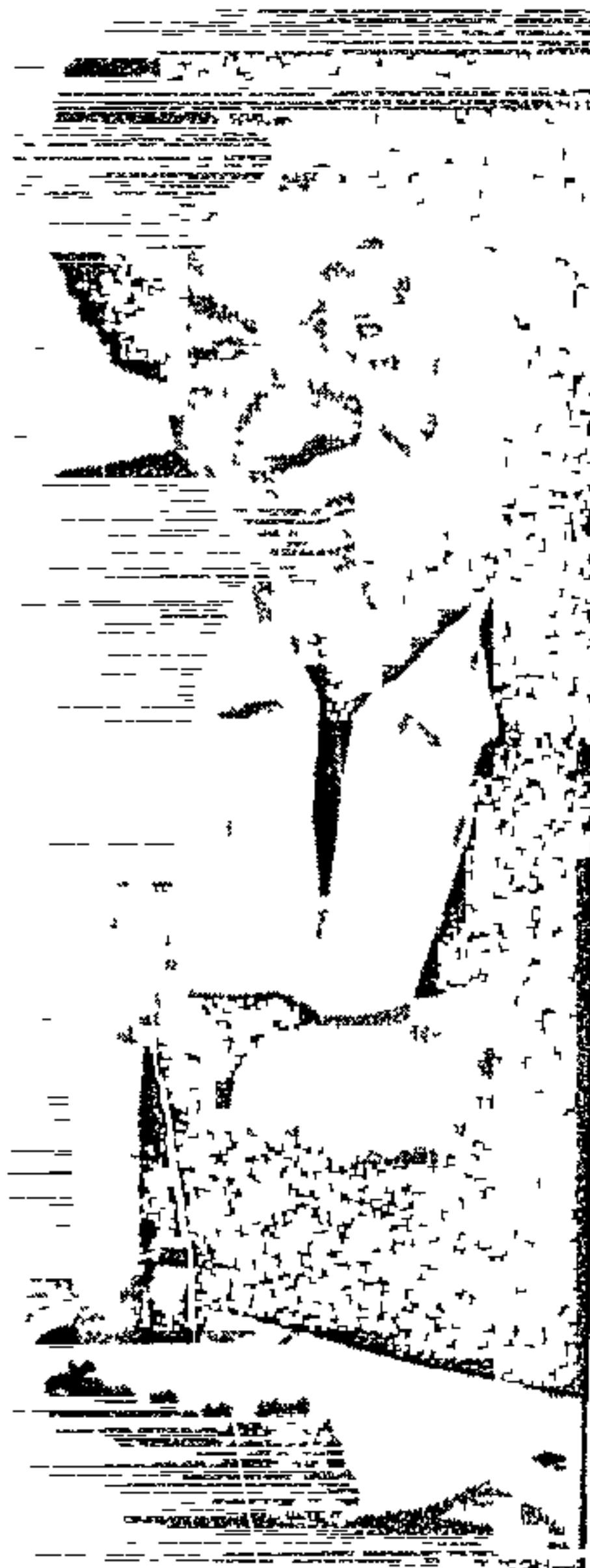
I don't know why Jesus cares

I don't know why Jesus sacrificed His life

Oh, but I'm glad He did



His precious Christmas cards displayed on the wall, this inmate has time to reflect on his crime



Zodwa, and their children

brighten up for bring-parcels the Jo-the De- this over usu- of food,

from The do not in that - it to some

It is also the forum's function to provide detainees with monthly pocket money and minor requirements like toiletry.

For families with detained breadwinners this Christmas will be even bleaker. The dependants receive monthly allowances from the South African Council of Churches and there normally is an "extra" at Christmas.

But it is understood that this Christmas that "bonus" will not be forthcoming because of the bombing of the SACC's Johannesburg headquarters this year.

6 escape 'through hole in cell wall'

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

253

Six awaiting-trial prisoners burrowed their way to freedom from their cell at the Witbank Prison on Christmas Day, Prison Services said.

Those who escaped are wanted mostly on charges such as murder, rape and armed robbery. Two are wanted on 15 charges ranging from murder to robbery and possession of arms and ammunition.

Prison Services has launched an investigation into the escape. No details of the escape have been given, except for a statement which said they forced "a hole through their cell wall".

The public has been urged to be on the lookout for the suspects but not to confront them.

All six were wearing civilian clothes as they had not been convicted. They are:

- Mr. Louis Ernest Ngomane (20) and Mr. Andries Siphso Moya (21), wanted on two counts of murder, five counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, six counts of possession of firearms and two counts of possessing ammunition. The two were also awaiting trial on a charge of escaping. Mr. Ngomane weighs 60 kg and Mr. Moya 61 kg.

- Mr. Fana Phakathi (19), who weighs 57 kg and is wanted for rape.

- Mr. Patrick Ziki Ntuli (28), wanted for a previous alleged escape. He weighs 61 kg and has a knife wound in his chest.

- Mr. Oupa Johannes Skousana (19), wanted for murder, rape, robbery, assault and housebreaking. He weighs 61 kg.

- Mr. Lucas Magakwe (27), wanted for rape, weighs 63 kg.

Anyone who spots the suspects or has any information is asked to contact the nearest police station.

By Montshiwa Moroke

Prison officials on Friday refused to accept Christmas goodies, from the Free the Children Alliance, for children detained under emergency regulations

Mrs Dawn Ingle, co-ordinator for the organisation, said the parcels were for delivery to the 159 detainees of 18 years of age and under who were believed to be in detention this Christmas

Individuals and representatives of member organisations had gathered at the St Anthony's United Church, Pageview, at 9 30 am to wrap the parcels for delivery to prisons where the children are being held

Mrs Ingle said the presents were taken to Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof), Modderbee Prison, Benoni and the Krugersdorp Police Station

Jails refuse to accept parcels for children

"We got to Diepkloof Prison where we were made to wait for a long time. We then saw a Major Swanepoel in the women's section, who said there was nobody of 18 years or under being held

"Later, we met a Colonel Steinberg in Section A, who also told us the same thing. We then left

"At Modderbee we were told the parcels would not be accepted in terms of the emergency regulations. They did not confirm or deny whether there were any emergency detainees being held there

"In Krugersdorp our

members were told at the gates that there were emergency detainees but when they went inside, they were told that emergency regulations prevented the officers from accepting the presents," said Mrs. Ingle.

"Christmas is a time for families to get together and especially for children to be shown love. This is our way of showing our love and concern for those who have been deprived of their family environment."

The parcels were later taken to children's homes

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said yesterday "Donations by organisations, individuals and churches will be accepted at the discretion of the head of the prison, on condition the donations are meant for all prisoners and may be divided among them"

Mandelas in Cape Town

THE family of jailed black leader Nelson Mandela arrived in Cape Town on Saturday carrying presents and a cake for a Christmas Day visit.

Mandela's wife, Winnie, their daughter Zinzi, and their three grandchildren planned an 80-minute visit on Sunday with Mandela at his suburban-style house on the grounds of the Victor Verster Prison.

Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, was moved to the house on December 7 after recuperating from recuperating from tuberculosis at a Cape Town hospital.

The family is allowed unlimited access to Mandela. However, Mrs Mandela has said the family will not accept any special privileges from the white-led government and will make only the standard prison visits of no more than 80 minutes.

Mrs Mandela did not speak to reporters when she arrived on Saturday at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport from Johannesburg. The family, carrying several presents and a cake, was greeted by anti-apartheid activist Allan Boesak. The family planned to attend a Sunday morning church service led by Boesak before visiting her husband.

"The fact that (Mandela) is spending his Christmas in prison is to me and our followers an added incentive to step up the campaign to release Mandela and all other political prisoners," Boesak said.

Mandela (70) has been imprisoned since 1962 and is serving a life sentence for sabotage and plotting to overthrow the Government.

The Government's decision to place Mandela in a prison staff house is seen as part of an effort to release the black leader in stages. The Government has said a sudden, unexpected release of Mandela could re-ignite black unrest that has been largely quieted under the 30-month-old state of emergency. The Government also is concerned about a backlash among right-wing whites who oppose Mandela's release.

In another development, two detainees were released on Saturday after being held more than three months without charge, the *Argus* newspaper in Cape Town reported.

The two are Salim Mowzer (25), a teacher and a member of the banned National Education Crisis Committee, and William Simmers (48), chairman of a Cape Town community group in a mixed-race town-

From December 29th, think sale, Summer half-price sale at Smart Centre.

	WERE	NOW
Mens suits	159,99	79,99
Mens double breasted suits	199,99	99,99
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Mens casual shirts	55,99	27,99
Mens knitted short sleeve shirts	49,99	24,99
Boys casual suits	85,99	42,99
Boys casual jackets	49,99	24,99
Boys jeans	49,99	24,99
Boys casual shirts	29,99	14,99
Ladies dresses	119,99	59,99
Ladies summer dresses	149,99	74,99
Ladies blouses	69,99	34,99
Ladies skirts	99,99	49,99
Ladies tops	45,99	22,99
Ladies summer skirts	59,99	29,99
Ladies cocktail dresses	129,99	64,99
Ladies soft suits	159,99	79,99
Girls dresses	49,99	24,99
Girls ensembles	77,99	38,99
Girls dress/jackets	45,99	22,99
Mens fashion shoes	109,99	54,99
Ladies fashion shoes	59,99	29,99
Ladies shoes	43,99	21,99

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PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. - PRISON

1989

JANUARY - DECEMBER -

DECEMBER

No written objection having been received by noon on 5 August 1987 the contents of Principal's Circular No 7/87 were definitively approved on behalf of Senate.

All recommendations in this Circular to which no written objection from any member of Senate has been received by the Registrar before noon on 2 September 1987 will be acted upon as definitively confirmed on behalf of Senate. Any such submission must state clearly that it is an objection.

Second prison cell hanging in 2 weeks

Star 3/1/89

253

Crime Reporter

An alleged child molester awaiting trial was found hanged in his Pretoria Central Prison cell on New Year's Day, the second prisoner apparently to kill himself there within two weeks.

The Prisons Service confirmed today that Mr Gert Wallace (41), was found early on Sunday hanged with his belt.

The Prisons Service

said he was to have appeared in court on January 31 on a charge of indecent assault.

On December 22, fraud accused Mr Karel Oosthuizen, who allegedly took R4,5 million from Iscor's medical aid scheme, was found hanged by his belt in his cell.

Awaiting-trial prisoners are not issued with prison uniforms but wear civilian clothing.

11 prisoners escape ²⁵³

ELEVEN long-term black prisoners escaped at 3am yesterday from the Groenpunt Prison, Vereeniging, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday *Sowetan 9/1/89*

He warned that the men are considered dangerous and should not be confronted by members of the public. If seen, the whereabouts of the men should be reported to the nearest police station.

All the men were wearing prison clothes when they escaped. The spokesman said no further details were available at present.

The police and prison authorities are investigating. The men were serving sentences for housebreaking and theft and for attempted robbery. — Sapa.

Kies Blignaut. French Riviera under way the times involved might be linked to other crimes

Release came 'after proper evaluation'

Star 10/1/89 Crime Reporter (253)

Serial rapist William van der Merwe — whose last victim shot him dead near Cape Town last week — went through a number of administrative processes before he was released in 1987 with five years of his 20-year sentence lopped off, the Prisons Service said yesterday

"All releases are considered individually and with great circumspection, taking into account the reports and recommendations of the various existing release advisory bodies," the department said

These bodies included the Institutional Committee, the Release Board and, where applicable, the Release Advisory Board, which is chaired by a judge of the Supreme Court

A storm has erupted over the release of Van der Merwe, who last week raped and killed a

woman and raped another

The Prisons Service statement said "These boards take into account a variety of reports, *inter alia* those of psychologists and social workers in order to evaluate the level of improvement and crime prognosis of a prisoner."

The statement also said the Prisons Act and the regulations stipulated that a prisoner could have parole and remission of sentence combined

"Instead of releasing a prisoner who qualifies for remission unconditionally, his remission period is converted into parole and consequently various conditions are set which must be met during this period"

Factors including the nature of the crime, previous record, length of sentence, age and health were taken into account when parole was considered

Policy on release of prisoners is reviewed

Crime Reporter

The Prisons Service re-evaluated its policy on the release of prisoners because "no policy is static", the department said in a statement yesterday

The statement was issued in response to a question by The Star on whether release policy was being reviewed after the

Van der Merwe rapist affair last week

The full Prisons Service statement reads as follows

"No policy is static and therefore the release policy is also re-evaluated

"In this regard you (The Star) are referred to the Advisory Release Board This board, under

the chairmanship of a Supreme Court judge, with experts from the social sciences, police and prisons personnel serving on it, advises the Minister of Justice on release policy guidelines

"Changing circumstances and experience are therefore factors which come into play from time to time"

Amnesty report shows the horror

AMNESTY International recently released a report on deaths in detention in Turkey showing that torture of detainees remained widespread in that country. In 1987 alone, the human rights body received 17 such cases.

South Africa's record of deaths in police custody exceeds 60 with Steve Biko being the most well-known case.

Some of the reasons given by South African authorities on deaths in custody include death by hanging, fits, injured in a scuffle and slipping on a piece of soap.

Torture

Reasons given in Turkey range from illness, hunger-strikes and suicide or clashes with the security forces. Steve Biko once wrote "When I turn on my radio, when I hear that someone in the Pondoland forest was beaten and tortured, I say that we have been lied to. Hitler is not dead, when I turn on my radio, when I hear that someone in jail slipped off a piece of soap, fell and died I say that we have been lied to. Hitler is not dead, he is likely to be found in Pretoria."

The Amnesty report said allegations of torture in Turkey have continued since the transfer of power from military to civilian government in 1983. Most relate to ill-treatment of detainees during initial interrogation.

In February 1988 Turkey ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture, in August it ratified the UN Convention Against Torture.

WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD

FOCUS

By MOKGADI PELA

Theory and practice differed because in the first 10 months of 1988, Amnesty received eight reports that people had allegedly died as a result of torture.

Corpse

One of the most recent cases, the Amnesty report stated, was that of Dervis Savgat. On August 25 last year he was detained with his nephew. Following his interrogation for eight days by a special police unit from Mardin his corpse was handed to his family.

Autopsies carried out by Derik and Viransehir prosecutors' offices produced contradictory findings. The office in Derik concluded on September 2 that Savgat

had died from destruction of the brain tissue due to a bullet wound.

The office in Viransehir certified that there were fractures of jaw and neck, bruised areas on arms, legs, chest and back, fractures of left and right legs but no signs of a bullet.

Amnesty has also investigated the case of Mustafa Gulmez (25) who was suspected of being a member of the outlawed Turkish Communist Party. The Amnesty report says Gulmez was detained by the Istanbul Political Police while doing his military service. He was found dead in his cell on June 26. The official explanation was that he had committed suicide by hanging himself with a bedsheet, an article not usually provided in detention centres.

Allegations that prisoners had died as a result of torture increased dramatically following Turkey's coup in September 1980. In an attempt to obtain detailed information Amnesty submitted 110 cases to the Turkish authorities between September 1981 and October 1984, receiving answers on 82 of them.

On June 10 last year Amnesty submitted a list of 229 names to the Turkish authorities, seeking information on the cause of death of these prisoners, who had



STEVE BIKO

died in custody between September 1980 and March 1988.

On September 28 the Turkish authorities sent a reply on 55 of the 229 cases. They stated that legal action had been initiated in 24 cases, of these five had resulted in conviction of members of the security forces and eight in acquittals.

In six cases trial proceedings were still in progress while five were being investigated.

This latest report by Amnesty brings the spine-chilling memories reflected in the movie "Midnight Express", which also clearly highlights the heartless-

ness of Turkish authorities in the treatment of their fellow men.

In South Africa, detention without trial is far from over.

The case of journalist Makompo Kutumela is another case in point. He died within 24 hours of his arrest by the Lebowa Bantustan authorities in 1986.

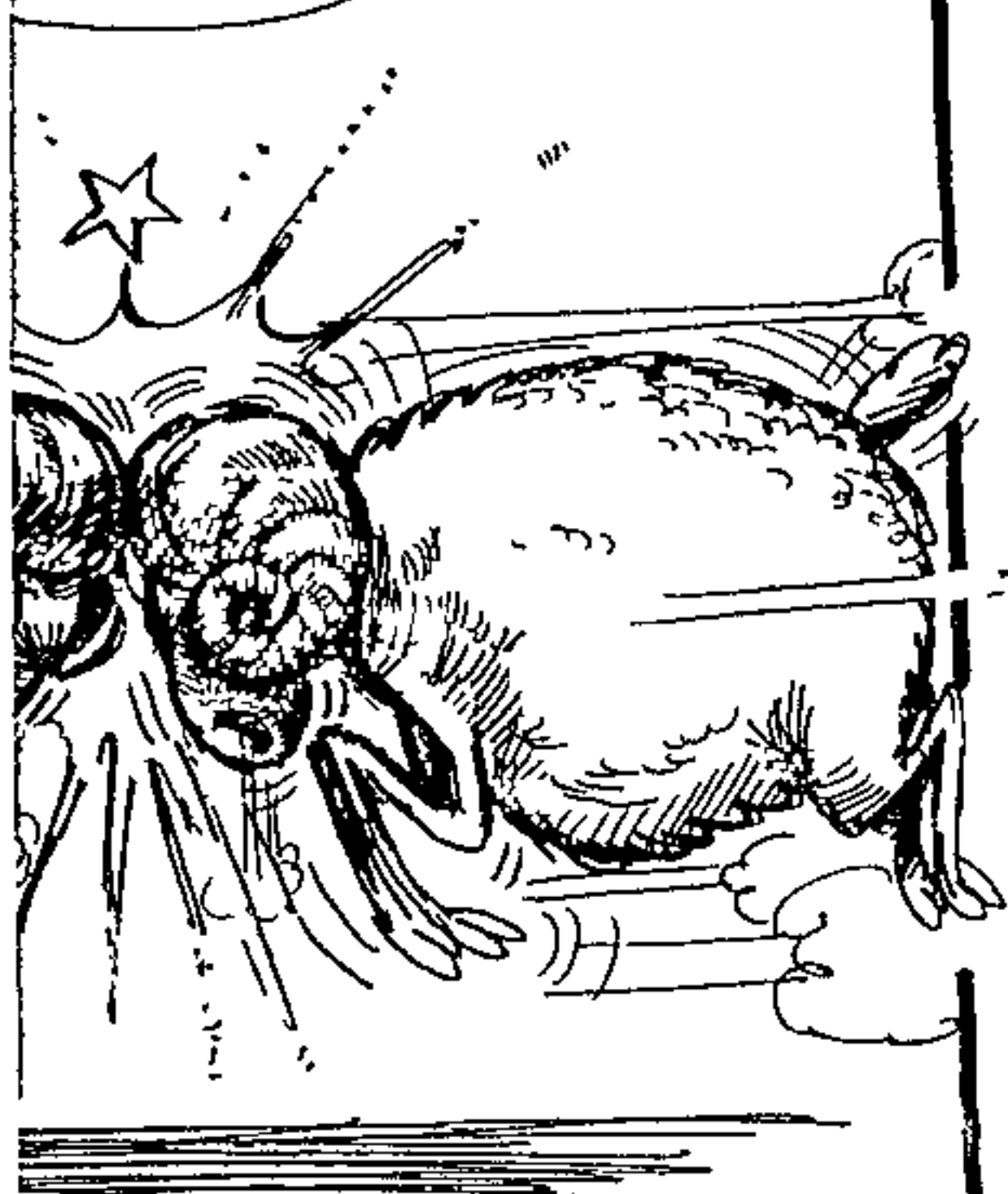
Brian Sokutu, an Eastern Cape Herald reporter, was detained in 1986 and is still languishing in jail, despite Mr P W Botha's much publicised reform programme.

Human rights are held in high esteem throughout the world.

The next Human Rights conference may be held in the Soviet Union if that country improves its human rights record a demand from the United States and Britain. The conference is to be held in 1991.

According to Amnesty there are 90 prisoners of conscience being held in Soviet jails. Most of them are those who tried to leave the country without permission, or those who refused to do military service.

HOPE THIS ISN'T THE SORT OF MINDS WE'LL HAVE IN SOUTH AFRICA...



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mithaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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'We have been lied to: Hitler is not dead — Steve Biko

CME files 19/1/89 (753)

Mandela visit 'nothing out of ordinary', say lawyers

Staff Reporter

LEADING anti-apartheid lawyers yesterday described the six-hour Christmas visit of four convicted ANC members to Mr Nelson Mandela as "nothing out of the ordinary".

The Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Mr Dullah Omar, disclosed yesterday that Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Andrew Mhlangeni and Mr Raymond Mhlaba had been taken by ambulance to Mr Mandela's home in the Victor Verster Prison grounds on December 23.

"One would prefer the visit to have taken place outside of prison. We must not forget that the four men are still living in cells in very difficult conditions," he said.

"There is no reason why they should not be given the same privileges as Mr Mandela."

Mr Mandela, who was transferred to his new prison home early in December last year from the Constantiaberg clinic where he received treatment for tuberculosis, had received occasional visits from former colleagues while at Pollsmoor, he said.

Mr Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, confirmed that Mr Mandela had seen colleagues occasionally while at Pollsmoor.

Mrs Winnie Mandela had paid two 80-minute visits to her husband at Victor Verster, he added.

Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman Mr Tiaan van der Merwe last night welcomed the visit "if it was at Mr Mandela's request".

"However, what Mr Mandela needs is his freedom and it should be granted without delay," he said.

Visit to Nelson

Sowetan 19/11/89
NELSON Mandela, South Africa's longest-serving political prisoner, "entertained" some of his fellow Rivonia trialists at his prison home in Paarl before Christmas. Mr Dullah Omar, the Western Cape President of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said four of Mr Mandela's co-prisoners were taken to Victor Verster Prison in the back of an ambulance on December 23.

They are Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mhlangeni and Raymond Mhlaba who are all being held at Pollsmoor Prison. The other two Rivonia trialists still in prison, Wilton Mkwayi and Elias Motsoaledi, who are being held on Robben Island, were not taken. Mr Omar said he understood that the four prisoners were not told

• To Page 2

Nelson has Rivonia visitors

• From page 1
Sowetan 19/11/89
beforehand of their visit to Mandela

"They were taken early in the morning and spent about six hours with him," he said.

"All of them — except Sisulu — had not seen Nelson since 1986 and they were very excited at being able to spend time with him

"Mr Sisulu visited Mr Mandela at Constantia-berg Clinic before he was transferred to Victor Verster early in December"

The Rivonia trialists — Mandela, Sisulu, Kathrada, Motsoaledi, Mhlaba, Mhlangeni, Mr Govan Mbeki and Mr Dennis Goldberg were sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964

RIVONIA FOUR VISIT MANDELA

253

CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela entertained Rivonia trial colleagues at his prison home in Paarl just before Christmas

Dullah Omar, Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said four of Mandela's co-prisoners were taken to Victor Verster prison in the back of an ambulance on December 23.

The Prisons Service refused to confirm or deny the visit.

He added Mandela's visitors were Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mhlangeni and Raymond Mhlaba, who are in Pollsmoor Prison.

The other two Rivonia trialists still in prison, Wilton Mkwayi and Elias Motsoaledi, are on Robben Island.

Omar said he understood that the four prisoners were not told before-

hand of their visit.

"They were taken early in the morning and spent about six hours with him," he said.

"All of them — except Sisulu — had not seen Nelson since 1986 and they were very excited at being able to spend time with him. Sisulu visited Mandela at Constantiaberg clinic before he was transferred to Victor Verster early in December."

Mandela was moved to a prison house in the grounds of Victor Verster prison after receiving treatment for tuberculosis at the luxury Constantiaberg Clinic in Plumstead.

His wife, Winnie, said after her last visit to the prison house her husband was being held "practically in solitary confinement". — Sapa.

B/Dary 19/11/87

Footsore hacks chase ox wagon prize

JOURNALISTS who had to put up with long walks, half-cooked meals and blisters, while

The winner will be judged on imaginative reporting, completeness and for capturing

Diepkloof ^{Sowetan} 26/11/89 253 Detainees refuse meals

SOWETAN
Reporter

THE Prisons Service has confirmed that 20 detainees at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison are refusing meals

The *Sowetan* earlier learnt — from statements apparently issued by the hunger strikers — that they were refusing food as an act of protest at their prolonged detention

In response to inquiries, the Prisons Service said "It does happen from time to time that prisoners go on so-called hunger strikes. The Prisons Service deals responsibly with such situations by ensuring that food is still served at each mealtime. All directives with regard to the Tokyo Declaration are complied with"

Attorney Ms Priscilla Jana confirmed yesterday that she had received a message from the father of a client who was detained at Diepkloof. The client, Mr Dan Montsitsi of Soweto, was visited by his father this week. It appears he is among those on hunger strike

Mrs Jana said she would apply for an urgent visit to her Diepkloof clients

A statement in the name of the protesters reads: "Our present protest action stems from our deep conviction that the regime intends to keep us here indefinitely. We are effectively sentenced to long prison terms without meaningful recourse to the courts to prove our innocence."

The document describes Diepkloof detainees as coming from all walks of life. It notes particularly the presence of school pupils and the fact that some have lost two years' study

Several Diepkloof detainees have been there since early in the first national state of emergency declared in June 1986.

In its response to inquiries, the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said. "You are referred to Regulation 3 (7) (B) of the Security Emergency Regulations and Regulation 3 (1) (G) of the Media Emergency Regulations." These regulate what may be published about detainees

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20 Diepkloof detainees are refusing to take their meals

Star 26/11/89

253

By Jo-Anne Collinge

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In response to inquiries the Prisons Service said. "It does happen from time to time that prisoners go on so-called hunger strikes. The Prisons Service deals responsibly

with such situations by warning prisoners of the health dangers of hunger strikes and ensuring that food is still served at each mealtime. All directives with regard to the Tokyo Declaration are complied with."

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Inquest court is told that detainee 'died needlessly'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

It was "as plain as a pikestaff" that detainee Mr Simon Marule, held in Modderbee Prison, had died needlessly, Boksburg inquest magistrate Mr M van Wyk heard yesterday.

The submission was made by counsel for the Marule family, Mr Eric Dane, who argued that anybody who hastened a death was criminally liable and any of four people, including three doctors, could have accelerated the death of Mr Marule.

Mr Marule (20) was detained in June 1986 and died in December 1986 while still detained at Modderbee Prison. He had died of a rare kidney disease.

COMPLAINTS

Medical evidence was that the disease could have been detected if urine and blood pressure tests had been done. He could then have been timeously treated and his death prevented.

Fellow detainees alleged they complained that Mr Marule had symptoms of sleepiness, headaches, stomach pains, difficult breathing and swelling.

Mr Dane submitted that the blood pressure and urine tests were the responsibility of the district surgeon, not the job of the medical assistant employed by the prison.

He said it was not clear whether Dr M W M Fletcher or Dr S B Dyson had done the examination. He said that Dr Dyson had attempted to place responsibility for the tests on the Department of Prisons because he was aware such tests were fundamental and he was aware he had not done them.

The prison medical assistant, Lieutenant Lukas van der Westhuizen, had, according to evidence from former detainees, ignored their requests that Mr Marule see a doctor.

The persuasiveness of the detainees' evidence lay in the fact that the symptoms they outlined were exactly those caused by the rare kidney disease Mr Marule had, said Mr Dane.

Mr R Strydom, for the Minister of Justice, submitted that Lieutenant van der Westhuizen's overall care of detainees was good under difficult circumstances.

Mr L Wepener, for the Minister of Health, submitted that the failure to conduct urine tests might be an omission, but it could not be causally linked to the death of Mr Marule. It was only probable, not certain, that the disease could have been detected by tests in July.

The finding will be given on March 3.

Community service
option in force soon

APC Times 28/1/89

253

LEGISLATION passed two years ago providing for courts to impose community service sentences as an alternative form of punishment will come into operation on February 1, according to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

In a statement, he said a departmental task group on the overcrowding of prisons had looked at community service as a possible alternative — particularly to short-term imprisonment.

It concluded that, due to the country's large prison population in comparison to other countries, there was a need in South Africa for alternative options to punishment

In terms of the enacted legislation, community service would be performed under the supervision or control of a person, organisation or institution which would, in the opinion of the court, promote the interests of the community.

Provision was also made for state liability for damages arising from the performance of community service

To assist the courts with the imposition of sentences and to establish a broad infrastructure for community service, co-ordinators have been appointed at all magistrates' offices to organise, develop and manage all matters in connection with community service, said Mr Coetsee

Reporter sticks to story as Minister downplays remark on freedom talks

Govt 'seekings peaceful way to free Mandela'

Gold price drops below \$400 barrier

LONDON — The gold price dropped under \$400 an ounce at the regular afternoon setting in London's bullion market yesterday for the first time since October.

Dealers said gold shipped after oil prices moved lower following talks between officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and several Third World exporters, which do not belong to Opec.

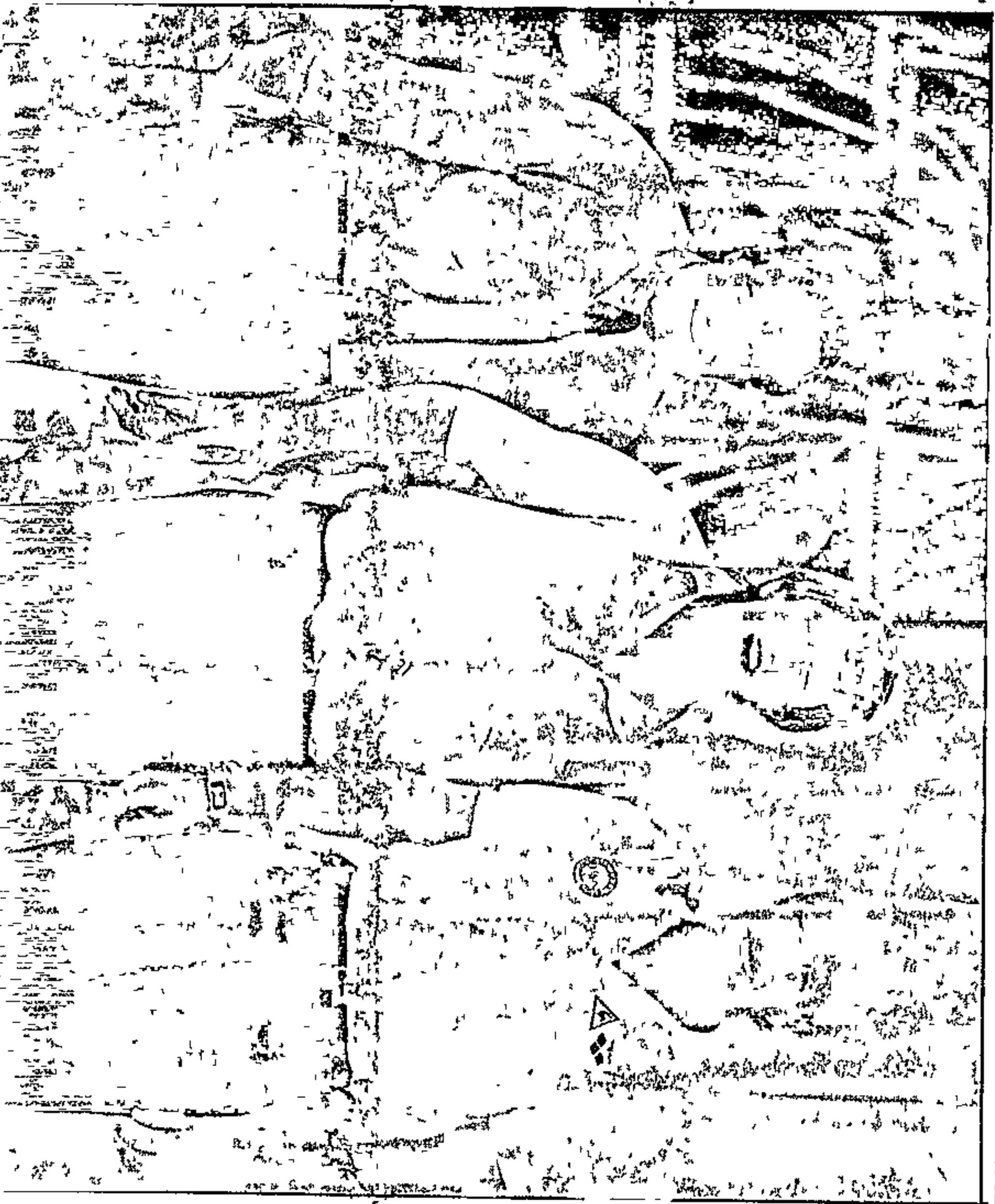
Spot oil traders had hoped they might agree on a new joint measure to restrict oil supply. But when they did not, crude oil quotes fell and already-weak interest in gold — a favoured investor hedge against oil-led inflation — diminished further.

Gold was set at \$399.75 an ounce for the London afternoon, down more than five dollars from Thursday night.

It fell at the late London fix to between \$38.00 and \$39.50 and was bid in Zurich at \$39.75, off \$7.00 from Thursday.

The price was last below \$400 at the London afternoon fix on October 5, again when oil prices were low.

Gold has hovered between \$400 and \$500 dollars an ounce for more than two years. Its all-time high was



SATURDAY STAR REPORTER,
REUTER and Sapa

CAPE TOWN — The Government is talking to jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela about ways to effect his release without triggering bloody riots.

This was said yesterday by Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, in an interview with the news agency, Reuter.

Later, however, the Minister claimed that the report had overstated what he had said.

He told Sapa when approached for comment on his remarks "I don't want to go so far as to say that we are discussing conditions for his release or ways of effecting his release without bloodshed — definitely not."

He added that Reuter correspondent Brendan Boyle, who wrote the report, must have "added two and one and got four."

Dr van der Merwe went on to tell Sapa that when he had been asked by the Reuters staffer whether the Government was talking to Mandela he said "yes."

"Then the question of the release of Mandela was raised and I said he could not be released if this would lead to bloodshed."

"I think the adding there is a little bit unjust. I didn't say that (what was contained in the Reuter story) exactly. I would have to check my tape."

SR 28/1/89

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Reuter and Sapa

Minister downplays talks with Mandela

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● FROM PAGE 1.

tempted to get comment from the Minister, but he was not available

Reuter reported Dr van der Merwe as saying, however, that he could not promise that Mr Mandela would be freed this year

It then quoted him as saying "If we just released him today it would undoubtedly have the result that people would get killed. We have to create a situation where that will not be the result. We are talking to him about it

"The situation that could lead to Mr Mandela's release is being discussed with him and it is being discussed in Government circles"

According to Reuter, the Minister declined to say why he believed Mr Mandela's release would cause riots and deaths "I am not saying that Mr Mandela is going to kill people or that he is going to order people to kill people, but that is going to be the result"

Dr van der Merwe said in the interview that Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee, who is known to get on well with Mr Mandela, was seeking his co-operation to avoid bloodshed after his release

Mr Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said it was absurd to suggest his client's release would cause deaths and said he was not aware of discussions with the Government

"I think they are just looking for excuses yet again not to release Mandela. There would be a great outpouring of joy at his release after serving two or three life sentences, but I cannot imagine why even one person would die," Mr Ayob said

Mr Mandela was moved last month to a luxurious bungalow on a country prison farm after treatment in two hospitals for tuberculosis.

The move triggered speculation that he would be released in phases, first being given greater access to friends and black political leaders and possibly also to the press

Mr Mandela, who was first arrested in 1962, had spent 20 years in Robben Island prison in Cape Town's Table Bay and six years in the city's modern Pollsmoor Prison

"Mr Mandela is not in jail any more. He is in detention," Dr Van Der Merwe said "He is not on Robben Island any more and he is not in Pollsmoor, so there has been some progress"

Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, has said he is more isolated and lonely in the comfortable prison house than he had ever been in jail.

He has been allowed to meet fellow activists still jailed in Pollsmoor Prison and to receive family visits, but spends most of his days alone

● Reacting to the Reuter report, PFP law and order spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman said "We have always favoured direct talks with Mandela. In fact, it would have been favourable if the State President had done so himself. It is my conviction Nelson Mandela himself would do nothing to trigger the 'bloody riots' the Minister mentions"

Head of the PFP, Dr Zach de Beer reiterated that his party had "for years felt Nelson Mandela should be released in conditions which enable him to play a proper political role in developing this country's future"

He added "The Minister's mention of bloody riots seems to me to be merely lightweight political propaganda"

P.T.O.

remark on freedom talks

peaceful andela

Star 28/1/89 253

SATURDAY STAR REPORTER, REUTER and Sapa

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Dr van der Merwe went on to tell Sapa that when he had been asked by the Reuters staffer whether the Government was talking to Mandela he said "yes"

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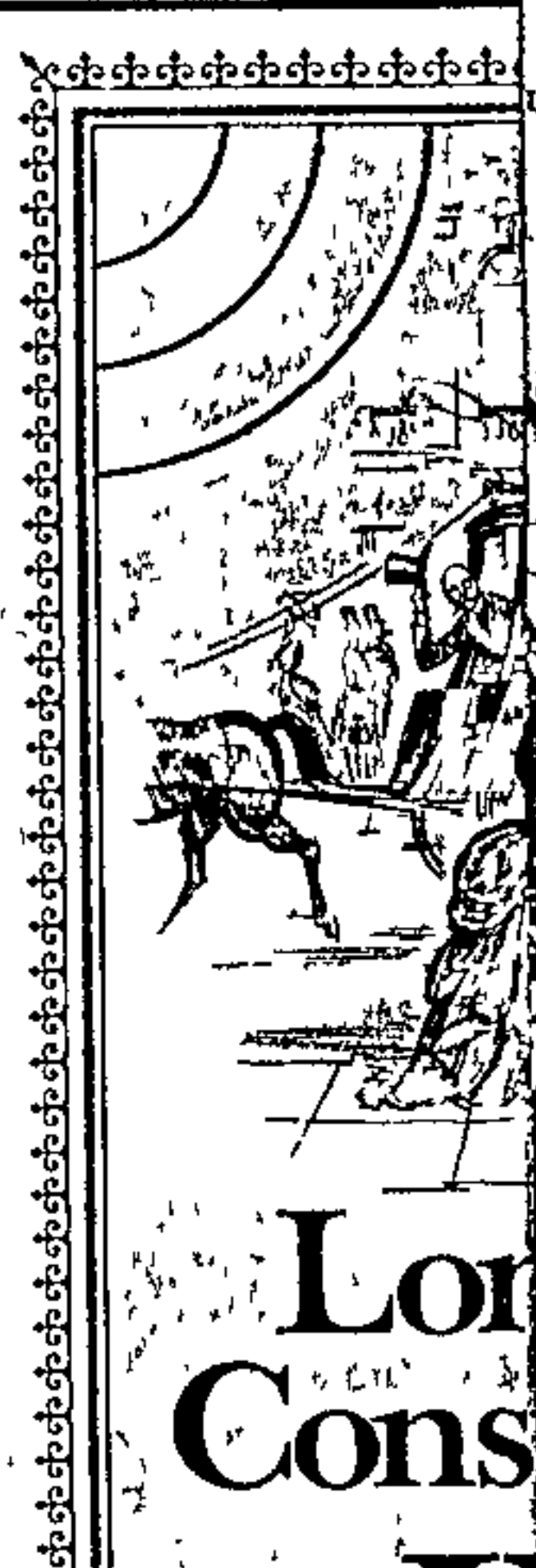
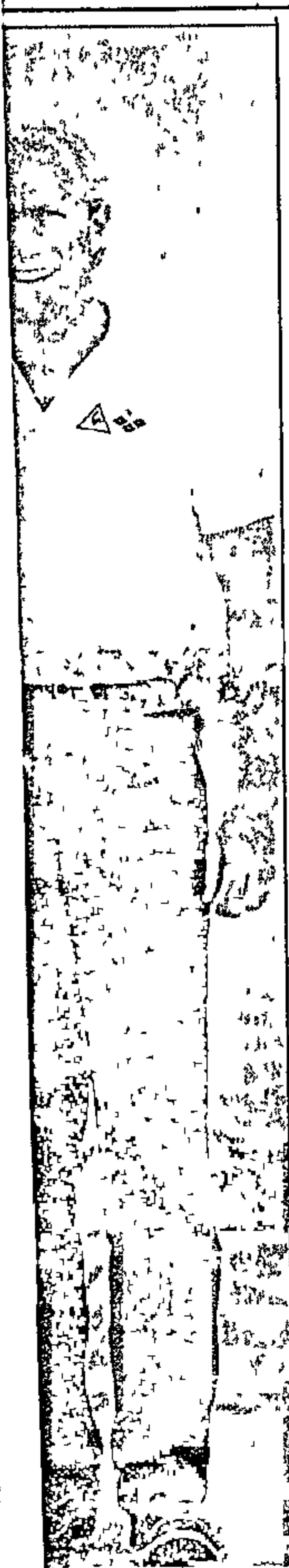
"I think the adding there is a little bit unjust. I didn't say that (what was contained in the Reuter story) exactly. I would have to check my tape, but I don't think what I said was that"

Dr van der Merwe said the Government was talking to Mandela, but he was not aware of the exact contents of the talks. What he was quoted as saying was therefore "too explicit a statement"

"Any indication of the content of what we are talking to him about is not permissible"

Saturday Star approached Reuter's correspondent for clarification. Boyle said "I think the Minister is wishing he hadn't (said the things he did). I have the full interview on tape. We are satisfied our report is correct"

Then Saturday Star at ● TO PAGE 2.



packaging retirement

HE insurance giant, plain, is moving into

Five Freedoms Forum publicity secretary, Ms Gael Neke said "It is ironic the Government is consulting their famous prisoner about his own release. Government increasingly has to deal with problems of their own making. The assumption that Mr Mandela's release would trigger bloody riots shows a lack of knowledge of the working of the democratic movement."

Conservative Party MP, Mr Clive Derby Lewis said "We've known for a long time the Nationalist Party has been talking to Mandela. He has even visited cabinet members' homes. Should they be so stupid to release Mandela it will be another nail — along with all the corruption — in the Nationalist Party coffin."

Independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck said "We've had bloody riots since 1960. Leaders like Mandela being locked up is the cause of this violence."

President of the South African Rugby Board Dr Dame Craven said "I think it's a good thing." He refused to comment on the possibility of Mandela's release leading to riots.

AWB press liaison officer Mr C.P. Beyers said "Releasing the leader of a terrorist organisation is a stab in the back for the security forces. There will be a terrific backlash from all persons to the right of the Government if Mandela is released."

Detainees Refuse Food

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SOWETAN, Tuesday, January 31, 1989

Page 5

THE plight of state of emergency detainees has surfaced again with those at the Johannesburg Prison embarking on a hunger strike in support of their demand to be released.

By THEMBA MOLEFE

The presence there of the original reason for their incarceration quite possibly forgotten by now.

The detainees began refusing food — in groups of 20 at a time — last week.

The Black Sash said the hunger strike was a desperate attempt by the detainees to draw attention to their plight.

“Many of them have been behind bars since June 1986 with their

charged and tried in open court without delay”

The Department of Prisons, which confirmed the Johannesburg Prison, said “It does happen from time to time that prisoners refuse to take their meals

However, in most cases they have foodstuffs acquired from the prison tuck shop in their possession.

“The ITSA Prisons Services deals responsibly with such situations

each mealtime”

The Black Sash said this was “an iniquitous form of political internment injurious to the health and well-being and incompatible with Western legal principles

“If these people have infringed many of the thousands of laws and regulations which govern our lives, they must be

infringed many of the thousands of laws and regulations which govern our lives, they must be

PIETERSBURG — Two alleged members of the ANC made a daring escape from the Venda Central Prison at 2pm on Saturday, the Commissioner of the Venda Prison Services confirmed yesterday

They are Wellington Mabaso, 23, of Kwamashu of Durban and James Sekgale of Rustenburg. A third man, Peter Ravhambelani, was rearrested the same day

Mabaso and Sekgale were captured last March after being injured in a skirmish with

Alleged ANC men escape before trial

8/10/11/14/07
the joint forces of the SA and Venda Defence forces at Nuanetsi. They were charged with murder, terrorism, and possession of arms among other related charges

They were to have appeared yesterday in the Venda Supreme Court

Ravhambelani and five other men — two

of them also alleged to be ANC members — are facing charges of terrorism. He is charged with assisting and harbouring guerrillas

The prison statement said a "high level investigation is in process regarding the circumstances of the escape" — Sapa

...one, by police on Mon-
day — Sapa

Case File 112/89
Prisoners escape

PIETERSBURG — Two
alleged members of the
ANC, Mr Wellington Ma-
baso and Mr James Sek-
gale, escaped from the
Venda Central Prison on
Saturday, a prison
spokesman said — Sapa

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Cry of desperation from detainees

With emergency detainees now approaching 1 000 days in detention, the political nature of this practice is now clearer than ever, and the denial of a basic freedom by the authorities has taken on the character of permanent internment.

As the 1 000-day mark draws near, a cry of desperation has emerged in the form of the following statement by more than 100 detainees in Johannesburg Prison. The HRC believes it should be heard by all. We devote this issue of our column to what they say.

"We, the detainees at Johannesburg Prison, have decided to embark on a hunger strike on individual voluntary basis to protest our unjustified prolonged detention without trial and to demand our immediate unconditional release from detention. Many of us have spent more than 24 months in detention and every time we are redetained we are supplied with 'new reasons', fabricated and spurned out of the heads of our captors.

Painful experience

"Our protest action stems from our painful experience and deep conviction that the regime intends to keep us here indefinitely. We are effectively sentenced to long prison terms without meaningful recourse to courts of law to prove our innocence. We also believe that our continued detention stems from the regime's malicious intentions to use us as scapegoats for their failure to address fundamental issues of the land and national grievances of our people. Our detention cannot stop the struggle for freedom.

"We have tried everything in our power to persuade the regime to release us. We have sent memoranda, petitions and representations to both



Emergency detainees are now approaching 1 000 days in detention.

the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, and to the State President, P W Botha, exhorting them to address themselves to our situation, but to no avail. Some detainees sought several court interdicts as a last resort to secure their release.

"The regime showed not the slightest concern, but instead proceeded to tighten up every knot and closed up whatever existing legal channel there was to secure our release. To add insult to injury, all campaigns and calls for the release of detainees were also declared illegal. All these inhuman measures have convinced us that the regime will not move on detentions.

"We shall go on with our hunger strike for as long as it takes to secure our release, whatever the consequences.

"We see our action as the result of conscious, deliberate and voluntary personal choice. We hope it shall also reflect, to both the national and the international community, varying cases of painful experiences, stress, hardship and torture borne by detainees at their various points of detention.

"Some of us may never recuperate from the effects of this long unjustified detention. Our action should also disprove the regime's propaganda and distorted picture about detainees in South

African prisons.

"We are detainees from all walks of life: workers, students, youth, teachers, trade unionists, Christians, parents, etc. Among us there are breadwinners and children under age. We also have students whose future is deliberately wasted here. A few of us in detention do not even belong to anti-apartheid organisations and have never opposed apartheid in a self-conscious way.

Peace-loving

"However, most of us are peace-loving democrats, respectable members of our democratic organisations, who throughout our opposition to unjust laws practised consistently our peaceful methods of opposition and protest to apartheid.

"We are strongly committed to a democratic future of our country. We are fully aware of the risks and dangers involved in our action and the divisive tactics the regime might use to break our action, but we are determined to go on until everyone is released. We also demand the release of all other detainees held under the state of emergency in SA prisons. Nothing save our total release shall dissuade us from our course of action."

Prison service questions authenticity

75 detainees said to be on hunger strike

By Janet Heard

The number of detainees said to be on hunger strike rose to 75 at the end of last week with the news that two detainees at Witbank prison were refusing meals

The South African Prisons Service confirmed two long-term detainees, South African Youth Congress general secretary Mr Rapu Molekane and Mr Charles Mangani, were on hunger strike at Witbank prison

Last Tuesday, 53 detainees were said to have joined 20 hunger strikers at Johannesburg's Diepkloof prison. The 20 went on strike 12 days ago

Parents of the original 20 Diepkloof detainees say their children are getting weaker. The parents, who did not wish to be named, said many had been in detention for more than two years

According to a statement released on behalf of parents, detainees say they have received no medical attention, except weight checks and urine tests

The statement said the 20 detainees had since been transferred to a remote area of the prison, isolated from other detainees

The Prisons Service said "The authenticity of the alleged statements by detainees is seriously questioned as it seems to be a typical example of a propaganda attempt orchestrated from outside prison to discredit the SA Prisons Service and/or the Government

"The allegation that detainees on hunger strike at Johannesburg Prison were transferred to a section in prison without hot water and also that

they have not received any medical attention and that prison service personnel allegedly threatened them with transfer to prisons with a CP stronghold, are rejected," the service said

"The physical and mental well-being of every individual prisoner or detainee incarcerated in SA prisons is the responsibility and of the utmost importance to the SA Prisons Service

"Medical practitioners, employed by the respective provincial authorities, provide services to detainees or prisoners either in a full or part-time capacity

"All detainees are medically examined on admission to a prison. Medical parades are held twice daily at all prisons, during which detainees can report ailments and are given medication.

"Medical practitioners are also authorised to refer detainees to other medical practitioners, specialists or public hospitals for further consultations or treatment if considered necessary. Any prescriptions, referrals or instructions of a medical practitioner or specialist are strictly adhered to

"Prisoners who embark on the so-called hunger strikes are warned of the adverse effects to their health. Food is also still being served at each mealtime while the necessary medical attention is continually given within the framework of existing international principles with regard to hunger-strikes

"The Prisons Service is satisfied that all people entrusted to its care are treated professionally and in a responsible manner"

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Focus on detention

THE Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents Organisation and the local youth organisation have lauded the 73 detainees who have gone on a hunger strike at the Diepkloof Prison and said their action exposed the "cruel system of detention without trial".

In a statement released at the weekend both organisations said, "We salute the detainees for once more bringing into sharp focus the cruel system of detention without trial and support their demand for their immediate and unconditional release".

A letter smuggled from the Diepkloof Prison last Wednesday revealed that 53 detainees had joined 20 others on a hunger strike as a protest against their prolonged detention.

By MONK NKOMO

Both Asro and Sayo said in a statement that they noted, with serious concern, the reports

about the hunger strike by detainees at the Diepkloof Prison.

"We also note with concern the apparent indifference and naivety displayed by the powers that be in this regard," the organisation said.

They added: "As stated in many news-

papers, some of the detainees have been incarcerated for more than two years now without trial and the only way left to highlight their plight to their people and the international world is by resorting to the hunger strike".

The prison service

have stated that it did happen from time to time that prisoners went on "so-called" hunger strikes. The prison services deals responsibly with such situations by warning prisoners of the health danger of hunger strikes and ensuring that food is still served at each meal time."

192 detainees now believed to be refusing food

One Diepkloof hunger striker has gone home

By Janet Heard

A detainee who had been on hunger strike for 11 days at Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg, Mr Gift Mthimkulu (35), returned home on Friday

Mr Mthimkulu, a Chemical Workers' Industrial Union shop steward, had been in detention for nine months

His wife Melda said yesterday her husband was weak and had complained of stomach cramps, but was otherwise fine. He had not been issued with restriction orders

She added that two other detainees returned home at the same time as he did, but this could not be confirmed

Today the hunger strike enters its 15th day, with reports that a further 118 detainees have decided to join the others in demand of their immediate and unconditional release — bringing to 192 the number of detainees said to be refusing to take meals

Last Tuesday 53 detainees were said to have joined 20 hunger strikers (including Mr Mthimkulu) at Diepkloof Prison, and on Friday the Prisons Service also confirmed that two detainees at Witbank Prison were refusing meals

In a letter said to have been smuggled from Diepkloof Prison, the 118 detainees said "It has become evidently clear in the

Calls for release

Pretoria Bureau

Civic and youth organisations in Pretoria's black townships have pledged support for the detainees at Diepkloof Prison who are on hunger strike — and have called for their unconditional release

In a joint press statement released by the Atteridgeville Saulsville Residents' Organisation (Asro), Saulsville-Atteridgeville Youth Organisation (Sayo), Mamelodi Youth Organisation (Mayo), and Mamelodi Civic Association (Maca), they said they noted "with serious concern reports about the hunger strike taking place at Diepkloof Prison"

They said some of those on strike had been detained for more than two years without trial, and the only way left for them "to highlight their plight was to stage a hunger strike"

mind of everybody here that, even in the face of the deteriorating health of our comrades, both the Ministry of Prisons and Ministry of Law and Order have continued to display their insensitivity and intransigence towards our plight

"In the face of all this, we say we have gone through repression at all points of our lives. We have defied death at different points in village and township upheavals. We will continue to do this in this critical moment of our lives

"To us, this hunger strike is a life and death issue and we are prepared to take it to its logical conclusion," the letter said

No police comment

A spokesman for the Prisons Service referred The Star to the police for comment, but Captain Ruben Bloomberg, SAP public relations officer, said they did not comment on the release of detainees from prison

He referred The Star to the emergency regulations when questioned about the 118 detainees on hunger strike

Among them are Ignatius Jacobs, South African Youth Congress (Sayco) executive member, Johannesburg, detained March 1988, Pat Lephunya, Soweto Civic Association general secretary, detained October 1987, Tiego Moseneke, former national president of Sansco and a University of Witwatersrand student, detained March 1988, and Kgaopelo Lekgoro, Southern Transvaal Youth Congress publicity secretary, Saulsville-Atteridgeville Youth Organisation, detained March 1988

The Diepkloof hunger strike began on January 23, and the 19 still refusing meals are

Pule Buthelezi, Soweto, Akila Mapheto, South Transvaal Youth Congress president, Mamelodi, detained February 1988, Michael Strike Ralegoma, Soweto Youth Congress member, detained September 1987, Ephraim Nkoe, Sayco education officer, Soweto, detained July 1988, Dan Montsitsi, Soweto Civic Association member, detained December 1987, Amos Masondo, Soweto Civic Association member and Cosatu executive member, detained July 1986, Zola Mandela, Soweto, detained October 1987, Veli Mnyandu, National Education Union of South Africa member and Soweto Youth Congress member, detained February 1988, Francis Monareng, SRC member, Soweto, detained March 1988, Jacob Butana Mtshali, Alexandra Youth Congress secretary and administrative secretary of the UDF national office, detained September 1986, Blessing Mphela, Sansco member, detained Northern Transvaal, February 1987, Cecil Mawela, Soweto Students Con-

gress member, detained March 1988, Donovan Cloete, Riverlea, Johannesburg, John Malobane, Alexandra Youth Congress member, detained October 1986, Tebogo Mngomezulu, Sansco member, Soweto, detained August 1988, Lawrence Bayana, Soweto Students Congress general secretary, detained April 1988, Joseph Makhalemele, Alexandra, detained November 1986, Mandla Nkomfe, Soweto Youth Congress member, detained December 1987, and Marks Modiba, Alexandra Students Congress general secretary, detained August 1987

Lawyers invite Vlok to jail

B/Dam 8/2/89
(253)
LAWYERS representing more than 100 emergency detainees — some of whom are on a hunger strike in protest against their continued detention without trial at the Johannesburg Prison have issued an unprecedented invitation to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to meet them at the prison at 9am tomorrow

The invitation was announced yesterday by the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre and eight law firms representing the detainees

The lawyers want Vlok to meet them and their clients to discuss the issue of detention without trial

SIPHO NGCOBO

In a letter to the Minister, the lawyers expressed concern that some of their clients had been in detention without trial since 1986. Others had been on a hunger strike for 15 days.

"We find our position as legal practitioners intolerable. We offer our clients no redress through the courts and are unable to instil in them a respect for and confidence in the justice of the SA legal system," the letter said.

A Law and Order Ministry spokesman

● To Page 2 →

Hunger strike: lawyers appeal to Vlok

B/Dam 8/2/89
(253)
confirmed his department had received the letter yesterday afternoon but said Vlok had not seen it as he was still in Parliament.

Meanwhile about 200 parents of detainees on hunger strike met in Johannesburg yesterday and called on Vlok to release or charge their children to "save this country from catastrophe"

□ A statement by the Prisons Services last week, which the department said should be published in full, stated in part:

(253)
← ● From Page 1
"Prisoners who embark on so-called hunger strikes are warned of the adverse effects to their health. Food is also still being served at each mealtime while the necessary medical attention is continually given within the framework of existing international principles.

"The SA Prisons Services is satisfied that all people entrusted to its care are treated professionally and in a responsible manner."

Detainees' lawyers ask Minister for meeting at hunger strike jail

By Janet Heard

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok was still considering today a request from the lawyers of emergency detainees on hunger strike to meet them tomorrow at Diepkloof Prison where the strike began

The detainees, some of whom are into their 16th day of protest, are demanding they be charged or unconditionally released

LETTERS

Letters from the detainees, explaining their plight and making their demand, were sent to Mr Vlok in January and at the beginning of this month

Mr Vlok said last night he had received a letter from a group of lawyers requesting him to meet them at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison tomorrow

The matter was receiving attention and he would complete the reply as soon as possible

A number of the emergency detain-

ees are now into their 16th day of the hunger strike protest against their continued incarceration. More than 100 people — many of whom have been in detention for more than two years — have joined the strike. According to parents, they will continue refusing meals until their demand is met

Detainees on hunger strike could not last much longer than two months before dying, Dr Helen Schneider of the National Medical and Dental Association said yesterday at a press conference called by parents of detainee hunger strikers

The conference was held "to highlight the desperate plight" of their children, some of whom are in their third year of detention

Nine legal representatives of the Diepkloof detainees said yesterday that they requested the meeting with the Minister so that he could "observe for himself the mental anguish and deteriorating physical condition" of their clients

"As lawyers we have explored all avenues to secure our clients' release. To no avail. We can understand that our clients have lost faith in the South African legal system which they perceive as having arbitrarily permitted and authorised their indefinite detention without trial

"We find our position as legal practitioners intolerable. We offer our clients no redress through the courts and are unable to instil in them a respect for and confidence in the justice of the South African legal system"

RETURNED HOME

The press conference was attended by six of the seven detainees who returned home last Friday — Mr Patrick Mphego, Mr Gift Mtimkulu, Mr Lucky Ndlovu, Mr Oupa Mahekwe, Mr Sydney Skosana and Mr William Xulu. Some of them had been on the hunger strike

Mr Mphego, of Sekhukuneland, an organiser for the Health Workers' Association, said those detainees on strike for more than two weeks had lost a lot of weight and had medical problems

Reading a statement from the parents, Mr Wallace Montsitsi, father of Mr Dan Montsitsi, who has been in detention since December 1987, said: "We are most concerned that if there is no meaningful intervention, some of the detainees may suffer irreversible mental harm — and some may even die"

Labour Update

Num sides with hunger strikers

Sowetan 8/2/89

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THE biggest mineworkers union yesterday expressed solidarity with political prisoners on hunger strike "in apartheid jails."

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, said in a statement "detention without trial is not only inhuman but morally detestable"

"The people in detention are subject to humiliation and mental torture for no apparent reasons, besides their opposition to the apartheid system"

He added "Repression on the mines is just but a reflection of what is happening in the wider society under the state of emergency"

"We wish to make an appeal to all progressive minded here and abroad to help in finding a speedy resolution to the detainees crisis"



NUM general secretary Mr Ramaphosa.

"Upliftment of the State of Emergency remains the ultimate answer to the plight of detainees in general"

"The NUM wishes to express solidarity with political detainees on hunger strike in apartheid jails" — Sapa

191 refuse food

THE rest of the detainee population at the Diepkloof Prison — 118 in all — have joined the 73 other state of emergency detainees on a hunger strike, it was announced in a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

The conference, which was called by more than 100 parents of the detainees, also saw the formation of a 10-man committee whose aim is to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in a bid to "intervene in the plight of the detainees"

The delegation told the conference that they want to talk to the Minister as parents who have been traumatised by the detention of their children

The 118 detainees who joined the hunger strike

By ALI MPHAKI

yesterday, brings the total of all those on strike to 191. The latest strike comes exactly two weeks after 20 detainees, and a week after 53 others, went on hunger strike in demanding their immediate and unconditional release

Letter

In an open letter to Mr Vlok which was read on behalf of the 118 detainees by one of the parents — who may not be named for fear of reprisals — the detainees state:

"We had hoped that we would not have to take a step as extreme as this one. We are however left with no other option as you continue to detain us unjustly and without reason and we cherish

our long-denied freedom too deeply"

"When the first group of 20 detainees went on hunger strike on January 23 they wrote to you and said that they are held unjustly and without reason and that their continued detention is without doubt indefensible

"They said that some people who are held here do not and have never belonged to any anti-apartheid organisation nor have they opposed apartheid in a self-conscious and consistent manner

"They went on to say that any little confidence that they might have had in the judicial system in this country is gone after

the courts have, with shocking frequency, refused to intervene in favour of liberty. We had hoped that you would respond to these calls in the only humane way — release all detainees — you did not," the statement read

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday declined to comment on reports that state of emergency detainees had written an open letter to him warning they would starve themselves to death unless the Government let them go

Referring to the letter, Col Steve van Rooyen, a spokesman for Mr Vlok, said any correspondence with the Minister was

treated as confidential, but it was the prerogative of the sender to make it public, according to Sapa

Meanwhile one of the first 20 hunger strikers, Mr Gift Mtinkulu, and nine others were released on Friday last week

The Prisons Service has responded by saying "It does happen from time to time that prisoners on so-called hunger strikes. The Prisons Services deals responsibly with such situations by warning prisoners of the health dangers of hunger strikes, ensuring that food is still served at each mealtime. All directives with regard to the Tokyo Declaration are complied with"

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A PRETORIA Supreme Court judge yesterday set aside a decision not to allow further oral evidence in an inquest into the death of a Garankuwa teacher who was allegedly assaulted by a group of white men, including policemen, in Pretoria two years ago

The decision of Mr A C G Stander, the then Soshanguve magistrate, was set aside by Mr Justice van Zyl following an application by Mrs Popiki Grace Mogotsi. Mrs Mogotsi brought the application against Mr Stander, the Attorney-General, Dr Gregory Thabiso Lebona, who examined her son at the Garankuwa hospital

shortly before he died, and eight others

Mrs Mogotsi's son, Mr Jacob Putswa Mogotsi, was allegedly assaulted with an assortment of weapons in the suburb of Sinoville on December 13, 1986.

When he made the ruling that no further witnesses be called, Mr Stander said only Dr Lebona could be allowed to be cross-examined further on the circumstances surrounding Mr Mogotsi's death. He said there was no witness to show the court what took place from the time when Mr Mogotsi was seen by the doctor until his death

Vlok firm as hunger strike numbers grow

(253)

B/Dm 9/2/87

THE state could not allow itself to be threatened by hunger strikes, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday in reply to an invitation to meet lawyers and their hunger-striking clients at the Johannesburg Prison.

The nine law firms representing detainees who are on hunger strike had written to Vlok on Tuesday inviting him to meet lawyers and their clients at the prison at 9am today to discuss detention without trial.

Vlok's reply came at the same time as

THEO RAWANA

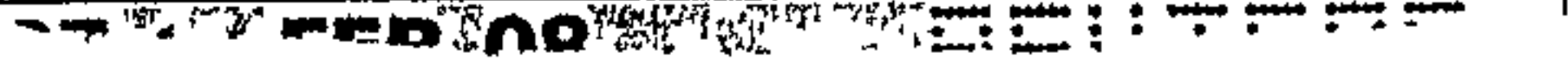
reports that about seven detainees were taken to Hillbrow Hospital after some of them had been fasting for two weeks.

And Sapa reports that more than 100 detainees at St Alban's Prison in Port Elizabeth issued a letter yesterday saying they had joined the hunger strike. About 170 detainees at Johannesburg Prison are understood to be refusing food.

Although not indicating whether Vlok

would or would not attend the meeting with the lawyers, a statement from his office said "The Minister has taken note of and is concerned about the hunger strikes which are being conducted at present. Every instance is evaluated on a daily basis and everything possible is done to ensure that the best possible medical attention and care is available."

"Although every case is handled with the greatest amount of sensitivity and humaneness, the state cannot allow itself to be threatened by means of hunger strikes."



7 hunger strikers taken to hospital from Diepkloof

Seven hunger strikers from the Diepkloof Prison were yesterday taken to the Hillbrow Hospital, a lawyer said yesterday

The detainees, all members of an original group of 20 who started the hunger strike 17 days ago, were, according to reports, being intravenously fed

The strike has spread to Port Elizabeth where it was announced yesterday that 105 emergency detainees, who have been in prison for more than two years, have joined the pro-

test by more than 100 Diepkloof detainees

This brought the number of emergency detainees on hunger strike to 296

Lawyers representing the hunger strikers were today expecting to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, at the Diepkloof Prison

They said if the meeting did not take place an announcement would be made at a lunch-time press conference

Responding to the hunger

strike, a statement from the office of Mr Vlok said "Regrettably the detention of persons in terms of the emergency regulations is a measure which was forced upon the Government by the action of radicals

"Obviously, the Government would prefer not to have to make use of such measures. The actions of radical organisations and individuals, however, threatened the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order to such an extent that the Government had no choice but to institute emergency measures

"The detention of a person in terms of the emergency regulations is regarded in a very serious light by the Government and such detention must be authorised by the Minister himself, after he has satisfied himself of the absolute necessity for such a step

"The Minister has taken note of and is concerned about the hunger strikes which are being conducted at present

"Although every case is handled with the greatest amount of sensitivity and humaneness, the State cannot allow itself to be threatened by means of hunger strikers."

Everything possible was being done to ensure the best medical care for every detainee

South Africa is looking at the possibility of detainees dying as a result of hunger strikes in two prisons, Mrs Helen Suzman MP (PFP Houghton) warned today

She said the termination of the state of emergency "is certainly not in sight if one draws a logical conclusion from what the Minister said

"These people will be held indefinitely

It must be remembered they are totally defenceless. Access to the courts is extremely limited and I believe there can be no logical explanation for the Government to hold people for such long in prison without trial"

Staff Reporters Political Staff

Bop trial: charges withdrawn

MMABATHO — Charges against 21 of the 195 people accused of trying to overthrow the Bophuthatswana government in an abortive coup on February 10 last year, were yesterday withdrawn in the Mmabatho Supreme Court at Rooigrond.

ment that he had been involved in the attempt to overthrow the Bophuthatswana government and to install a new government to "restore democracy" in the country.

The court also ruled that the trial of eight of the accused be separated from the remaining accused because of a risk of prejudice. All but one of the remaining accused pleaded not guilty to the main charge of high treason and alternative charges under the Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act.

Phiri said as a regimental sergeant-major in the country's defence force, he had given instructions on February 10 last year to defence force members to detain the president of Bophuthatswana, his cabinet and the commissioner of police.

One of the accused, WO Matilo Phiri, 32, pleaded guilty to the main count of high treason.

He had also ordered his forces to occupy the Molopo military base, the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Centre, Garona government building and the Molopo military airfield

He admitted in an explanatory state-

The case continues — Sapa.

Cosatu angry about passport

ALAN FINE

COSATU yesterday condemned the failure of the Home Affairs Department to issue a passport to general secretary Jay Naidoo for travel to the Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in Harare this week.

It said he had made an urgent application on January 5 for a passport, but no straight reply had been received from the department. The department was "trying to hide its effective refusal behind a veil of bureaucratic silence".

Cosatu attorney's phone calls to the department had elicited responses promising a response only on dates after the planned departure date

"This type of action once again demonstrates to our overseas allies that SA is ruled by an authoritarian clique."

Vryheid prisoners saw their way free

PRETORIA — Nine awaiting-trial prisoners sawed through the window bars of their cell early yesterday morning and escaped from the Vryheid Prison in Natal, Prisons Service announced.

A spokesman said one of the escapees, Humphrey Mkwanyana, 21, was caught by police in Vryheid. The breakout was being investigated.

Those who escaped yesterday were: James Mhlanga, 32, Abraham Khoza, 26, Teboko Dhlomo, 22, Chris Khumalo, 26, David Madla Malala, 24, Nkosi Nati Khuzwayo, 23, Mandla Ngwenya, 20, and Jabulani Twala, 21.

On Tuesday convicted prisoner Iqbal Mohammed escaped from Durban's R K Khan Hospital. — Sapa.

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THE BIC STARV

Sowetan
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100 join hunger strike in protest over detentions

MORE than 100 detainees in Port Elizabeth have joined the Diepkloof inmates on a hunger strike as protest against detention without trial reached a crescendo yesterday.

The 105 long-term detainees at the St Alban's Medium Prison embarked on a total hunger strike to support their demand to be released. This has brought to 296 the total number of state of emergency detainees on strike.

Nine lawyers representing the Diepkloof detainees said they would visit their clients at the prison today in spite of Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok's non-response to their request that they visit the detainees.

The lawyers said in a letter on Tuesday that they requested to meet Mr Vlok so that he could "observe the mental anguish and physical condition of our clients". A spokesman for Mr Vlok yesterday said the

By ALI MPHAKI and THEMBA MOLEFE

Minister would not comment on the request which he regarded as confidential correspondence.

The Minister also refused to grant permission to the Sowetan's request of visiting some or all of the detainees at Diepkloof. No reasons were given for the decision.

Concern

As the Diepkloof hunger strike entered its 17th day today, medical experts pointed out that detainees on hunger strike could not last more than two months before dying.

Many of the Diepkloof detainees were this week reported as having lost weight as a result of the strike and parents have expressed concern for their children's mental and health state.

"Many people interviewed randomly by the Sowetan yesterday called for the unconditional



"THE people outside prison must show solidarity with the detainees on hunger strike," said Mr Elias Dlamini, of Hillbrow, Johannesburg.



MR Dan Mqinisa of Mofolo, Soweto, said: "Various organisations must highlight the plight of the detainees."

What the people think



MR Thomas Mbasa of Eldorado Park "The detainees must put all their hopes in God"



MISS Nomvula Monyane of Tembisa said: "Let them be charged or released"

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

To Page 2

PRICES SET FOR 2 DAYS

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Hunger Strike Spreads

• From page 1

release of all detainees
Miss Nomvula Momyane of Tembisa said the detainees should be charged or released

Mr Dan Mqinisa of Mofolo, Soweto, said various organisations should come together and highlight the plight of the detainees. Pressure should also be applied internationally for their release, he said.

Mr Thomas Mbaso of Eldorado Park said the detainees should put their hope in the hands of God.

The minister has taken note of and is concerned about the hunger strikes which are being conducted at present. Every instance is evaluated on a daily basis and everything possible is done to ensure that the best possible medical attention and care is available to all detainees, a statement from Mr Vlok's office in Cape Town said.

Although every case is handled with the greatest amount of sensitivity and humaneness, the State cannot allow itself to be threatened by means of hunger strikes.

The hunger strikers must therefore keep in mind that the government has a responsibility towards the community and that they will be detained as long as such detention is in the interests of public safety, the maintenance of public order and the termination of the state of emergency, the statement added.

Attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana who yesterday saw some of the detainees in Diepkloof said "I saw some of my clients and they are in bad shape.

"We are concerned that if there is no meaningful intervention some of them may suffer irreversible mental harm and might die," said Mr Wallace Montsisi, father of detainee, Mr Dan Montsisi.

"Lawyers for Human Rights said in a statement yesterday that detention without trial violated articles 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Noting that detention without trial was cruel and inhumane, the LHR said "If the State insists that detention without trial is necessary for the

• To page 4

Detention laws

Someleun 12/89
• From Page 2

maintenance of law and order (which we do not concede) then we plead with Mr Vlok to amend the detention laws so as to provide that

- The period of detention is limited to three months after which time the detainee must either be released or charged,
- that the detainees enjoy all the rights of trial awaiting prisoners which include the right to visits by family members and lawyers"

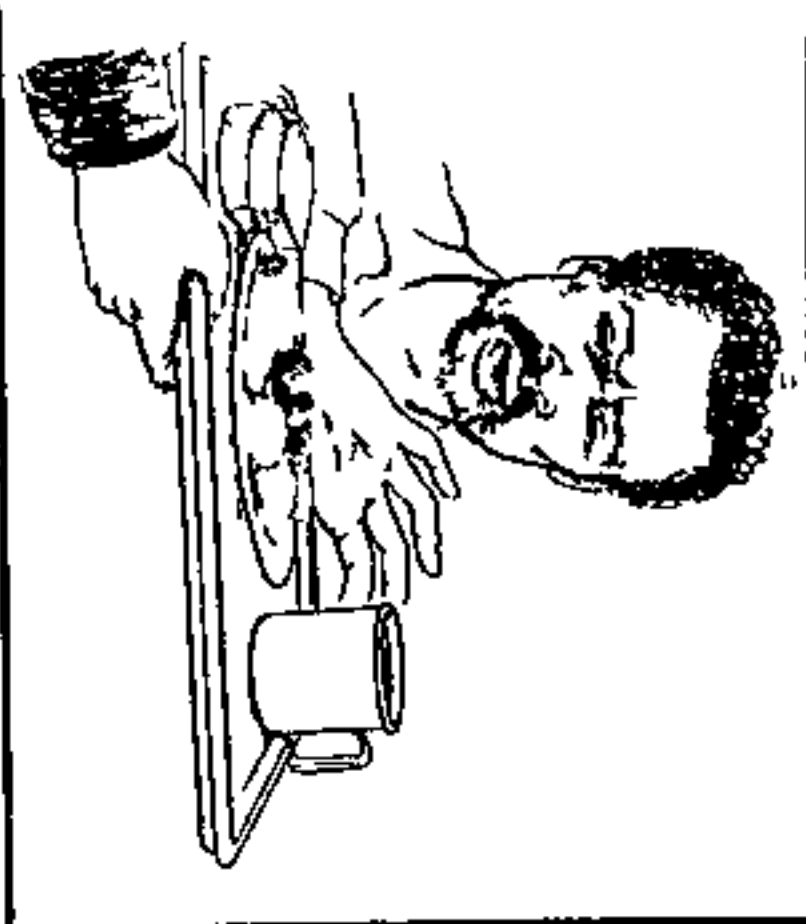
"MP Mrs Helen Suzman received the

news of the St Alban's strike — the 38th since the state of emergency was first declared in 1986 — yesterday

She called on the Minister of Law and Order to take steps to investigate and remedy the situation "before we have tragic deaths in detention which will cause inestimable damage to the country"

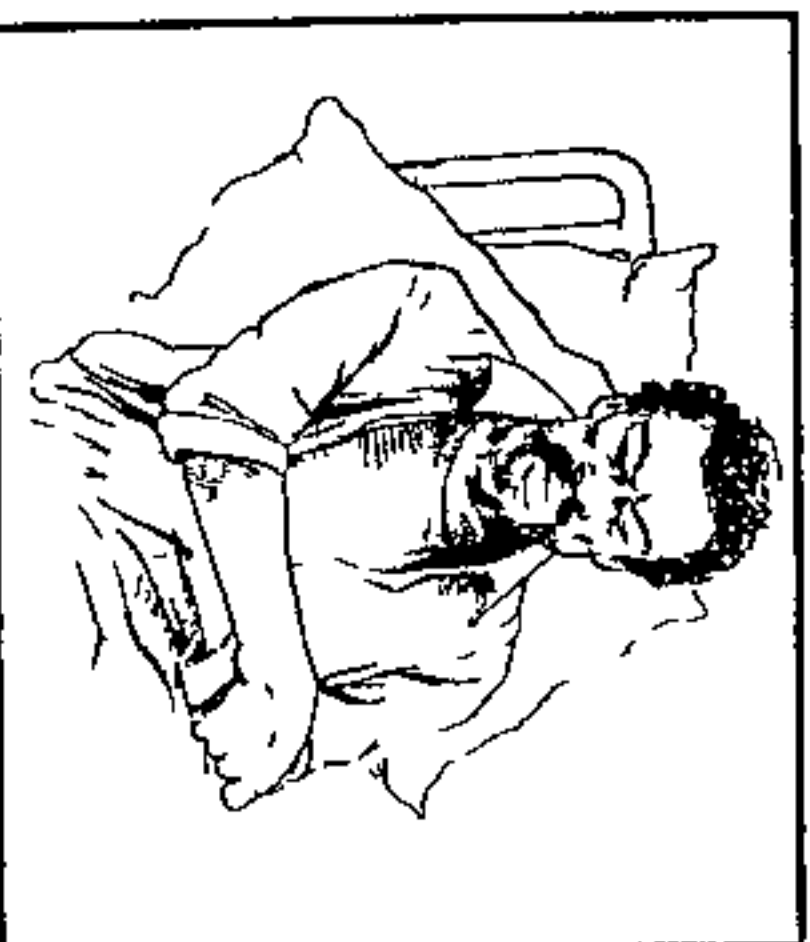
Mrs Suzman said the St Alban's detainees claimed they had been detained for an average of 32 months.

The frightful fast of Bobby Sands



THE FIRST 72 HOURS
Hunger passes within 48 hours. Weight loss is fairly rapid as the body begins to break down its own fat and protein to provide energy to maintain life.
High amounts of stress hormones are released. These regulate blood sugar levels and ensure other organs become involved in providing energy.

ONE TO FOUR WEEKS
The metabolism has slowed to cope with the low energy supply, which causes tiredness, apathy and weakness. The body temperature drops and weight loss slows in a period of gradual deterioration.



FOURTH WEEK
Usually a critical point, when starvation levels greatly increase the risk of brain, heart or kidney failure.

SIX TO TEN WEEKS
If he continues to refuse nourishment, the hunger striker will die during this period. He may slip into a coma or die suddenly when his heart stops. Near the end he will suffer pain in his head and limbs, and will have trouble seeing and speaking.

The longest a human being is known to have lasted without food is 74 days. Most die between 60 and 70 days.

On March 1 1981 convicted Irish Republican Army leader Bobby Sands (27) began a fast "to the death" at Maze Prison, outside Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Sixty-six days later — blind, deaf, emaciated and comatose — he died an agonising death.

Sands had been demanding political status for IRA prisoners — a demand made in an earlier, but limited hunger strike, at the prison.

His dietary regime — only water and salt — was similar to that of the emergency detainees fasting in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.

Sands was serving a 14-year prison sentence for possession of arms. He was backed by the IRA political wing, Sinn Fein.

On April 11 1981, after six weeks without any nourishment, he hit the headlines when he was elected to the House of Commons — presenting British parliamentarians with the "embarrassing question" of whether to expel him as he slowly starved himself to death.

From then on he was constantly in the news.

Emergency detainees in Diepkloof prison yesterday went into their 17th day without food. Their diet is said to comprise only water, salt and a little sugar — a diet similar to that of IRA leader Bobby Sands who died after a 66-day fast in Belfast in 1981. **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** reports.

On April 13, on the 43rd day of his hunger strike, he had lost 15 kg and had trouble standing.

On day 45 he was in hospital taking only water. He refused to resign from Parliament saying he only had only two more weeks to live.

On April 16 1981, Bobby Sands's condition was critical. He had difficulty keeping down water — the only substance he would take — and had head pains. He was very weak and had trouble with his vision.

The same day British troops and police in full riot gear blocked about 2 000 of his supporters from marching into central Belfast and Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher refused to budge from her decision refusing Sands's demands.

Four days later Sands had been given the last rites. In Dublin about 3 000 people paraded through the streets.

Medical staff reported his condition as "continuing to deteriorate and becoming progressively weaker".

He was determined to die unless the British Government met his demands.

As he went into his 51st day he slipped into and out of a coma.

Police reported youths hijacking buses, rioting and stoning.

On April 23 his weight was down to 46.8 kg. Some newspapers said he was refusing water, others reported that he was unable to drink, had constant headaches and his eyesight was failing.

One report stated: "If fasting includes both food and water two results quickly follow. The body becomes thinner as it draws upon its stored nourishment and the temperature gradually falls. It is a painful and distressing process and it is most unusual to survive for

more than five days."

The next day, as he was going deaf, hundreds of Catholic youths rioted, and newspapers reported "There will be fire and there will be fury."

On April 29, as Sands "almost died", the British Medical Association's Central Ethical Committee warned that any doctor who tried to feed Sands artificially or by force "would have to justify his actions".

"If a doctor has established that it is the wish of the individual to die in this manner the wish must be respected."

By this stage Sands weighed 41 kg. He had pads on his elbows and knees to stop the bones piercing the dry, cracking skin which had to be rubbed with oil every two hours. He was hardly able to speak, his eyesight was gone, his memory fading and he had lapsed into incoherence.

On May 1, as Sands's continued survival amazed doctors, the condition of a second H-block hunger striker, Francis Hughes (25) became critical after 47 days without food.

The next day Sands said his last goodbyes. On day 64 Bobby Sands

slipped into and out of a coma. That day the army were accused of exacerbating the tension by insulting the Catholics.

At 2 17am on May 5 1981, Bobby Sands died. And petrol bombs began raining in the city.

He was dead, but his campaign remained alive through three more fasting prisoners.

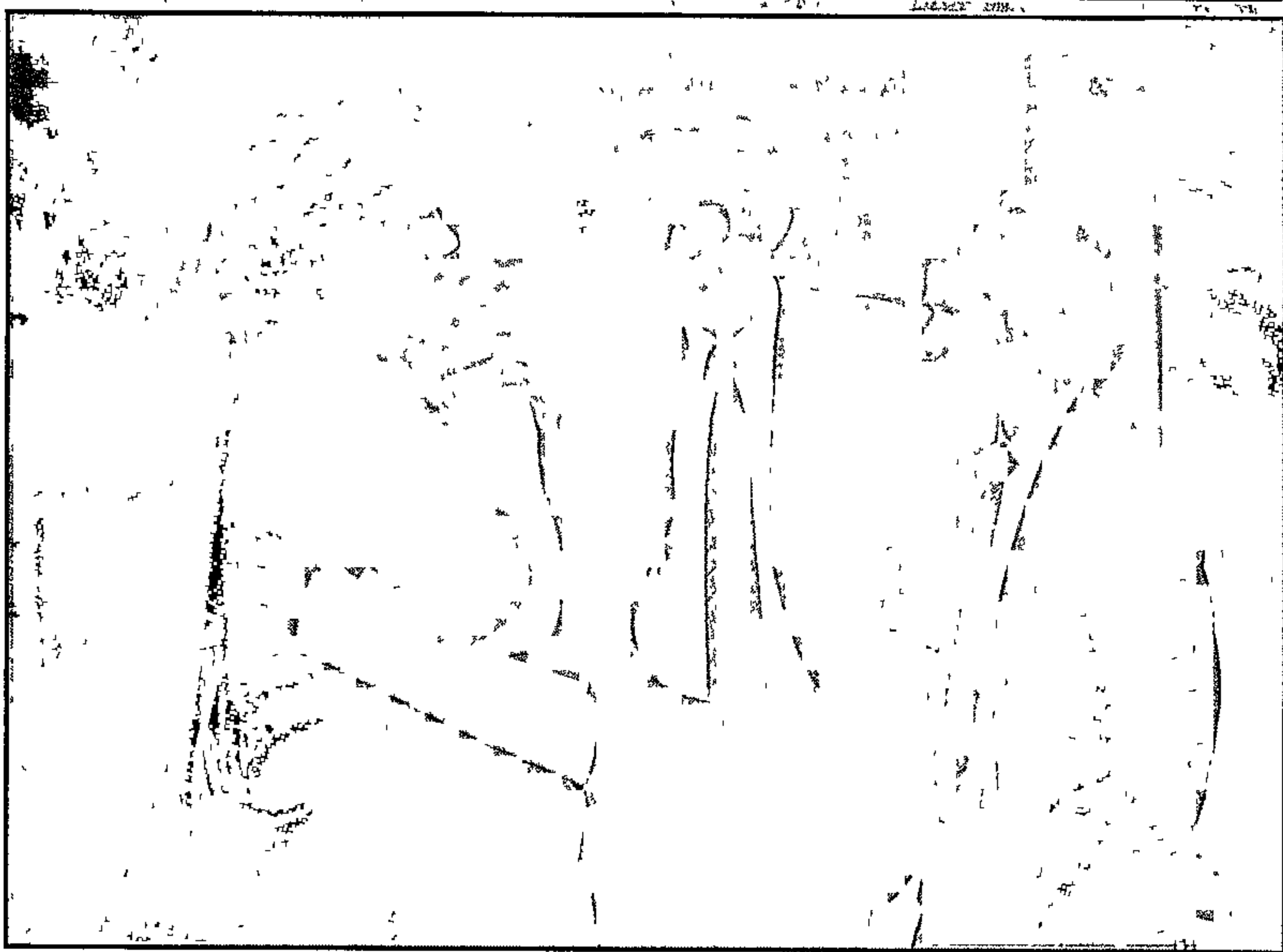
On May 12 Frances Hughes became the second hunger striker to die. On May 21 Raymond McCreesh died. His death was followed by that of Patrick O'Hara.

On May 28, Brendan McLaughlin called off his 14 day fast.

On June 8 1981 it was reported another Maze prisoner was set to join the strike.

On October 1981 the IRA hunger strike was over, called off after seven months during which 10 prisoners starved themselves to death.

Ironically it was not IRA opponents who crushed the strike, but families of the strikers who made it known they would have the men intravenously fed once they lapsed into unconsciousness.



Ms Kathleen Satchwell, Mr M Asmal (centre) and Mr Firoz Cachalia outside the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg yesterday following the announcement of a two-day fast by lawyers in support of more than 200 emergency detainees on hunger strike. The fast will end at noon tomorrow with a protest meeting at the same church.

● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

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Lawyers fast in sympathy with detainees

By Sally Sealey and Janet Heard

A group of more than 40 lawyers representing emergency detainees at Diepkloof Prison embarked on a two-day fast at noon yesterday in support of all detainees, especially those on hunger strike

The fast will end at noon tomorrow with a protest meeting at the Central Methodist Church, Johannesburg

The hunger strike, which involves more than 200 detainees at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison, St Albans Medium

Prison, Port Elizabeth, enters its 18th day today

Sapa reports a number of Durban detainees were said to have joined the strike this week but the number was not known

The seven detainees who were admitted to Hillbrow Hospital, Johannesburg, in a serious condition this week were visited by lawyers yesterday. One of them, Mr Marks Modiba, has kidney disorders

Lawyer Mr Krish Naidoo said he requested the Diepkloof Prison authorities to allow Mr Solomon Dlomo and Mr Ignatius

Chiloane to be admitted to hospital. After visiting them at Diepkloof prison yesterday, he said they had complained of stomach cramps and headaches

At a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, lawyer Ms Kathleen Satchwell read out a statement on behalf of the fasting lawyers.

"All of our clients have spent months and even years imprisoned as detainees, without being brought before a court of law and prosecuted on any criminal charges"

The statement said

most detainees at Diepkloof were refusing "food, vitamins or medication and drink only water, supplemented by salt and sugar"

"Some of our clients have now been without food for a period of 17 days

"As lawyers we have represented some of these detainees over the past 2½ years. In many instances reasons have not been supplied for the continuing detention of our clients. Where these reasons have been supplied, they have been unsatisfactory

"We condemn detention without trial and demand the release of our clients"

Before the press conference yesterday, lawyers gathered at the Central Methodist Church to discuss their fast. Ms Satchwell said that police had interrupted this meeting and requested to be present

Among the lawyers fasting in support of detainees are Kathleen Satchwell, Priscilla Jana, Krish Naidoo, Azhar Cachalia, Trevor Bailey, Greg Nott, Prakash Diar, Chris Watters, Hanif Valley, Julie Mohamed, Jerome Mthembu, Yasmin Sooka, Mark Turnbull, Carlen Engelbrecht, Claire Wright, Lauren Jacobson, Crystal Cambanis, Kuben Pillay, Mandla Ndandwe, Charles Mendelow, Mohamed Junaid Husain, Tayob Kamdar, Dennis Legodi, John Janks, Richard Spoor, Clive Plasket, John Wills, Firoz Cachalia, Janet Trink, Lauray Modise, Sue Albertyn, Mark Rosin, Barbara Sudano, Mohseen Moosa, Daluxolo Mpofu, Shirley Welsh, Jonathan Joffe, Tshepiso Ramphela, Khalik Mayet, Princess Syotula, Odette Geldenhuys, Louise Baikman and Richard Carlson

Strike is orchestrated from outside — Vlok

The hunger strike by emergency detainees in a number of South African prisons was being orchestrated from outside to coincide with the parliamentary session to support extra-parliamentary activities, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday

He said there were no grounds for complaints about the circumstances of hunger-strike detainees and their physical needs and treatment

The authorities were committed to dealing with the situation in a humane and civilised manner as prescribed by international standards, he said

He said most of the detainees who were supposed

to participate in the strike did not share the enthusiasm of the organisers, who were clearly orchestrating the strike without regard for the health and personal discomfort of the detainees

The Star's Political Correspondent reports that Mr Vlok told Mrs Helen Suzman in private that he was "very concerned" and was considering the situation

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, saw Mr Vlok in Parliament yesterday to discuss the plight of detainees on hunger strike

Mrs Suzman said that Mr Vlok assured her he was monitoring the hunger strike very closely and would keep her informed

E Cape hunger strike is planned

9/10/81
19/2/81
Parliamentary Staff

More than 100 detainees at St Albans Medium Prison in the eastern Cape decided to start a hunger strike on Monday in protest at their 32-month-long imprisonment without trial

This was revealed in Parliament yesterday by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central), who said the international community knew of the plight of the detainees, "but because of our security laws, we in South Africa do not know".

The case amounted to a "corruption of the rule of law". The 105 detainees were being held in connection with a boycott of white businesses in Port Elizabeth. But, Mr Malcomess said, nobody was being held in connection with a similar boycott in Boksburg.

He appealed to the Government to appoint a committee of three judges to review the detainees' cases as soon as possible to "defuse" the situation. He

also asked the Minister of Justice to allow members of the PFP to visit the prisoners

In a statement Mr Malcomess read to Parliament, the detainees said they had decided to begin a hunger strike — taking no liquid or solid foods — from Monday February 6 "as a final action to bring about our release . . . from the dehumanising detention without trial"

They said in the statement they would continue the hunger strike "until our demand is met".

● Mr Jan van Eck (Independent, Claremont) has appealed in writing to Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok to allow family members of hunger-striking political detainees who have been admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital to visit them there

According to his information, he said, the mother of one of the detainees had been turned away from the hospital by Security Police guards after seeing her son on a drip

NOW IT'S

Sowetan 10/2/89

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LAWYERS

Legal representatives join hunger protest



Twins doing well

Mrs MARIA Diadle is seen with her Siamese twins, Thandiwe and Thandeka Sithole. According to Baragwanath Hospital, where the twins are being cared for, they are both doing well. Their mother is with them. The first series of tests revealed that the babies had separate brains although subsequent tests would be conducted to confirm the initial results.

A GROUP of more than 43 lawyers representing emergency detainees at Diepkloof Prison embarked on a three-day fast at noon yesterday.

The lawyers will fast until noon tomorrow when they will hold a protest meeting at the Central Methodist Church.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg lawyer Ms Kathleen Satchwell read out a statement on behalf of the hunger strikers.

No trial

"We are lawyers who represent in excess of 100 persons who are presently incarcerated in the new Johannesburg prison (Diepkloof).

"All of our clients have spent months and even years imprisoned as detainees without being brought before a court of law and prosecuted on any criminal charges.

"We understand that at the present-time the majority of the detainee population at the new Johannesburg prison refuses to partake of

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Sowetan 10/2/89

Lawyers join protest

• From page 1

food, vitamins, or medication and drink only water, supplemented by salt and sugar.

"Some of our clients have now been without food for a period of 17 days.

As lawyers we have represented some of these detainees over the past two-and-a-half years. In many instances 'reasons' have not been supplied for the continuing detention of our clients. Where these 'reasons' have been supplied they have been unsatisfactory.

"We ourselves have become extremely concerned at the mental, psychological and physical deteriorations which we have observed in our clients over the months and years of their prolonged and continued detention without trial.

The South African legal system has failed our detainee clients and it has failed ourselves as lawyers.

"We condemn detention without trial and demand the release of our clients.

We are confident that our professional responsibilities require these actions of us and know that we have the support and commendations of many of our colleagues in all branches of the legal profession.

Before the Press conference yesterday lawyers gathered at the Central Methodist Church to discuss their fast. Ms Satchwell said that police interrupted this meeting and requested to be present. She said "It would seem the legal system and practice of law is in a powerless state."

Among the lawyers fasting are Kathleen Satchwell, Priscilla Jana, Krish Naidoo, Azhar Cachalia, Prakash Dair, Chris Watters, Chye Plasket and Firoz Cachalia.

"The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adnan Vlok, said yesterday there were no grounds for complaints about the circumstances of hunger-strike detainees and their physical needs and treatment.

He said in a statement that the authorities were committed to dealing with the situation in a humane and civil manner as prescribed by international norms and standards. — Sapa

REPORTS pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

Sof'n Easy

THE BEST HAIR CARE IN THE WORLD

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Hunger strikers: 'Generally' 60 days to death

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The deaths at Northern Ireland's Maze Prison of the 10 Irish Republican Army hunger strikers who plunged the British Government into a crisis in 1981 occurred, generally, around the 60th day of their fasts. The most famous prisoner, Bobby Sands — later elected MP — died on the 66th day of his hunger strike. Another Irish MP, Kieran Dohererty, lasted until his 73rd day — the longest period of all the strikers — while Martin Hurson died on only his 46th day. Seven of the deaths occurred between the 59th and 66th day of the fast, which began on March 1 and ended on October 3 with an announcement by Sinn Fein, political wing of the IRA.

Medical Association the same year, laid down that doctors should not intervene and give medical treatment to hunger strikers against their will. A clear differentiation was made between what was described as "acute" suicide and killing oneself on starvation. In these terms, the slow death of a hunger striker was not suicide. A patient who had cut his throat, jumped from a height or taken an overdose of a drug was an "emergency" and everything possible must be done to save his life. Such an individual, it was argued, might well have been persuaded not to commit suicide if he had been seen beforehand. However, the hunger striker had deliberately made up his mind to take no food. Doc-

tors could argue with him and try to persuade him to stop — but they should proceed no further than that. If the hunger striker continued to fast, he had made a "considered decision" and it was not for the doctor to interfere. The same principle applied with a Jehovah's Witness who refused to have a blood transfusion, even though his life might be at stake. Once and if a hunger striker changed his mind, said a British Medical Association spokesman, the doctor could "pull out all the stops" and spring into action. In some cases during the IRA strike prisoners who fell into a coma were fed intravenously — but only with the permission of their immediate family.



Bobby Sands

Star 13/2/89

White prisoner joins growing hunger protest

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By Peter Fabricius,
Political
Correspondent,
and Adele Baleta

Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman visited hunger strikers in Diepkloof Prison, Johannesburg, on Saturday and has conveyed some of their complaints to Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Mrs Suzman said today she had seen four of the hunger strikers. They were coherent, but obviously feeling the effects of the strike.

A white woman serving 10 years for treason, Barbara Hogan, is on a "solidarity fast" with the 300-odd emergency detainees in a national hunger protest.

Her lawyer, Ms Kathleen Satchwell, said last night that Hogan stopped eating on Saturday for two days in solidarity with emergency detainees on hunger strike. She is the Pretoria Central Prison serving sentences for security offences.

Some emergency detainees today enter their 21st day of the hunger strike which began at Diepkloof Prison on January 23. They are demanding that they be unconditionally released or charged.

Seven have been ad-



Mrs Helen Suzman visited hunger strikers

mitted to Hillbrow Hospital and a further five were taken to the Johannesburg Hospital on Friday.

On Saturday the Government banned a planned "lawyers in protest" meeting in Johannesburg as well as all public gatherings intended to show solidarity with the detainees.

At least 105 detainees in Port Elizabeth's St Albans prison are on hunger strike. Ninety of these have been in detention since mid-1986.

Four of the detainees are said to be in a "fairly critical" condition.

In a statement last night, the Black Sash said it would hold a poster demonstration in Johannesburg today in an attempt to "highlight the plight of detainees".

THE DAILY SUN

Sowetan 13/2/84

BY THEMBA MOLEFE

THE police have banned all meetings planned to show solidarity with detainees who have embarked on a hunger strike throughout the country.

The banning order was gazetted on Saturday by the Commissioner of Police, General Henne de Witt, barely hours before more than 40 "lawyers in protest" were to hold a solidarity meeting in Johannesburg.

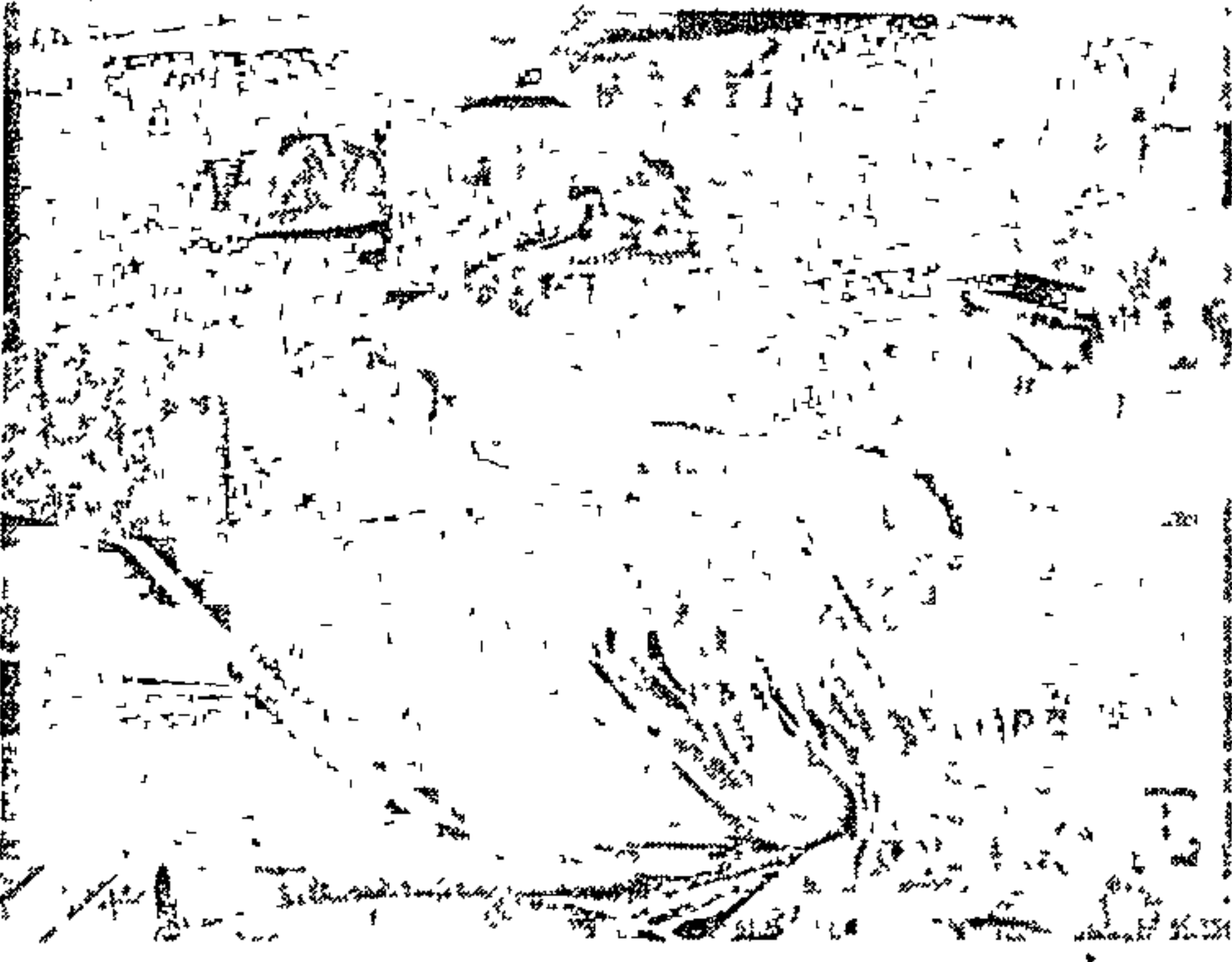
-Stunned national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde, SC, said on hearing of the order: "The banning shows just how far down the road we are, where the rule of law is being destroyed in this country."

Climax

The meeting, scheduled for the Central Methodist Church at 1pm, was to have been the climax of a two-day solidarity fast by the lawyers.

More than 250 people who arrived at the church were surprised when they found dozens of policemen surrounding the building and filming the events.

The lawyers said they took the stance they did because the 177 detainees on a hunger strike at Diepkloof Prison, and the 105 at St Alban's Medium Prison in Port



ATTORNEY Mrs Priscilla Jana with Alberta, daughter of United Democratic Front general secretary Mr Popo Molefe, at the Central Methodist Church, Johannesburg.

Elizabeth, Durban and Witbank had lost faith in the South African legal system.

Hospital

The hunger strike at Diepkloof entered its 21st day today with 13 of the detainees being admitted to the Hillbrow Hospital last week. As international and local outcry mounted over the plight of the detainees the University of the Witwatersrand has also expressed concern about the condition of five of its students on hunger strike.

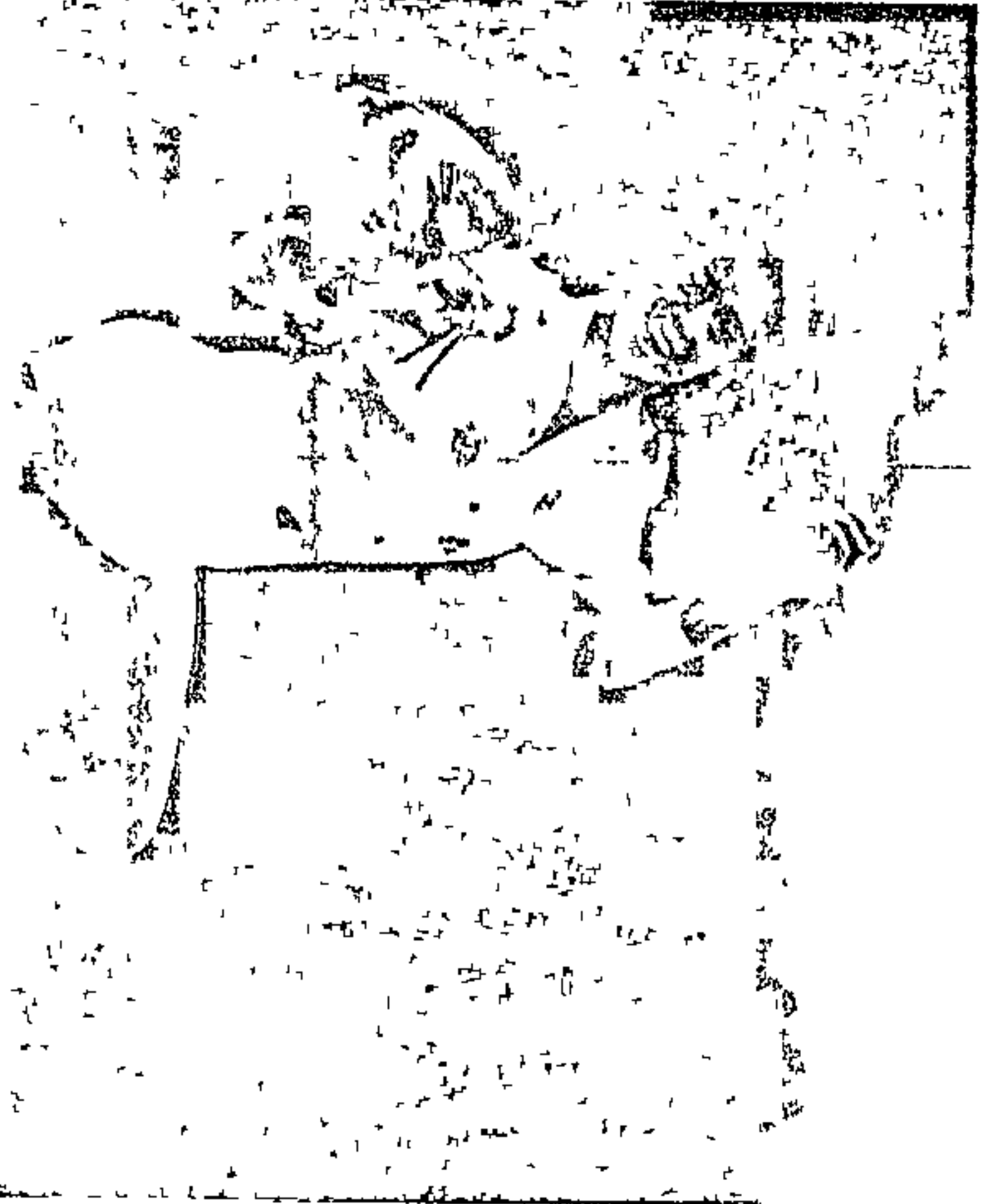
Vlok agrees to see detainees' lawyers

Southern 14/2/89

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GRITTY

From the heart



By THEMBA MOLEFE

THE hunger strike by more than 300 detainees throughout the country entered its 21st day yesterday with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, agreeing to meet the lawyers of the detainees as the crisis deepens.

In other developments surrounding the hunger strike, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, embarked on a solidarity fast with the detainees, and wrote a letter to Mr Vlok

- Human rights and detainee-monitoring groups yesterday said three detainees from the Diepkloof Prison were admitted to the Hillbrow Hospital — bringing to 15 the number of those taken to hospital to date — and were being fed intravenously

• To Page 2

QUALITY CONTROL
MYSTERY TOURS
 SEE PICTURE ON PAGE 4

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Soweto Jan 14/2/89

Hunger strike critical stage

• From Page 1

• The police said they were investigating whether media reports on the mass hunger strike contravened media emergency regulations and if so, steps would be considered against such media.

• The South African Council of Churches said in a statement that it warned Mr Vlok that "most South Africans would lay on his doorstep and that of the Government any deaths and injury through the hunger strike."

Nkopane Makobane reports that schooling was disrupted in some Soweto high schools when hundreds of pupils either failed to turn up or left before normal time to protest and show solidarity with detained pupils.

The Department of Education and Training said it did not know the reasons for the action but it "sounds like a political stayaway." Only two schools were disrupted out of the 60 in the area, the DET said.

Mr Vlok announced in a statement that as a result of requests received from the lawyers he agreed to meet them. He did not indicate the date of the meeting

The statement said "This forms part of the continuing process whereby the circumstances of each detainee held in terms of the state of emergency regulations are considered on a regular basis and all representation in this regard are taken in consideration."

Although the Minister is not obliged by law to do so, in each case where the reasons for detention are requested the request is adhered to.

"It is thus apparent that the legal representative of an emergency regulation detainee himself is free to address representations to the Minister who readily gives the assurance that such representations will receive his personal attention"

Mr Vlok said that when having considered all circumstances relating to the detention of a person and was convinced that such detainee did not constitute danger to the safety of the public, the maintenance of the public order and termination of the state of emergency, the detainee was immediately released.

He said the circumstances taken into consideration could also result in the detainee being conditionally released.

National chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde SC, said the organisation welcomed the agreement by the Minister to see the lawyers concerned

Boesak joins, ready to 'fast to death'

Vlok to meet lawyers over hunger strike

Stv 14/2/89

(scribble) (scribble) (253)

Staff Reporters

About 16 lawyers representing detainees involved in the national hunger strike at Diepkloof Prison, today flew to Cape Town for a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Another group of lawyers, including Ms Prilla Jana, will fly to Cape Town tomorrow for a meeting with Mr Vlok.

Mr Vlok agreed yesterday to meet the lawyers as the hunger strike by nearly 300 emergency detainees around the country entered its 21st day. It started at the Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg.

About 170 emergency detainees at Diepkloof have refused to eat in protest against their continued detention. A total of 21 has been admitted to hospital.

The hunger strike began 22 days ago when some detainees challenged the Minister to charge them in court or release them.

Lawyers interviewed by The Star before their departure from Jan Smuts Airport said it was significant that Mr Vlok finally agreed to meet them.

A spokesman for the Minister's office said it started making appointments soon after Mr Vlok's announcement that he was willing to see them. They would come along in groups and as individuals.

A meeting between Mr Vlok and a church delegation led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu has also been arranged. It will take place on Thursday. A spokesman for the archbishop said it was taking place at his request.

Members of the families of four detainees are flying from Johannesburg to Cape Town today in an attempt to have an interview with Mr Vlok.

The lawyers pointed out the detainees whose rights were to be discussed with the Minister were the lucky ones who could afford representation.

"What about the many others who cannot afford legal representation?" they asked.

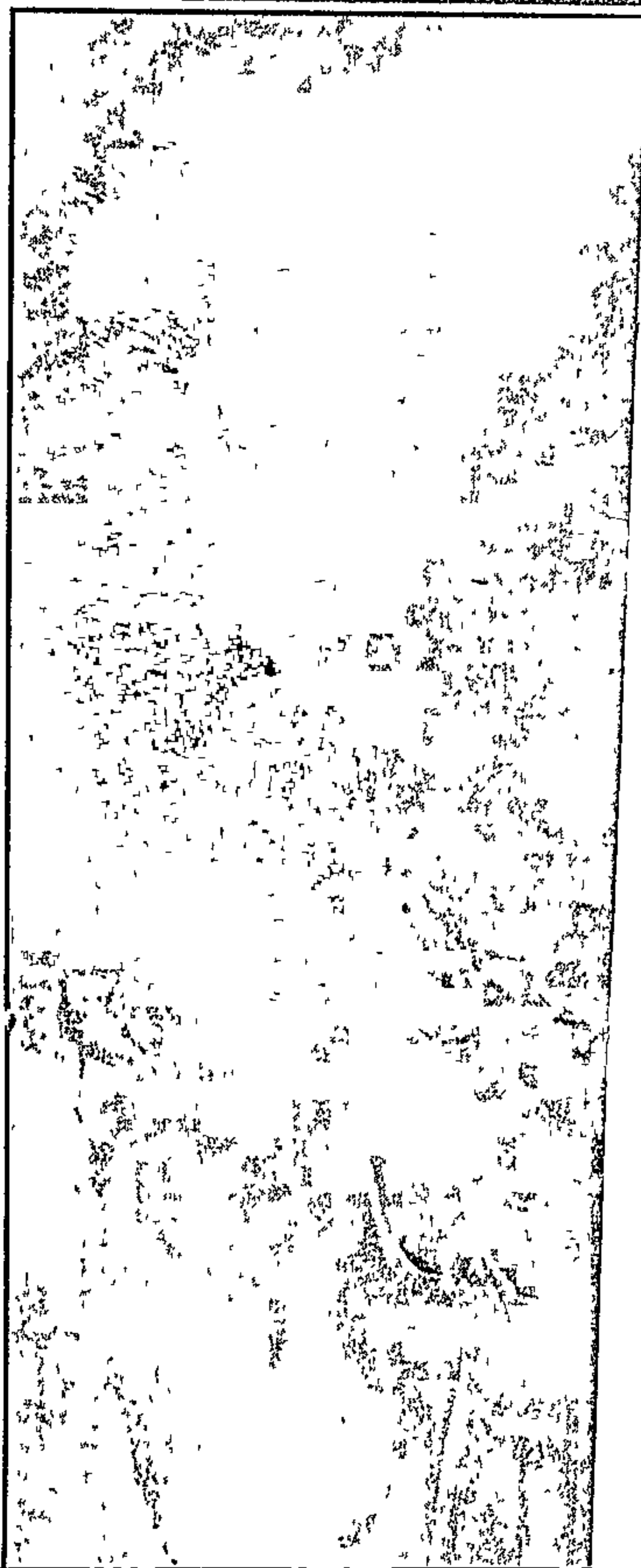
Mr Vlok stressed in a statement yesterday that the meeting formed part of a continuous process during which the circumstances of each emergency detainee were considered regularly.

BBC interview

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, who has begun an indefinite fast in solidarity with detainees on hunger strike, has told Britons that he is prepared to die.

In a BBC telephone interview, he said "My doctor has explained to me the consequences of this and I have thought about it and I am prepared to die."

Gazing into a M...



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BBC interview

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In a BBC telephone interview, he said "My doctor has explained to me the consequences of this and I have thought about it and I think yes. The situation is so serious and other people are already there with their lives on the line. If I take this action then I must be prepared to go through with this, yes."

Dr Boesak said he embarked on the hunger strike because he could not stand by watching those struggling for justice starving to death.

In a letter to Mr Vlok, Dr Boesak said "None of us wish to die. But if that is the road we must take to make you and your government understand the evil of your ways, we will take it."

Other developments yesterday included

• Scores of journalists will begin a two-day solidarity fast from noon today, said statements by the Western Cape and Transvaal branches of the Association of Democratic Journalists.

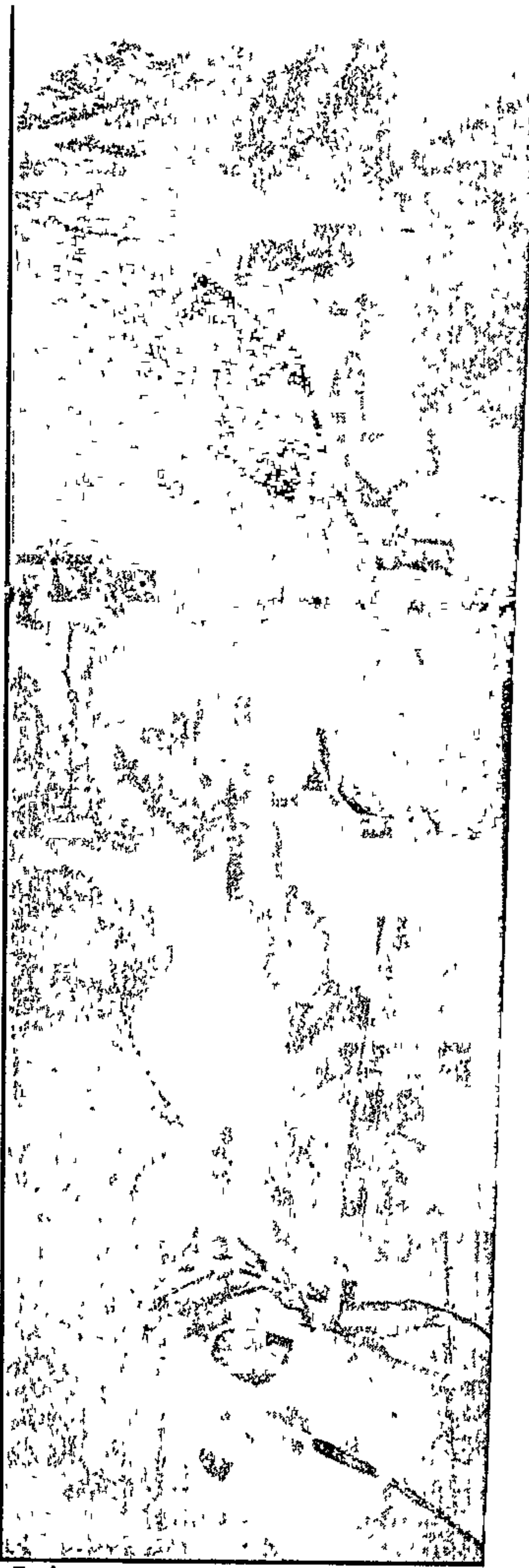
"In fighting for their release, the detainees on hunger strike are fighting for the rights of South Africans to freedoms denied them. This includes freedom of speech. As journalists, we hold this right dear," the statements said.

• Mr Jasper Walsh, PFP MP for Pinelands, speaking during the mini-Budget debate, said the Government should appoint an independent judicial inquiry into the hunger strike.

• The South African Council of Churches said "Mr Vlok must not talk of the hunger fast 'threatening' the State. How can people locked up in jail be a threat to the State?"

"The issue to be faced is the release of detainees, not conditions in prison. This crisis would never have arisen but for detention without trial."

• Dr F E Auerbach, vice-chairman of Jews for Social Justice, said "In the name of justice we call on the Government to act speedily to avert a national crisis and personal tragedies that would be etched forever into the history of our country."



To be sent a red rose on St Valentine's romantic expectation of most young ladies. 17-year-old Bronwyn MacNamara's eye for the spirit of St Valentine's Day, which is romantic verse, greetings cards and cuddles.

Lovers letting it all hang out

By Joe Openshaw

Lovers let it all hang out with doggerel, poetry, blank verse, lyrics and intimate terms of endearment best confined to love nests — or the nursery — in Valentine's Day messages which appear in 11 columns of classified advertisements in The Star today.

And there is evidence that the language of love is universal with messages couched in English, Afrikaans, Portuguese, Greek, French — and one which may well be Scanderuvian: "Gerasimos — Se agapo pol — from Koekla Sou."

There was a message about Pie and baby talk namings of love from (Rubbish, Puppy and likes of Bidi, Ninniki and Snookie Dearest. Big Prince Al with a Tennyson's "Charge and gade" Mine's not to re but to do or DI."

Most intriguing is a world is made privy to as "Colin Atkinson — eyes sparkle, my toes do some great stuff to

Worries over Helene'

253

UTRECHT — The family of jailed African National Congress activist Helene Passtoors is very worried about her emotional state, according to Dutch journalist Ageeth Scherphuis.

Passtoors, who is in jail in Pretoria, has "completely lost her fighting spirit," has had

an epileptic attack for which she was hospitalised in November, suffers from loss of memory and lack of concentration, and believes that she will not be released very soon, says Scherphuis in an article in the weekly newspaper, *Vrij Nederland*.

Scherphuis publishes details of Helene's

SOWETAN Foreign Staff

"increasingly sombre" letters to her family Helene's son, Fabrice (16) has obtained a visa from the South African Government to visit her during the Easter holidays, he says

Her daughter, Brigitte van Leynseele (21) said she would also like to

visit her mother, but Helene believes this would be "too dangerous," says Scherphuis

"She now is broken (kapot) She has had an epileptic attack, her memory is very poor and she has difficulty concentrating," said Mrs Passtoors-Smit, who lives in Heemstede, and last saw her daughter in Kroonstad Prison last May

Passtoors' emotional collapse contrasted sharply with her "fighting spirit" during her trial three years earlier, when she wore the ANC colours and "was so convinced of her cause," her mother said

Helene's latest letters have revealed a different

woman — one who was hospitalised in November after an epileptic attack and a collapse Her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said this had been due to the use of incorrect anti-epilepsy medicines

Brigitte said she was convinced that her mother's solitary confinement in a continuously lighted cell in which she is monitored around the clock, had hit her mother very hard

Helene has only three regular visitors an Imam who teaches her Arabic (Helene has converted to the Islamic faith in prison) a Mr van Haesendonck of the Belgian Embassy, and Mr Ayob

TWO HUNGER STRIKERS FREE

By SOWETAN REPORTER

AS THE detainees' hunger strike intensified, the Ministry of Law and Order announced that two hunger strikers had been released from Kimberley Prison at the weekend.

It is understood the two detainees — Mr Simon Mnyaka and Mr Lyand A Daniel Tom — had already abandoned the hunger strike before being released

Meanwhile, in Cape Town, Mr Adriaan Vlok confirmed that he would see family members of four hunger strikers yesterday

They flew to Cape Town hoping to see him but had not received a reply before leaving Johannesburg

Mr Vlok also began seeing lawyers representing the strikers yesterday among the first was Mrs Kathleen Satchwell, one of the main spokesmen for the detainees. He also confirmed that he would be seeing a church delegation led by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu tomorrow.

The deteriorating condition of the hunger strikers worsened yesterday and seven were admitted to hospital yesterday morning, bringing to 21 the total number who have been hospitalised. They are Mr Blessing Mphela, Mr Pule Buthelezi, Mr Amos Masondo, Mr Frans Monareng, Mr Tebogo Mngomezulu, Mr Zola Mandela and Mr Carter Martin Seleke

Sowetan 15/2/89

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Hope for many detainees after lawyers' discussions with Vlok

Staff Reporters

Scores of detainees on hunger strike could be released soon, following intense discussions yesterday between Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok and six legal firms representing about 70 of the detainees

It is expected that about 90 percent of those detainees for whom representations were made could be released — although probably not at the same time

Official sources say the main reason for releasing them is that they have indicated that they will no longer get involved in the activities for which they were detained

No one will be released who is still on hunger strike. They will first have to be rehabilitated and declared medically fit

RELEASED AT WEEKEND

Two detainees who had been on hunger strike in Kimberley Prison, have already been released at the weekend after abandoning the hunger strike

They are Mr Simon Mnyaka and Mr Liyanda Daniel Tom

Mr Vlok also released 17 other detainees from around the country yesterday

But this was unrelated as they were not on hunger strike, according to Mr Vlok's office

Kathleen Satchwell, a lawyer representing about 25 of the striking detainees, said the group of lawyers had been given the opportunity to go through the file of each detainee at great length with Mr Vlok and his advisers

"We were able to discuss each detainee in some detail. We feel we have been able to give Mr Vlok further insights and new information on a number of detainees"

Eight more Johannesburg lawyers — including Mrs Priscilla Jana and Mrs Winnie Mandela's former lawyer, Mr Krish Naidoo — representing more than 170 emergency detainees on hunger strike today flew to Cape Town for a meeting with Mr Vlok

● The United States has called on the South African Government to bring detainees to trial or release them

● The synodal boards of Holland's two Reformed churches have combined to send a telegram to President Botha to express their "utmost shock and alarm" over the hunger strike

● The Star's London Bureau reports that five former South African political prisoners yesterday started a 24-hour fast outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square in solidarity with the detainees

Those fasting include Ms Shanthie Naidoo, the adopted granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi — himself once a detainee in South Africa, co-founder of the Port Elizabeth Civic Association Mr Thozamile Botha, former trade union organiser Mr Siphso Pityana and Alexandra youth activist Mr Pule Nape

● Members of 19 organisations in Natal, representing several thousand people, have decided to fast today to demonstrate their concern for the detainees

HOPE FOR DETAINEEES

253,



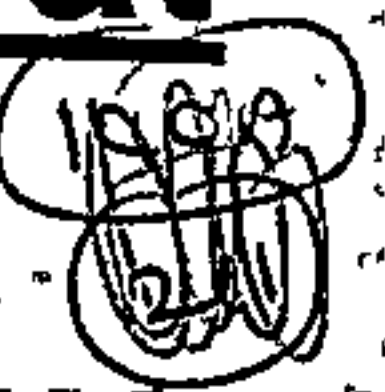
Sowetan 16/2/87

SOWETAN
REPORTER
and Sapa

SCORES of detainees on hunger strike could be released soon following intense discussions between Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok and six legal firms representing about 70 of the detainees.

It is expected that about 90 percent of those detainees for whom representations were made could be released — although probably not at the same time.

NUM hits at new mine safety move



Sowetan 16/2/87
By LEN MASEKO

THE controversial Minerals Bill would lead to the mining industry being subjected to less controls and lower standards, the National Union of Mineworkers said in a statement yesterday.

The Num said the mines — in terms of the bill — would become "self-regulatory," policing health and safety themselves. The union likened the proposed legislation with "giving an alcoholic keys to the liquor cabinet."

The draft Bill, handed to the Government last week, was published for comment last December. It seeks to consolidate the law in regard to minerals in one piece of legislation.

Num warned that the Bill, by repealing the Mines and Works Act, would lead to "less careful regulation of health and safety" on the mines.

The union said, "The mines kill approximately 800 people a year and they inflict serious injuries on 12 000 workers every year. The Num believes that a central State official should be responsible for monitoring and acting on mine safety. The mining industry is not a responsible employer — it cares more for profits than for safety."

Num demanded that the Bill be scrapped and re-drafted.

Official sources say the main reason for releasing them is that they have indicated that they will no longer get involved in the activities for which they were detained.

No one will be released who is still on hunger strike. They will first have to be rehabilitated and declared medically fit.

Already two detainees who had been on hunger strike in Kimberley Prison, were released at the weekend after abandoning the hunger strike.

They were Mr Simon Mnyaka and Mr Liyanda Daniel Tom.

Mr Vlok also released 17 other detainees from around the country yesterday.

But this was unrelated as they were not on hunger strike, according to Mr Vlok's office.

The plight of hunger striking detainees was now in the hands of Mr Vlok, lawyer Ms Kathy Satchwell said.

Ms Satchwell was a member of a group

Hunger strikers could be released

representing legal firms who met Mr Vlok

Yesterday's Press conference, addressed by anti-apartheid and human rights organisations, a trade union, a relative of one hunger striking detainee and a representative of the Catholic Church, was called to protest against the restriction of meetings organised to express solidarity with the hunger strikers. Black Sash director, Mrs Sheena Duncan said

Police were apparently not present and no attempt was made to stop the Press conference from continuing.

About 20 strikers have been hospitalised and several are reported to be in a serious condition.

Hunger strike continues in Natal prisons

DIANNA GAMES
and SUSAN RUSSELL

MORE than 200 emergency detainees in Durban and Maritzburg are continuing their hunger strike

They made their decision in spite of the release of several colleagues on Friday after talks between lawyers and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

A police spokesman said an unconfirmed number of detainees also went on hunger strike at Fort Glamorgan in East London on Friday.

The strike, which began at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison more than three weeks ago, was suspended last week after lawyers met Vlok in Cape Town.

Vlok signed release orders for seven detainees on Friday and a Law and Order Ministry spokesman said more might be freed this weekend.

A lawyer for detainees in Natal said yesterday he believed there were about 105 on hunger strike in Maritzburg.

Lawyers said another 112 detainees were on hunger strike in Durban.

Prison authorities said on Friday it was not policy to comment on the possible release of detainees.

Soweto Civic Association publicity secretary Amos Masondo was one of those released, his lawyer said. He was one of the hunger strikers admitted to Johannesburg Hospital.

Association member Pat Lephunya was due to be released on Friday after being in detention since October 1987.

Joe Nkuna was released from New Spruit Prison but it was believed he would face Internal Security Act charges.



Chanting and singing and carrying placards, about 300 people marched through central Johannesburg on Saturday in a protest against detentions.

Picture REUTER

MORE SAY

Southern 2/2/89

By ALI MPHAKI

NO TO

FOOD

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Sweet music

A BLIND street musician in Johannesburg attracted a lot of passersby and earned himself some money while singing the

blues in Eloff Street. NKOSEMNTU JWAMBI who took the picture was one of those fascinated by the guitarist.

Protest against their detention

A LETTER smuggled from the Diepkloof Prison yesterday revealed that a further 53 detainees have joined 20 others who are on a hunger strike as a protest against their prolonged detention.

The 53 detainees, according to the letter, joined the hunger strike on Monday, while the 20 others have refused meals since last week.

The Prisons Service in response said "It does happen from time to time that prisoners go on so-called hunger strikes. The Prisons Service deals responsibly with such situations by warning prisoners of the health dangers of hunger strikes and ensuring that food is

still served at each mealtime. All directives with regard to the Tokyo Declaration are complied with."

"The letter from the detainees reads "Our colleagues have now been on a hunger strike the past week. Your government continues to disregard their demands and as always remains insensitive to our problems. We are obviously angered by the fact that even in the face

• To Page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

PRICES SO FOR 3 DAYS



Strike

• From page 1

of our colleagues deteriorating health, this fails to elicit any response from your government.

"Our representations to your government that people are held for lengthy periods of more than 24 hours without trial, students who should be at school and breadwinners whose detention is causing untold hardships to families, fell on deaf ears

"It is against this background that we finally decided to join our other 20 colleagues on the hunger strike"

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Dr Toms tells of assault in prison bathroom

By GILL TURNBULL
Court Reporter

DR Ivan Toms was made to share a locked prison bathroom with an assailant for nearly two weeks after an assault on him, a Wynberg magistrate was told

This was evidence yesterday in the trial of Daniel Knipe, 27, formerly of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, who has been convicted of assaulting Dr Toms with intent to do grievous bodily harm on June 28 last year

Knipe pleaded not guilty

Evidence was that at the time of the incident Dr Toms had served about 3½ months of a 630-day sentence for refusing to report for a national service camp. His sentence was later reduced to 18 months after he appealed to the Cape Town Supreme Court. He is on bail pending an appeal before the Appellate Division.

LOCKED UP

Dr Toms, a medical doctor with a BA in theology, said that within two weeks of his detention he made representations to the prison authorities to be moved to a single cell because prisoners and warders were prejudiced towards him and he was concerned for his safety

Thereafter he spent 22 hours a day locked in a single cell

Dr Toms said that in the early mornings he, Knipe and four others were locked in a bathroom containing four baths

In the bathroom on the morning before the assault Knipe grabbed Dr Toms and pushed him against a grille

Dr Toms said "I resisted, called the warder and was let out

"Next morning Knipe grabbed me and pushed me against the wall"

Dr Toms said he was aware of Knipe's reputation for being dangerous and, feeling angry and threatened, he punched Knipe in the face

"I was really surprised at myself I have never before punched anyone"

Dr Toms said Knipe "went wild with rage," punching Dr Toms's face about 10 or 12 times until a fellow-prisoner pulled him off

Dr Toms said Knipe was wearing a wire ring which cut his face under the right eye

Knipe was punished in solitary confinement for 10 days

On his release Knipe was again made to use the same bathroom as Dr Toms for 12 days, until a report in the newspapers.

State psychiatrist Professor T Zabow diagnosed Knipe's condition as "psychopathic personality disorder"

The hearing was postponed to March 10

Mr P D Theron was on the Bench. Mr R Bethune appeared for the State and Knipe was represented by Mrs J Koch

I was locked up with accused after assault, court told

Toms tells of prison attack

CAPE TOWN — After a fellow prisoner attacked Ivan Toms in a Pollsmoor prison bathroom, the authorities continued to lock the two up together for another 12 days until the incident was reported in the newspapers, the Wynberg Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

This was evidence in the trial of Daniel Knipe (26), formerly of Uitsig

Farm, Blackheath Knipe was jailed for stealing R200 from his parents, but has since finished his sentence.

Knipe pleaded not guilty to assaulting Toms with the intention to do grievous bodily harm by punching him on June 27 last year.

At the time of the incident Toms, a medical doctor with a BA degree

in theology, had served about 3½ months of a 630-day sentence for refusing to report for a Defence Force camp.

His sentence was later reduced to 18 months after he appealed to the Cape Town Supreme Court. He is currently out on bail pending an appellate appeal.

A psychiatrist, Professor T Zabow, said in a report that Knipe had numerous assessments at Valkenberg Hospital and periods of hospitalisation at Stikland and Weskoppies maximum security hospitals.

"All admissions have been related to seriously aggressive and violent behaviour. A review of clinical records indicate persistent anti-social behaviour, frequently related to alcohol and dagga.

"Reports of street fighting and sexual promiscuity are present with repetitive assaultive behaviour directed at his parents and family. He is

severely personality disordered with a low-normal intelligence level."

Professor Zabow said he should be considered as highly dangerous. However, Knipe was fit to stand to trial, was fully aware of his behaviour and was not affected by mental illness at the time of the alleged offence.

Toms told the court he was prejudiced in prison and was called a terrorist by "right wing" prisoners. On June 27 while he, Knipe and about four other prisoners were in a bathroom, Knipe had made sexual advances towards him. Toms pushed him away and called to be let out of the bathroom.

The following day, Toms was bending over the bath to rinse it out and Knipe grabbed his buttocks. Both of them were clothed. "I pushed his hands away and said 'Leave me alone'.

"I punched him in the

face and cracked his tooth. It was the first time I ever punched anyone in my life. I was surprised that I hit him and found it very traumatic.

"His response was violent and he hit me at least 10 times with his fists. After a while some prisoners pulled him off.

"I had to have stitches to my eye and both eyes were bruised. Knipe was put in isolation.

"Ten days after the incident we were put back in the same bathroom for 12 days until the matter was published in the press," Toms said.

In his evidence, Knipe said he had said "Good morning Ivan Toms, how are you?" And had put his arm around Toms.

"He hit me. It was unnecessary and unexpected as we got on well. I got angry and hit him.

Bail of R200 was granted to Knipe and the trial was adjourned to April 10 — Sapa, Own Correspondent.

Strike continues

THE hunger strike by emergency detainees is far from over, despite it being suspended in Port Elizabeth and at Diepkloof Prison, Johannesburg.

Lawyers in Durban, Maritzburg and East London have confirmed that detainees are still refusing meals in protest against their continued detention.

Mr Ebrahim Goga, said on Sunday night lawyers representing detainees would arrange a meeting with Mr Vlok this week.

Mr Goga said 43 of the 123 emergency detainees who went on hunger strike at Westville Prison eight days ago were still refusing meals and three detainees, two of whom are being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act at police stations, had joined the hunger strike.

Bngadier Leon Mallet, press secretary to the

Durban chairman of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers,

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IVAN TOMS Hit 'seriously aggressive' Prisoner

By YVETTE VAN BREDA

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Dr Ivan Toms broke the tooth of an "extremely strong" fellow prisoner who made sexual advances to him in a bathroom at Polismoor yesterday.

This was evidence in the trial of Daniel Knipe, 26, formerly of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, who pleaded not guilty to assaulting Dr Toms on June 28 last year.

Knipe, who has since finished his sentence, was in jail for stealing R200 from his parents Dr Toms was in jail for refusing to serve in the SADF.

Psychiatrist Professor T Zaborow said in a report handed to the court that Knipe had undergone numerous assessments at Valkenberg Hospital and periods of hospitalisation at Stikland and Weskoppies maximum security hospitals.

"All the admissions have been related to seriously aggressive and violent behaviour," Dr Zaborow said.

"Reports of street fighting and sexual promiscuity are present with repetitive assaultive behaviour directed at his parents and family members. He is severely personality disordered and a low-normal intelligence."

Dr Zaborow said Knipe had demonstrated extreme strength, had destroyed furniture belonging to his family and "should be considered highly dangerous."

June 27 Knipe had made sexual advances in a bathroom in the presence of about four others. Dr Toms pushed Knipe away and called to be let out of the bathroom.

The following day, Dr Toms was bending over the bath to rinse it out when Knipe grabbed his buttocks.

"I punched his tooth. It was the first time I had punched anyone in my life. I was surprised that I hit him and found it very traumatic," Dr Toms said.

"He then hit me at least 10 times with his fists. After a while some prisoners pulled him off and both eyes were bruised. I had to have stitches to my eye and both eyes were put in isolation."

Ten days after the incident Dr Toms and Knipe "were put back in the same bathroom for 12 days until the matter was published in the press."

Knipe told the court he had "gone on, but I didn't."

The trial resumes on April 10. Knipe is on bail of R200. Mr. J. K. Koch appeared for Knipe.

Mandela allowed visitors — Coetsee

NELSON Mandela was permitted to interact freely with other prisoners although he did not in his circumstances have immediate contact with other inmates, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

“(257) Visits by other prisoners are considered and approved so as to meet the normal needs of personal contact,” he said in a tabled reply to a question from Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton)

In terms of procedure laid down for questions, neither Mr Dalling nor the Minister mentioned the Mandela name, but it was understood the question clearly referred to the imprisoned ANC leader, who is now being held in a prison house at the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl

In his reply, Mr Coetsee referred to a

Press statement he made on November 24 last year, in which he said it had been decided to transfer “this person” (Mr Mandela) to “suitable, comfortable and secure living accommodation, where he will, inter alia, be able to receive members of his family more freely and on a continual basis”

This had in fact happened

“The frequency and duration of visits by his family are not restricted in any way all other visits or requests for visits to, or visits with this person are dealt with in the normal way”

Mr Coetsee added in response to another part of Mr Dalling’s question that Mr Mandela was permitted to “interact” with officers and members of the South African Prisons Service “in the normal course of their duties” — Sapa

...high exchange usage
nue indicates the sector has had a large negative impact on the balance of payments.

...they have done anything other than
act in the best interests of clean
administration. — Sapa.

CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela was permitted to interact freely with other prisoners although he did not in his circumstances have immediate contact with other inmates, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday

Mandela may interact with others ⁽²⁵³⁾ Coetsee

B/Daw 22/2/89
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This had in fact happened and the frequency and duration of family visits were not restricted in any way. — Sapa.

22/12/89
Mandela in
solitary

MR Nelson Mandela was effectively in solitary confinement, the PFP's spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, said yesterday

Mr Dalling said this after Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee had answered questions in the House of Assembly about the conditions of Mr Mandela's transfer to a house at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl

"The frequency and duration of visits by his family are not restricted in any way," Mr Coetsee said

Mr Mandela did not have immediate contact with other inmates.

Mr Dalling said Mr Coetsee's reply "seems to disguise the truth.

"The truth is that all visits are regulated by the bureaucracy"

1500 arrested in JOHANNESBURG

Parents get inyanga for 'voodoo'

PARENTS of pupils at the Bathokwa Primary School, Atteridgeville, which is believed to be bewitched, have appointed a delegation to inform the Department of Education that they were going to acquire the services of an inyanga to chase away the voodoo that has gripped the school.

Worried parents unanimously agreed, at an urgent meeting held at the school on Tuesday night, to get an inyanga or sangoma to "cleanse the school classrooms and premises and get rid of the black magic spell."

Collapsed

Scores of pupils collapsed, were injured or ran amuck after being possessed by what is believed to be demons or witchcraft magic this



ONE man's poison is another man's meat... these dudes, desperate for a roof over their heads, invaded the city and collected piles of corrugated iron which lay around after buildings had been imploded. The corrugated iron was then transported to the township where it was used to erect shacks. Creative recycling, don't you think?

Pic MBUZENI ZULU

Chance to be US citizen

BLACK South Africans may be among 20 000 people worldwide who could qualify for immediate American citizenship without having to go through the stringent United States immigration laws

By THEMBA MOLEFE

The 20 000 applicants are above the normal quotas and will be split into the 1990 and 1991 fiscal year.

SOWETAN Reporter

A TOTAL of 17 detainees at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square police station, held in isolation indefinitely in terms of the Internal Security Act, have been on hunger strike since January, according to a note received by a Johannesburg attorney.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Lieutenant Peet Bothma was not in a position to confirm or deny the fresh Johannesburg hunger strike when asked for comment, but undertook to investigate the allegation.

The note about the hunger strike, purportedly written by some of the detainees concerned, was delivered to the offices of Priscilla Jana and Associates a few blocks from the police station.

"Despite our isolation from the rest of the emergency detainees by our racist captors we remain part of the comrades who suffer the pangs of an unjust system of detention without trial," their note read.

It indicated they had been refusing solid and liquid nourishment since Saturday and would continue to do so until charged or released.

It added "Since we are denied access to legal representation we have no viable means of challenging this (arrest and detention) in court".

The recent talks between Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok, on the one hand and lawyers and community representatives on the other, on the plight of detainees has centred on those held under emergency provisions.

The John Vorster Square detainees, held under permanent security laws, are unlikely to have formed part of the talks.

It is believed that church worker Mr Sisi Tsotetsi, Mr Oupa Molefe and Mr Charles Malunga are among the detainees held at John Vorster Square in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act Mr Tsotetsi was detained four months ago and is believed to have been in solitary confinement since

Mindon ohanna

Isolated 17 join strike

A TOTAL of 17 detainees at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square police station, held in isolation indefinitely in terms of the Internal Security Act, have been on hunger strike since January, according to a note received by a Johannesburg attorney.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Lieutenant Peet Bothma was not in a position to confirm or deny the fresh Johannesburg hunger strike when asked for comment, but undertook to investigate the allegation.

The note about the hunger strike, purportedly written by some of the detainees concerned, was delivered to the offices of Priscilla Jana and Associates a few blocks from the police station.

"Despite our isolation from the rest of the emergency detainees by our racist captors we remain part of the comrades who suffer the pangs of an unjust system of detention without trial," their note read.

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tinue to do so until charged or released.

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SOWETIAN
Reporter

Toms tells of bathroom attack

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

FOR two weeks conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms was forced to use the same bathroom with a man who had earlier allegedly assaulted him, a court heard this week.

Only after a report of the incident appeared in a newspaper were different arrangements made, Toms told the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

He was giving evidence in the trial of former fellow prisoner Daniel Knipe, 26, who has pleaded not guilty to assaulting Toms in Pollsmoor Prison in June last year.

Toms was released on bail in December last year — after serving half of his 18-month sentence for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force — pending an appeal against sentence.

Knipe, jailed for stealing R200 from his parents, has since completed his sentence.

Toms described Knipe making sexual advances towards him in the bathroom on two occasions. On the second, he punched Knipe in the face. It was the first time he had punched anyone, he found it "traumatic".

Knipe responded by hitting him "at least 10 times with his fists" before other prisoners pulled him off, Toms said. He received stitches for a

wound under his eye and Knipe was isolated, in chains.

Ten days later Toms was again put in the same bathroom as Knipe. This situation continued for 12 days until the incident was publicised.

Knipe told the court he had said, "Good morning, Ivan Toms, how are you?" and put his arm around him, whereupon Toms hit him. He then got angry and responded similarly.

The court earlier heard evidence from a psychiatrist that Knipe, while not certifiable, had severe personality problems which manifested in destructive, violent behaviour.

He once had to be removed from a psychiatric hospital ward as he could no longer be contained, having ripped the doors to all the rooms off their hinges, the court heard.

The trial was postponed. Knipe is on bail of R200.

● Conscientious objectors jailed for refusing to serve are classed as common, rather than political prisoners. At the time of his release on bail Toms was awaiting the outcome of an application to be jailed with prisoners serving political offences.

18/3/72 - 24/3/72
WMM

Nelson Mandela sets up lawyers' meeting

CAPE TOWN — ANC leader Nelson Mandela met three lawyers at his request in his quarters at Victor Verster Prison, Paarl, yesterday

His attorney, Ismail Ayob — who said Mandela requested the meeting on Tuesday — was accompanied by Johannesburg civil rights advocate George Bizos, SC, and National Association of Democratic Lawyers' western Cape president Dullah Omar

They would not comment after the meeting

□ DIANNA GAMES reports that police said yesterday the arrest of a woman on Wednesday night in connection with an investigation into the death of Mandela Football Club member Maxwell Madondo followed the attack on a house in Orlando

West in which a 13-year-old girl died after being shot with an AK-47

Another girl, 11, and a woman sustained slight burns when the house was petrol bombed. The arrested woman was an occupant of the house, police said. *B10m 24/2/87*

Police were investigating the possibility the attack on the house may have been a revenge attack with bearing on Madondo's murder

□ Glasgow University conservatives yesterday called on Winnie Mandela to resign from her position as Lord Rector, citing her involvement with the club and its alleged involvement with the "abduction and subsequent death" of "Stompie" Moeketsi James Seipei as their reason — Sapa

● See Page 2

● MANDELA

... sentence
delivered by Iran's
Ayatollah Ruhollah

... diplomatic
relations with Britain in protest
against its reaction to Iranian death
threats against Rushdie. — Reuter.

... said this before sentencing
Ndlovu to an effective five year
imprisonment.

Ndlovu, a top Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) and C

'Hunger strikers being separated'

(253) ~~253~~

Bl Day 2-11/89

21 detainees are freed in Durban

DURBAN — Twenty-one emergency regulation detainees, some of them on hunger strike, were released from Westville Prison in Durban on Friday.

Our Durban Correspondent reports that Natal chairman of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Ebrahim Goga, said he had no details of how many of them had been restricted.

He said there were still 91 people detained under the emergency regulations at Westville Prison.

Sapa reports from Maritzburg that, according to lawyers, detainees on hunger strike at New Prison were being separated and moved to cells in police stations around Natal.

In what they described as a clear attempt to break the seven-day hunger strike, detainees had been moved to police stations at Dalton, Howick, Richmond and Mountain Rise.

It is believed up to 40 detainees have been on hunger strike at New Prison, but it is not known how many of these have now been moved.

Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Mellett said whatever steps were being taken were to "safeguard the wellbeing of the people. We are concerned for their safety. No-one can hold this against us".

In other developments:
□ Our Cape Town Correspondent reports that Law and Order Minister

Adriaan Vlok has been accused of renegeing on his promise to release a "substantial number" of detainees.

"We feel betrayed," said the Moulana Faried Essack of the Hunger Strike Action Committee.

"After promises by Vlok to release many detainees, only 17 have been freed," Essack told a Press conference on Friday.

He said the committee had understood Vlok's use of the term "substantial" to mean more than half of the detainees being held.

Still signing

The Repression Monitoring Group had provided a list of more than 2 000 detainees and this meant they would be satisfied when 1 000 detainees were released, Essack said.

A Law and Order spokesman said "many more than 100 orders had already been signed for the release of detainees" and that Vlok was "still signing, and looking at individual cases".

□ Our Port Elizabeth Correspondent reports that a relative of slain Cradock leader Matthew Goniwe was one of four eastern Cape detainees released last week.

Mbulelo Goniwe was released on Friday after being held under emergency regulations since July 1986.

Mandela bill

Sowetan 11/3/89
ANC LEADER Mr Nelson Mandela's 98-day treatment for tuberculosis at the Constantiaberg Clinic last year, cost R16 170, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee told Parliament yesterday.

He also confirmed that Mr Mandela had been visited at his prison home

in Victor Verster Prison grounds before Christmas by friends from other prisons. Though he did not confirm the names, other reports have said the friends were fellow Rivonia trialists, Mr Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mlangeni and Raymond Mhlaba

Mr Coetsee said the R16 170 price tag for stay at the clinic did not include extra expenses such as those for transport or salaries of personnel

253

11/6/89 1/3/89

R16 170 Mandela clinic fee defended

By PETER FABRICIUS, Political Staff

AFRICAN National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela's 98 day treatment for tuberculosis at the Constantiaberg Clinic last year cost R16 170, said Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee

Speaking in Parliament yesterday, he also confirmed that friends from other prisons had visited Mr Mandela at his Victor Verster prison home before Christmas

He did not confirm who they were but other reports have named the friends as fellow Rivonia trialists Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Andrew Mhlangeni and Mr Raymond Mhlaba

Mr Coetsee said the R16 170 price tag for stay at the clinic did not include transport and salary expenses

He was replying to a series of questions from Conservative Party indirectly-elected MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis about Mr Mandela's special accommodation and treatment

Asked why Mr Mandela had not been treated in the prison hospital, Mr Coetsee said the "responsible doctor's wishes" were carried out

Asked if other prisoners suffering from the same complaint were treated at prison hospitals, Mr Coetsee said it was not possible to make a generally valid comparison

"The South African Prisons Service

respects the professional independence of all the medical doctors who treat prisoners"

Not all prisons had the same medical facilities and the responsible doctor could refer cases to hospitals, specialists and other medical services outside prison

"I am satisfied that this prisoner, considering all relevant factors, received the best medical treatment available as applies to all prisoners"

Mr Mandela's "comfortable and properly secured home on the Victor Verster Prison Reserve" differed from the accommodation of all other prisoners including security prisoners, said Mr Coetsee ● See page 20.

*He said we had not negotiated about anything. If we do lease some of our structures to Untag, there will not have been any negotiations whatsoever about how we shall get them back. We are in the process. No, not at all, I withdraw that. [Interjections.] Let me say instead that we are in the process of negotiating measures in terms of which they will give us time to bring back those structures which can be brought back.

†We shall dispose of the rest by selling it to people in South West Africa or in the ways suggested by the hon member for Constantia. [Time expired.]

*Mr T LANGLEY. Mr Speaker, I said Resolution 435 would be implemented in less than a month, and now the hon the Deputy Minister tells us they are still in the process of negotiation.

*An HON MEMBER. He withdrew that.

*Mr T LANGLEY. No, that is not what he withdrew. He said they were still in the process of negotiation. Do they want this to have been concluded by 1 April? That is part of our problem. [Interjections.] What was of concern to us in the whole observation we did, was the haphazard way—that was how it appeared—in which the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Defence Force wanted to get out of the South West African situation. They want to be rid of it. They are like the man who shook the locusts off his chest and when he went to the psychologist, the psychologist told him not to shake them off onto him. That is the situation.

Cuba negotiated through the mediation of the United Nations for compensation for its withdrawal from Angola. What did South Africa negotiate? The hon the Deputy Minister talks about movable property. I did not ask him about movable property, because I accepted as a matter of course that the movable property which belonged to South Africa would be withdrawn and removed from that area in good time.

Now the hon the Deputy Minister says we were constructive, and I know we were. That is why I put this question. That is why I said it was among the best infrastructure parts of Africa. If the South African and the UN troops move out of there, is Swapo going to be able to move in? Can the Cubans move in? That is what we want to know, because that infrastructure of trenches, breastworks, runways, aircraft hangars and all the things the hon member mentioned will re-

main there and still be available to whoever is there. [Time expired.]

Mr S C JACOBS. Mr Speaker, in the first place we should like to know from the hon the Deputy Minister whether this R480 million to which he referred also includes the cost involved in the roads built in South West Africa. With reference to the dismantling he referred to, the dismantling is not what is at issue here. What is at issue, as stated in the Interpellation, is what is being done in this respect with reference to the compensation Untag is going to rent it and pay for it only for a certain number of months, until they withdraw. What is going to happen to the infrastructure in South West Africa once Untag has withdrawn? Is South Africa going to receive compensation for it or no?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE. Mr Speaker, it would behoove the hon member for Soutpansberg to wake up sometimes and to listen to what is said in this House, because I stated clearly what was going to happen to the structures in South West Africa. The point I made concerning negotiations with Untag was as follows. Gen Chand arrived in South West Africa only last week, but there were constant prior negotiations with Untag and the people who are there already. The hon member can rest assured on that point. We shall know how to deal with the matter.

*Dr F HARTZENBERG. But you have no answers!

*The DEPUTY MINISTER. The Bismarck principle is applicable to the CP here today. When they are driven into a corner internally, as is the case at present, they seek problems abroad. [Interjections.] They are interfering in the process of South West Africa's independence in an improper way. The successes attained there by the South African Defence Force and the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his department are creating the best and most favourable circumstances we have ever had for obtaining a negotiated settlement plan for the independence of South West Africa, yet now one is interpellated with a number of senseless questions instead of their displaying a winning spirit.

That is a losing party with a losing policy and a losing spirit. [Interjections.] They are not setting the South West Africans an example by displaying a winning spirit and saying that the pro-democratic parties in South West Africa are

going to win the election. They are not promoting South West Africa's cause in this regard. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Bloekombos, visit by SAP members

*1 Mr J J WALSH to ask the Minister of Law and Order

(a) (i) At what time did members of the South African Police visit the squatter camp known as Bloekombos, in the Kraaifontein municipal area, on the night of 4/5 February 1989 and (ii) when did this visit end, (b) what was the purpose of the visit and (c) how many Police (i) members and (ii) vehicles were involved?

B224E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

- (a) (i) and (ii) 22h30 until 22h45
- (b) It was a planned action to combat crime
- (c) (i) and (ii) Sufficient police officials and vehicles to complete the action as swiftly and efficiently as possible

Bloekombos: persons arrested

2 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, during the course of a visit by members of the South African Police to the Bloekombos squatter camp in Kraaifontein on the night of 4/5 February 1989, any persons were arrested or removed for questioning, if so,

(2) whether any charges were laid against any such persons, if so, what charges,

(3) whether teargas was used during this visit, if so, (a) why and (b) on whose instructions,

(4) whether any municipal officials were

given prior notice of this visit, if so, what are the relevant details?

B225E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, they were only detained for questioning and were released again shortly after their detention
- (3) Yes

(a) and (b) The officer in charge of the group of police officials used a tear-gas aerosol can to disperse a group of persons who wanted to prevent their withdrawal from the squatter camp

(4) No

Mr Stanza Bopape: investigation into disappearance

3 Mr J VANECK asked the Minister of Law and Order †

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 30 August 1988, the South African Police are still investigating the disappearance of Mr Stanza Bopape from police custody on 12 June 1988, if so, what progress has so far been made with this investigation?

B231E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

Yes. All possible endeavours are being made to trace and re-arrest this person

Lusson officer for church affairs abroad

4 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

Whether his Department has appointed a liaison officer for church affairs abroad, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the purpose of this appointment, (c) who is the person concerned and (d) what are the particulars of his curriculum vitae?

B239E

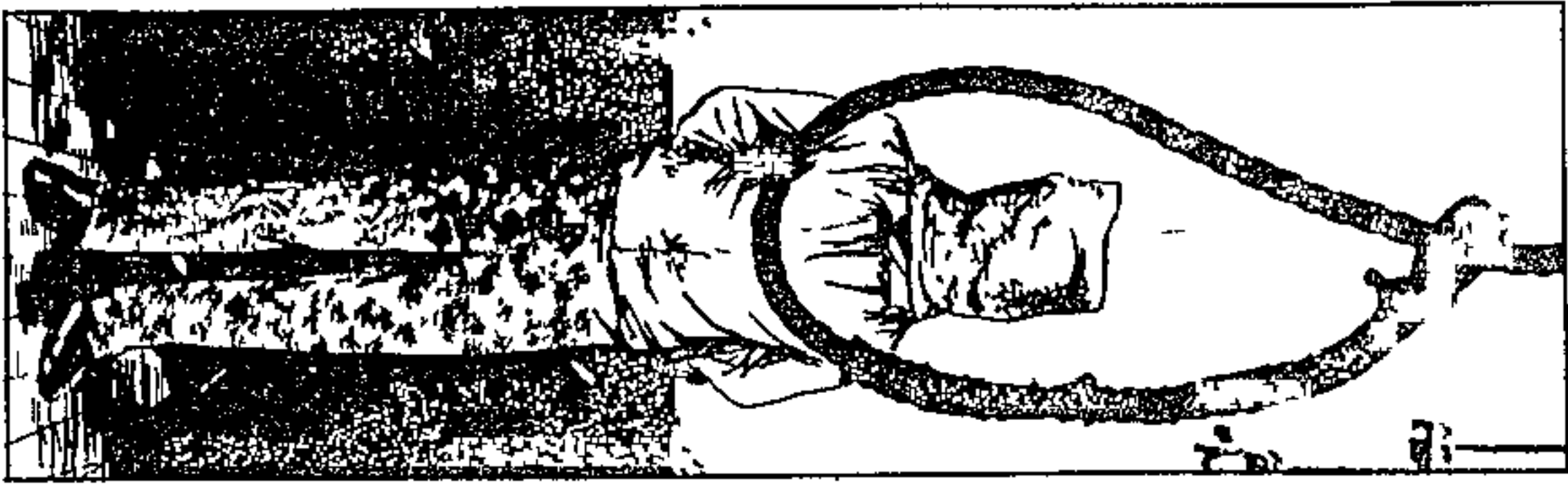
†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- Yes
- (a) 1 January 1988
- (b) To promote a greater understanding and a

Black Sash study provides chilling insight into Pretoria's death row

Profile of the condemned ones

10/2/87
253



Esau Jabulani Nkosi is not one of the high-profile political figures on Pretoria's death row. He is one of those "ordinary" murder convicts whose life is likely to be ended without protest from the world beyond his prison.

He has been lifted from obscurity by the researchers of the Black Sash report on capital punishment, "Inside South Africa's Death Factory". The report tells the following story:

Nkosi is 30 years old. His criminal record started at the age of eight, when he was sentenced to five cuts with a light cane for stealing R20.

By the time he was 17 he had accumulated four convictions for theft and assault, and been subjected to 22 strokes with a light cane.

He was never defended on any of these charges. He was the child of a single mother — a domestic worker — and there was no money for lawyers.

Although he was a juvenile, there was no attempt to send him to a school of industries or a reformatory.

On reaching the age of 18 — adulthood in the eyes of the

court — he was sentenced to 45 months for stealing goods valued at R2 000.

He was freed on parole after two years and soon convicted on six charges of housebreaking. His total sentence was 12 years, of which he served six before being released unconditionally in June 1985.

Four months later, at the age of 29, he was back in the dock facing murder charges with two other men. They all pleaded not guilty.

The charges related to the killing of an 84-year-old man, Mr Arthur Boshier, who died from head wounds after being attacked in his East Rand flat during a robbery.

There were no eyewitnesses to the attack. The three men were convicted of murder by Mr Justice Strydom on the basis of his reconstruction of events from statements made by two of the accused, testimony of the third, and medical and police evidence.

Nkosi's lawyer argued in extenuation that the men had gone to rob — not to kill — and had acted in the heat of the moment when they surprised the owner

in his darkened flat. The judge found no extenuating circumstances for any of the three and sentenced them to hang.

Nkosi was refused leave to appeal against the murder conviction and has now spent 20 months on death row.

"Today the rigid distinctions between 'political' and 'ordinary' death row prisoners is being questioned," the report notes.

"The vast majority of death row prisoners are black — 97 percent of the 1 070 people hanged between 1980 and 1988 — and in many cases 'ordinary' criminals can also be seen as victims of apartheid," it states.

"In the first place, there is a general acceptance that crime has strong roots in poverty and social deprivation. Many black South Africans, like Jabulani Nkosi, grow up in overcrowded, under-serviced, segregated black townships, they receive an

inferior education to white South Africans and experience job segregation.

"The second sense in which most death row prisoners are victims of apartheid is that they have been processed by a legal system which many — rightly or wrongly — regard as being slanted against blacks. For example, there is not a single black judge in South Africa."

The report attempts to draw a biographical profile of the typical prisoner on Pretoria's death row. And it examines the legal process which ended up on death row.

To construct the profiles, interviews were conducted with families, friends and lawyers of 26 death row prisoners. To assess the legal process, records of 40 condemned persons were examined.

The disadvantaged background of the average death row prisoner is clear and can be put

succinctly. "In summary, 85 percent grew up in families which struggled financially, only 42 percent were raised by both parents, 92 percent did not complete school, 62 percent had no further education or training and 85 percent were unskilled or semi-skilled labourers."

In addition, of the 42 percent who had previous convictions, 47 percent had been prosecuted for the first time when they were juveniles.

Several features of the legal history of those facing death give cause for concern, the researchers state.

● The heavy reliance on pro deo counsel. A total of 32 percent of the sample were represented in this fashion. The report points out that this means the advocate has no attorney to assist him, that he is paid only about R100 a day and that his fees do not allow him the expense of calling expert witnesses for life-

saving evidence in mitigation. It also means he is likely to be represented by an inexperienced advocate or by one whose practice has not been successful enough to render him too busy to do pro deo work.

● The brevity of the cases. One-third of these trials took less than a week to complete. One in 12 lasted just one day.

● The nature of the evidence on which conviction was passed. The evidence of a single witness was enough for a murder conviction in 10 percent of cases, circumstantial evidence sufficed in 5 percent, and a further 5 percent were found guilty solely on the basis of their own confessions — confessions which most claimed had been made under duress.

Common purpose

● The common refusal of leave to appeal. More than half the sample were refused leave to appeal by the trial court. Of those known to have petitioned the Chief Justice for leave to appeal, only 17 percent were successful and 35 percent had been refused.

● The prevalence of the doctrine of common purpose in murder convictions. Half the

sample were convicted on grounds of their association and identification with the actual killers and were not shown to have done the deed themselves.

Death Factory" also records the less quantifiable affronts of the process of awaiting-death imprisonment and of execution.

The bodies of those executed are the property of the State. Families are not allowed to see inside the coffins. They are not permitted to accompany the coffin in order to say prayers as the body is laid to rest.

While death row prisoners can have an unlimited number of visits not once — even on the day before their hanging — they get a "contact visit", one that would allow a last touch or embrace.

The horror induced by the death penalty is reflected in the fact that no death row inmates on Wit Wolf Barend Strydom, who is charged with last year's massacre of eight black people in Pretoria. "I can't say Strydom must be killed, because he is also a human being. I hate the death penalty," said Mr N S Sonamra whose brother, Bennet, has spent more than a year on death



Students learn mathematics at the Leeuwkop Prison school. The curriculum is set by the Department of Education and Training

'Leeuwkop's aim is to rehabilitate'

A look at one of SA's farm prisons

It was a visit to a place that everyone wants to avoid — but which you cannot escape as conditions portrayed behind those walls are shown almost daily on television screens

For some, prison is a place where time stands still, but for others there is a chance to rehabilitate and to make something of their lives

The Star was given the opportunity to go through the gates of Leeuwkop Prison, a sprawling complex covering 1 000 ha of land, just outside Johannesburg. It was at our request and the visit was sanctioned by Colonel DJ Immelman, the deputy director of liaison services for the SAPS

Irish-born Colonel D Ingram, the prison's public relations officer, said Leeuwkop Prison was well known for its "security and discipline"

Leeuwkop is one of 16 farm prisons in South Africa and is divided into four sub-prisons — a maximum security facility, two medium security units and a juvenile prison

Colonel Ingram admitted that prisons were generally faced with the problems of overcrowding and staff shortages. He said this was a common phenomenon throughout the world

Different world

Entering Leeuwkop was like entering a different world. It's a world of clanging gates and clanking keys

But the cleanliness of the place was impressive, the floors shone and despite the height of the windows, they seemed to glister

We were told that juvenile prisoners have since February 1986 been given an opportunity to improve themselves through a special school on the premises which has a syllabus set down by the Department of Education and Training (DET)

At least 495 student prisoners have enrolled for courses ranging from languages to biology and mathematics

Students who are illiterate first undergo literacy classes and are then promoted to a preparatory course equivalent to Std 2

They then progress to course 1 (Std 4) course 2, (Std 5) until they reach course 5 (Std 10)

The school's headmaster is Lieutenant HG Thomas, who has a Bachelor of Commerce degree, and is in control of a staff of nine qualified teachers

The student prisoners are allowed a week's break in April and in June do half-yearly exams

Registration, tuition fees and books are paid for by the Prisons Service

The SA Prisons Service has once again unlocked the steel gates of Leeuwkop, one of 222 prisons in the country. There are currently 4 050 adults and 780 juveniles serving sentences there, ranging from two years to life. Reporter STAN HLOPHE and photographer SEAN WOODS, accompanied by

prison officials, visited the Youth Project School and workshops, library, kitchen, hospital, recreational facilities, communal and single cell quarters

This article is published subject to the condition that facts are verified by the Prisons Service and prisoners cannot be identified in photographs



Leeuwkop is divided into four sub-prisons — a maximum security facility, two medium security units, and a juvenile prison with communal and single cells

Students who fail their exams and who are still interested in studying are given the opportunity to do so. However, students who fail and show over a period that they are not interested, will no longer be accommodated in the free study programme

If they do, however, want to continue studying they have to foot the bill themselves

They are also visited by a social worker, psychologist, and where necessary, an external psychiatrist

The school also offers non-academic courses such as plastering, bricklaying (six weeks) and welding (14 weeks). The lessons cover safety measures, theory, and practical work

They are also given the opportunity to visit the library, take part in recreational and physical training and religious services. The students are given time to study between 5 pm and 8 pm

In the juvenile section there are communal and single cells

There can be up to 24 beds in the communal cells. Each prisoner has his own cabinet

Some have attempted to make the place more like home with pictures of family members, cards and posters

Their loneliness can be best be illustrated by the way in which they twist their blankets into shapes. On one bed you may find a flower, on another an aeroplane or a boat

The prisoners get piped music in their cells from 8 pm until 10 pm when the lights are switched off

The prison kitchen is manned by a qualified caterer, assisted by six "specially selected" cooks — all prisoners — who first undergo medical tests to check if they have any contagious diseases

We were given the opportunity to sample the food. On the menu was chicken, samp, soup, onion and tomato. The fried chicken was just as finger lickin' good as the one cooked by the

famous colonel. I was jokingly reminded, by Colonel Ingram that it was an offence for an outsider to eat prison food

He said prisoners had a balanced diet which included pork, red meat, pap and fish

Food may not be sent to the prison but money sent by relatives and friends is safely deposited. The prisoner may use this money for monthly purchases and eventually can withdraw it on his release. Prisoners may also receive a nominal monthly fee — known as a gratuity — for good work

Colonel Ingram differentiated between short-term and long-term prisoners (sentences of two years and longer). Short-term prisoners do not participate in the intensive training programmes which are available to long-term inmates because their period of detention is too short

Depending on available facilities, the length of the prisoner's sentence and his abilities, pris-

oners can become waiters, wine stewards, shoemakers, tractor drivers or butchers and can learn the rudiments of many trades

Juveniles do not perform these duties as some of them attend school or other non-academic courses or programmes such as welding or building

Classifying a prisoner is a serious business

They first have to appear before an Institutional Committee, which consists of the head of the prison, the prison secretary, a hospital orderly, an educationist, a psychologist, a disciplinary staff member, a social worker, and a religious worker. Colonel Ingram pointed out that some of these officers are black

"The idea is to assess the prisoner's ability, educational background, previous records and capabilities

"Once he is fully assessed he is then classified according to one of the four privilege 'notches' (previously known as A to D classes). Prisoners can earn privileges by means of good behaviour and adaptation

In the case of Notch 4 prisoners, a maximum of 30 visits from relatives is allowed each year. Notch 3 prisoners get a maximum of 25 visits. Notch 2 prisoners get 20 visits a year and Notch 1 prisoners have 12 30 minute visits. Not more than one visit is allowed a month

Notch 4 prisoners are allowed contact visits

In fighting and disobedience are regarded as serious offences punishable by isolation in the single cells

While making our rounds we saw one prisoner who had been stabbed in the back by a fellow prisoner with a spoon. He said the attack was unprovoked

Cleanliness, discipline and responsibility are instilled in the prisoners

Shortcomings

Colonel Ingram said, "We have our shortcomings and have been criticised from time to time, but we cannot afford to allow our standards and treatment of prisoners to deteriorate. Sporadic mishaps do occur now and then but we do our level best to maintain standards"

What we saw at Leeuwkop was impressive on the surface. If the conditions we saw on a pre arranged date — and there was no apparent cover up — reflect a normal prison day, it is not surprising that the prisoners appear content

Colonel Ingram summed it all by saying "The idea is not to punish but to rehabilitate and to reduce the crime rate as much as possible"

ANC members 'beaten' at Sowetan 10/3/89 Spirings prison

FOUR self-proclaimed African National Congress members, who are jailed in Modderbee Prison near Springs, while on trial in the Delmas Circuit Court, were allegedly assaulted by warders when they refused to go back to their cells after their exercise period on Wednesday.

The men are Jabu Masina, Tingting Masango, Neo Potsane and Joseph Makhura. Their trial has drawn widespread attention because of their refusal to participate in the proceedings on the grounds that they are soldiers and should not be tried in a civil court.

Their Johannesburg attorney, Mr Peter Harris, said his clients had reported an assault by a group of warders during his visit to the prison yesterday to prepare for today's court appearance.

"As soon as I saw them it was apparent that one of them was walking and holding his head in an odd manner," said Mr Harris.

He said that Makhura had told him that his head had been slammed against the wall by the warders and that his injuries had necessitated that he be taken for medical treatment in Benoni.

His clients alleged they had been kicked and punched and stated they were witnesses to this.

Abrasions had been visible on some of them, Mr Harris said, and all had complained of tenderness in various parts of the body. In addition they had produced T-shirts which they had been wearing. These bore brown boot marks and were in a tattered state — Sapa.

ANC members 'beaten' at Sowetan 10/3/89 Spirings prison

FOUR self-proclaimed African National Congress members, who are jailed in Modderbee Prison near Springs, while on trial in the Delmas Circuit Court, were allegedly assaulted by warders when they refused to go back to their cells after their exercise period on Wednesday.

The men are Jabu Masina, Tingting Masango, Neo Potsane and Joseph Makhura. Their trial has drawn widespread attention because of their refusal to participate in the proceedings on the grounds that they are soldiers and should not be tried in a civil court.

Their Johannesburg attorney, Mr Peter Harris, said his clients had reported an assault by a group of warders during his visit to the prison yesterday to prepare for today's court appearance.

"As soon as I saw them it was apparent that one of them was walking and holding his head in an odd manner," said Mr Harris.

He said that Makhura had told him that his head had been slammed against the wall by the warders and that his injuries had necessitated that he be taken for medical treatment in Benoni.

His clients alleged they had been kicked and punched and stated they were witnesses to this.

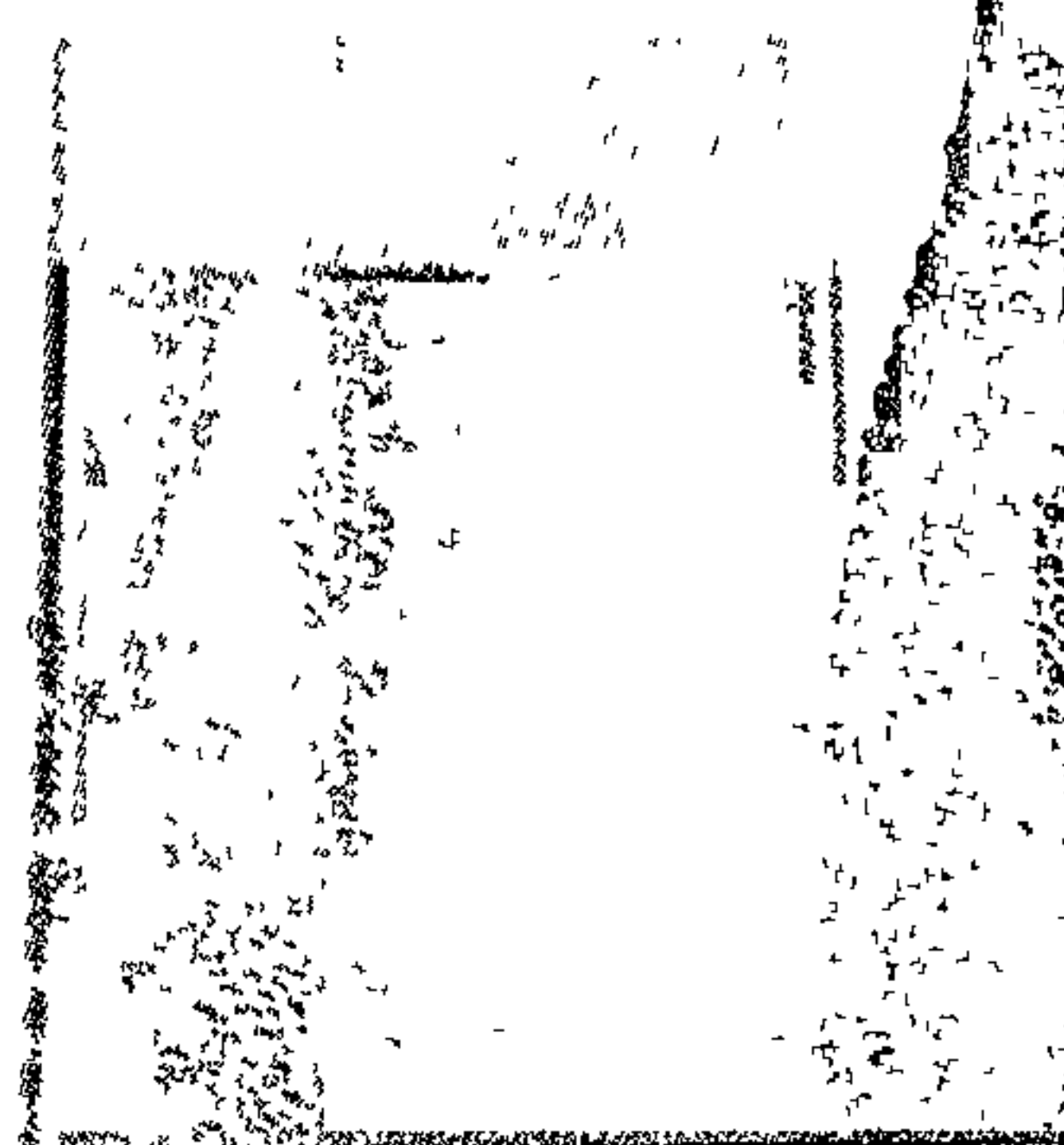
Abrasions had been visible on some of them, Mr Harris said, and all had complained of tenderness in various parts of the body. In addition they had produced T-shirts which they had been wearing. These bore brown boot marks and were in a tattered state — Sapa

*The excitement
to say "C*

HUNTER GO

The time has come to taste
something completely different.
Bracing, crisp, deep-down refreshment.

As strong as a regular beer.
The unique taste of a cider
called Hunter's Gold.



CAF Files 13/3/89
Six escape 253

PRETORIA — Six long-term black prisoners escaped from Barberton prison in the Eastern Transvaal Saturday morning, a spokeswoman for the Department of Prison Services said.

They escaped by jumping over the fence of the prison's soccer field.

The escape is being investigated by the Department of Prison Services and the SAP. The men are considered extremely dangerous. — Sapa

Star 14/3/89

(253)

(253)

Malunga 'unwell' on his 25th day

Reports of 'new' hunger strike at Pretoria Central

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Although a fresh hunger strike has been reported from Pretoria Central Prison, the renewed fast by detainees in Port Elizabeth and Durban, which the Government claimed was planned to start this week, does not appear to have materialised.

In Johannesburg there is growing concern for the health of Mr Charles Malunga, believed to be in the 25th day of his hunger strike in Johannesburg Hospital.

Mr Malunga was one of a group held incommunicado in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act at John Vorster Square. A letter purportedly written by some of the group announced that they had begun fasting on February 18.

Days later Mr Malunga and Mr Oupa Matthew Molefe were admitted to hospital. Mr Molefe has begun eating since he appeared in court 10 days ago, in an apparent move to charge him.

Secrecy surrounding detainees held in terms of Section 29 makes it impossible to establish the position of the other John Vorster Square detainees.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Lieutenant Peet Bothma said Section 29 detainees were receiving the best medical care.

He said the number of hunger strikers held under the emergency had decreased dramatically.

In Port Elizabeth lawyers have stated that their clients were "reviewing the suspension of the hunger strike" on a day-to-day basis but it was incorrect to state that the resumption of the fast had been set for yesterday as the Minister of Law and Order announced on Friday.

From Durban it was reported by lawyers that the only confirmed hunger strikers were two who had been held at CR Swart police station and had since been admitted to hospital. They have been fasting for about three weeks.

There were no firm indications that the bulk of Durban detainees, held at Westville Prison, had resumed their fast.

In Pretoria, at least four emergency detainees held at Central Prison are on hunger strike, according to a statement released by Nadel, Transvaal president Mr Mathole Motshekga.

The Pretoria detainees have stated that they "will only take food from our mothers at home" and insist: "We have transgressed no law because our opposition to the evil system of apartheid was and is always in an open, non-violent and legal way."

Last week there were reports of a fresh hunger strike at Nylstroom and a renewed hunger strike at Modderbee Prison in Springs. No clear picture can be obtained as to whether their strike or that at Nylstroom is continuing.

Modderbee assault is confirmed

SOUTH African Prisons Service yesterday reacted to an article published in the *Sowetan* last Friday alleging four ANC members in Modderbee Prison were assaulted

Saps confirmed an incident took place when

SOWETAN
Reporter

prisoners refused to enter their cells

The statement said "The Prisons Act provides that prisoners can in such circumstances be locked up with

the necessary force

The men are Jabu Masina, Tingting Masongo, Neo Potsane and Joseph Makhura. The statement added that channels exist for prisoners to lodge complaints

Sowetan 15/3/85

253

Humanu

463

~~463~~ 253

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

464

Security offences: life sentences

*14 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice
How many persons were serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State as at 31 December 1988?

B458E

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice)

20

Unit cost per prisoner

*15 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice
What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in the 1987-88 financial year?

B459E

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice)

R13,28

Soil erosion: assistance to Black states

*16 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture
Whether his Department lends financial or other assistance to self-governing territories or independent Black states in connection with repairing damage caused by soil erosion, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the nature of this assistance and (b) what total amount is available for this purpose in the current financial year?

B460E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

No, the governments of the self-governing territories and independent Black states are themselves responsible for repairing damage caused by soil erosion

Soil erosion: steps against farmers

*17 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture
(1) Whether any steps are taken by his Department against farmers who cause se-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Humanu

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TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

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Attardgeville: pupils possessed by devil

*19 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid +

(1) Whether his Department has investigated allegations of pupils at a primary school in Attardgeville being possessed of the devil, if so, (a) with what result and (b) which steps are envisaged or have been taken as a result of this investigation.

B468E

(2) whether his Department intends taking or has taken any action to prevent a recurrence of the events concerned, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) Yes

(a) On 20 February 1989 two pupils had epileptic fits at the school. On 21 February 1989, 40 pupils were involved in an incident of mass hysteria. Thereafter, until 16 March 1989 further incidents of mass hysteria occurred.

(b) A medical practitioner, Dr E T M Mogoba, was called to the school by the chairman of the management body to observe the situation. At the request of the circuit inspector he reported to a parents' meeting on 21 February 1989, attended by 577 parents, that he could find nothing physically wrong with the affected pupils. The decision of the parents meeting was to call on the services of a faith healer to assist through prayer and laying on of hands, and to ask a minister of religion to visit the school every day to pray for the pupils.

The assistance of staff of Westkoppies Hospital was requested. A clinical psychologist and a social worker called at the school on 13 March 1989 to investigate the matter and to plan further visits.

(2) The psychiatric section of Westkoppies Hospital, in co-operation with the Northern Transvaal regional office of the Department, plans to pay further visits to the school to attend to individual pupils. The first visit will take place on 22 March 1989.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Van den Heever Commission: steps taken against certain official

*20 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid +

(1) Whether, pursuant to evidence given before the Van den Heever Commission by a certain official of his Department whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he contemplates taking or has taken any steps against the official concerned, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) what steps and (ii) for what reasons are these steps being contemplated or have they been taken and (b)(i) what is the name of this official and (ii) what posts has he occupied in his Department over the past three years.

B469E

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) The greatest circumspection has to be displayed in taking any steps on the basis of evidence given before the Commission of Inquiry on which the Commission has not made any findings as yet

(a) (i) The officer has been transferred to another division within the Department
(ii) It has been regarded to be in the interest of the Department to transfer him from the division where he was working

(b) (i) Mr J N Vermaak
(ii) Deputy Director and Director

SADF: vehicles purchased

*21 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence +
(1) Whether in 1988 the South African Defence Force purchased vehicles from a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so (a) how many and (b) what is the name of the company concerned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Convicts on hunger strike in Transkei

w/le Argus 25/3/89

253

Weekend Argus Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Inmates of Transkei's main prison are on a hunger strike to highlight their living conditions — the second such protest in a month

Transkei authorities confirmed that 15 awaiting-trial political prisoners in Umtata's Wellington prison stopped eating on Wednesday

The fast follows a plea by the 15 detailing their complaints and calling for action

At the same time, eight sentenced political prisoners held a six-day hunger strike to call attention to their plight. Lawyers said there had been no improvements since then

In a letter smuggled out of the prison the 15 said they were locked up for 23 hours a day in unhygienic cells and were given stale food

Their demands included a call for political prisoner status, calls for improved visiting and legal consultation rights, the right to receive newspapers and radios, better access to hospitals and private doctors, hot water, a balanced diet, beds, access to the prison recreational facilities and a washing line

A court action around basic prisoners' rights, filed nine months ago, is still pending

In their latest plea for improvements the awaiting trial prisoners said previous complaints had resulted in a visit from Minister of Justice and Prisons Chief P Z Ndamase. However, conditions had got worse, not better

Transkei prison authorities said they were discussing the complaints with the prisoners' lawyers

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91

Passtoors' son visits her in jail

By Carina le Grange

4/10/87
26/3/87
253

Helene Passtoors, jailed in 1986 for 10 years for treason, received a visit at the weekend from her son, Mr Fabrice van Leynseele, whom she last saw three years ago.

Passtoors was found guilty of smuggling arms into South Africa for the ANC.

Fabrice, one of Passtoors' four children from her marriage to a Mr van Leynseele, arrived in South Africa last Thursday.

The visit came amid rumours locally and abroad that Passtoors might be released soon. It was reported that the Belgian Prime Minister last week made a statement in Belgium that Passtoors might be released if she signed a certain document.

Fabrice arrived at the Pretoria prison for an hour-long visit with his mother on Friday in the company of a Belgian embassy official.

According to reports, the official, Mr Yves Haesendonck, confirmed that talks were underway between Pretoria and Brussels, but said it was too early to predict the outcome.

Boys aged 14 among jailed juveniles

Cpl. Tim W
31/3/89

253

Political Staff

TWO 14-year-olds were among the 3 756 juveniles serving sentences in prison institutions, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday

One of the children was at the Pollsmoor prison for juveniles near Cape Town and the other at Leeuwkop prison for juveniles near Johannesburg. Both were black.

The two were the youngest sentenced juvenile prisoners, Mr Coetsee said in answer to a question tabled in the House of Representatives by Mr Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson).

At the end of February this year, there were 2 213 black youths, 1 500 coloured youths, 42 Asian youths and one white youth serving sentences in prison.

Most of these prisoners were aged 18-20, while two were aged 14 and five were aged 15.

They were housed in two prisons specifically providing for juveniles at Pollsmoor and Leeuwkop, and a further 15 centres where sentenced juvenile prisoners were incarcerated on a centralised basis.

At the JC Steyn prison near Kirkwood in the Eastern Cape, three 15-year-old youths were serving sentences, while one 15-year-old was imprisoned at Leeuwkop and one in East London.

'Specialist personnel'

The prisons where the youths were jailed were at Barberton (62 youths), Bethal (94), Douglas (160), Durban (466), Dwarsrivier near Wolseley (200), George (99), Hawequa near Wellington (315), Helderstroom near Caledon (156), JC Steyn (288), Kanda-spunt near Bloedrivier (103), Kroonstad (204), Leeuwkop (693), East London (118), Maritzburg (130), Pollsmoor (244), Pollsmoor prison for juveniles (270) and Sevontem near Maritzburg (55).

The only white youth serving a sentence, a 19-year-old, was held in Maritzburg.

With the exception of one 18-year-old held in Maritzburg, the 41 Asians were held in Durban.

Mr Coetsee said all personnel in charge of all prisons were "without exception, fully trained".

"Where available, specialist personnel such as educationists, psychologists, social workers, religious workers and workshop personnel work together as a team in order to make the necessary treatment or training of prisoners possible."

In terms of the Prisons Act, any prison or any part of a prison could be used for the detention, treatment and training of juveniles.

Existing prisons or parts of them were therefore set apart where required and sentenced juvenile prisoners were transferred to these prisons on a regional basis for detention, treatment and training.

By P. Wa.
For P. Mo.

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B/Dam 31/3/89

**MINISTER
SAYS 3 756
JUVENILES
IN PRISON**

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Two 14-year-old black youths were among the 3 756 juveniles serving sentences in prison institutions, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

These youths were the youngest of the sentenced juvenile prisoners, he said when replying to a question which had been tabled in the House of Representatives by Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson).

253

Sentenced

At the end of February this year, there were 2 213 black youths, 1 500 coloured youths, 42 Asian youths and one white youth serving sentences in prison institutions.

There are currently two prisons for juveniles and a further 15 centres where juvenile prisoners are held on a centralised basis, Coetsee said.

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THATCHER 'VERY CONCERNED' ABOUT AILING MPETHA

CAPE TOWN — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has intervened personally in an effort to have jailed Cape Town trade unionist Oscar Mpetha, 79, released from prison.

Thatcher recently wrote a letter to Labour Party MP Robert Parry in which she said: "I can assure you we will continue to urge the SA government to free him."

Mpetha is serving a five-year sentence following his conviction under the old Terrorism Act for his

253

Political Staff

involvement in incidents in Crossroads which resulted in the death of two men whose cars were stoned

Last week his son Karl was killed in a car accident in Victoria West and the family have appealed to government to allow him to attend his son's funeral.

Mpetha, who has diabetes and kidney problems, is reported to be in Groote Schuur Hospital.

In her letter Thatcher said: "We

have been concerned about Mr Mpetha for some time."

The British embassy in Pretoria had made representations to the SA government on several occasions and Minister of State in the Foreign Office Lynda Chalker had raised the issue again with SA's ambassador in London Ray Killen.

Chalker had impressed upon Killen "the need for the SA government to give urgent consideration to Mr Mpetha's release on humanitarian grounds".

Stompie 4/4/87

Stompie accused for mental observation

A 21-YEAR-OLD youth, one of the nine people held in connection with the murder of activist Mooketsi Stompie Seipei, was referred to Sterkfontein Mental Hospital for observation yesterday following an order by a Johannesburg magistrate. (253)

The magistrate, Mr P H Bredenkamp, however ruled that Mr Katiza Cebekulu of Hammarsdale should appear again on April 10 as there was no vacancy at the mental hospital for him yet.

The court's ruling followed a recommendation by a State psychiatrist, Dr M Slutzkin.

He said Mr Cebekulu was not very co-operative and did not calm down.

Day order to kill comrades was given out

Sowetan 5/4/87

253

IT IS the afternoon of March 4, 1986, and the police at the Mahwelereng township police station are assembled on parade.

At the head of the parade was the assistant station commander, a Warrant Officer Molongwane who told his charges that they must each arm themselves with a sjambok and go into the township for a raid

By MATHATHA TSEDU

"Comrades" found drinking in shebeens should be sjambokked and killed because they barred the police from buying in township shops and using taxis, W/O Molongwane told his juniors

In another part of the township, seven members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), having spent the Friday working, plan a drinking spree at a local shebeen

Among them is journalist and Mwasa member, Makompo Lucky Kutumela

The paths of the two groups crossed each other later that night when the police raided a shebeen and found the seven men drinking and arrested them

By the following morning, Makompo was dead. Three others in the group were hospitalised with serious injuries. One lost the use of his left eye. The order to kill the comrades had seemingly been partially fulfilled.

The news of Makompo's death spread like wildfire through the

FOCUS

Tombstone for one victim unveiled tomorrow

small townships His funeral held 14 days later, drew 40 000 people who came from near and far

Mwasa's Far Northern Transvaal region, in consultation with the family and the community, has erected a tombstone for Makompo which is to be unveiled tomorrow

How did this young man die? Testimony at the inquest, by a senior police officer, W/O Lucas Magagane, was that an order to raid shebeens and kill comrades had been issued at the Mahwelereng police station on April 4

Those arrested with Makompo, Kgalabe

Kekana, Perry Kekana, Tswaledi Thobejane, Matsapa Letswalo, Paledi Seloolo and Kagiso Mogale, testified that they were taken from the shebeen and driven to the police station

They were taken from the cells one by one to an open space between the cells and the charge office — known as the stadium. There they were sjambokked, kicked, hit with open hands, fists and rifle butts.

Makompo was the first to be assaulted and had been the most seriously hurt

They said he had pleaded for water all night as he grew weaker by the hour. The pleas for assistance were ignored by the police on duty, it was said

Saturday morning April 5, Makompo's spirit parted with his body. He joined a long list of other black activists and leaders who had gone the same way

The inquest testimony about how he died was to be recited in many courts in Lebowa as one magistrate after another presided over deaths in police custody

Magistrate M B Mabuza ruled that at least ten policemen, including W/O Molongwane who allegedly issued the order, should be charged with the murder of Makompo

Other magistrates in the area who presided over other inquests have also made almost similar rulings. All have found the police to be responsible despite the protests and declarations of innocence by the involved policemen

Humand

Pesticides/herbicides produced/distributed
110 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture

- (1) What quantities of (a) pesticides and (b) hormonal herbicides were (i) produced and (ii) distributed in South Africa in 1988,
- (2) whether information on the production and distribution of pesticides and/or hormonal herbicides is available to *bona fide* researchers, if not, why not, if so, subject to what conditions or provisions?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE B262E

- (1) and (2) The sale of, inter alia, agricultural remedies is prohibited by section 7 of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947), unless such remedies are registered in terms of the Act. Information regarding the registration of all agricultural remedies is regularly published in "Agricultural News".

Agricultural remedies are manufactured and distributed by private concerns. Information regarding the quantities that are manufactured and distributed is not available

Sg. W J Beylerveldt: acquittal

129 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice +

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 5 on 21 February 1989, he has noted that in July or August 1988 a judge stated in the Supreme Court in Kimberley in his judgment in the court case against Sergeant W J Beylerveldt of the South African Police that the accused was acquitted owing to certain deficiencies in existing legislation, if so,
- (2) whether he has taken or is contemplating any steps to have these deficiencies investigated, if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) what are these deficiencies,

B342E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Name of school	(a) sid 6
Fezeka secondary	234
ID Mkhize secondary	224

Humand

Luhlaza secondary	283	261	214	194	155	1 107
Masiyile secondary	590	505	—	—	—	1 095
Lagunya secondary	—	—	—	—	388	388
Langa secondary	388	381	480	305	208	1 762
Crossroads No 3 secondary	334	368	232	75	—	1 009
Sizamile secondary	316	212	279	237	168	1 212
Simon Hebe secondary	112	133	148	73	58	524
(ii)						
Fezeka secondary	346	167	207	130	96	946
Guguletu comprehensive secondary	259	162	226	160	57	864
ID Mkhize secondary	114	136	132	108	77	567
Luhlaza secondary	435	238	238	127	87	1 125
Malizo secondary	—	—	498	393	199	1 090
Masiyile secondary	736	563	—	—	—	1 299
Lagunya secondary	—	—	—	—	610	610
Langa secondary	86	102	154	147	77	566
Langa comprehensive secondary	227	93	128	93	63	604
Crossroad No 3 secondary	275	202	259	125	54	915
Sizamile secondary	172	168	136	93	121	690
Simon Hebe secondary	155	146	144	147	79	671

(iii) Not available
Figures as on the first Tuesday in March of each year

Sonderwater Prison: death of certain person

152 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, died in Sonderwater Prison on or about 1 September 1988, if so, what is his name,
- (2) whether he had received any medical treatment in the 24 hours before his death, if so, (a) why, (b) on whose instructions, (c) who gave the treatment and (d) what treatment was given,
- (3) whether an autopsy was held, if so, (a) when, (b) on whose instructions, (c) who conducted the autopsy and (d) what were the findings,
- (4) whether any further inquiry has been or is to be conducted as a result of this person's death, if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) on whose instructions?

B352E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

std 7	std 8	std 9	std 10	(b) TOTAL
295	307	188	153	1 177
187	249	175	161	996

Thursday

543

THURSDAY, 6 APRIL 1989

544

nons were performed, the cause of death could not be established. For the Honourable Member's information it can also be confirmed that these findings were presented at the inquest

- (4) Yes
- (a), (b) and (c)

Investigation by the South African Police and the South African Prisons Service in terms of the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959), were conducted as stipulated before the inquest was held by the Magistrate Cullinan on 24 January 1989

For the Honourable Member's information it can also be confirmed that the family

— was notified of his death by the South African Prisons Service in terms of Prisons Regulation No 110(4) on 1 September 1988,

— was notified by the Public Prosecutor Cullinan of the inquest in terms of Section 7 of Act 58 of 1959 on 28 December 1988

153 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province (a) during the

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Westville	14	12	23	150
	17			

NOTE Para (j) Since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated

192 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology †

Whether South Africa imported any chicken meat in recent years, if so, (a) how many tons,

Chicken meat imported

2

period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 and (b) in 1988, (2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault? B355E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(1)	(2)	(a)	(b)
Cape Province	203	272	10	6
Natal	52	107	6	13
Orange Free State	35	22	1	—
Transvaal	63	362	6	3
			25	120

NOTE Statistics regarding the race of persons are not kept, therefore the total in respect of all race groups are furnished

Westville police station: cases reported

188 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported in 1988 at the Westville police station in the Durban West police district? B435E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
17	486	16	42	556	47	—	—

(b) what was the value thereof, (c) on what date, and (d) why, in each case? B440E

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

Yes

(c)	(a)	(b)
metric tons	free on board value	
1985	187,6	R144 341
1986	114,2	R75 976
1987*	7 169,3	R11 362 724

* Latest available

Thursday

545

THURSDAY, 6 APRIL 1989

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(d) In all cases to supplement shortages of chicken meat on the local market

Kokstad commonage establishment of prison

193 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to establish a prison on the Kokstad commonage, if so, when is it anticipated that construction will (a) commence and (b) be completed,

(2) whether water and electricity facilities are available on this site at present, if so, to what extent, if not, why was this site chosen? B445E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes A new prison for 226 prisoners with the necessary infrastructure is envisaged

(a) and (b) Several factors and realities including the availability of funds, the relative urgency of other similar projects as well as functional considerations all play a role in the projections in respect of the date of commencement and construction period of projects of this nature and extent. The projection, at this stage is that the work will commence early in 1993 with a construction period of at least 24 months

(2) No The site was identified as the most suitable for the construction of a prison after all factors which normally apply in such cases were considered and the fact that the land was offered for this purpose by the Borough of Kokstad. The provision of water and electricity is being promoted by the Borough of Kokstad in consultation with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs

Police Act and Defence Act prosecutions

197 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Justice †

(a) How many prosecutions for contraventions of (i) section 28 of the Police Act, No 7 of 1958, and (ii) section 143 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, were instituted during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such prosecutions resulted in convictions? B474E

persons resulted in convictions?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Statistics of this nature are not kept by the Department. The Honourable Member is referred to my written reply to question No 35 of 1986

Central Energy Fund financing training project on behalf of Mossgas

202 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology †

Whether the Central Energy Fund is financing a training project on behalf of Mossgas, Mossel Bay, if so, (a) what is the cost of the project and (b) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons are being so trained? B483E

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

Yes

(a) R75 million has been budgeted for the period 1988 to 1991 of which R37,5 million will be financed by the Central Energy Fund by means of an interest free loan

(b) (i), (ii) and (iv)

Approximately 11 000 persons will be trained in the abovementioned period but since the training is offered on an equal opportunity basis, the subdivision into racial groups cannot be forecasted. The following is a subdivision of the number of persons trained or in the process of training at the end of February 1989

Whites	165
Coloureds	1 880
Indians	0
Blacks	1 845
Total	3 890

Persons employed with legal qualifications

209 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons with legal qualifications were employed by his Department in professional capacities in the Republic, excluding the self-governing territories, (b) how

Suicide in jail before appeal succeeded 253

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Lungile Bacela was one of 10 men from Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape whose sentences for violence were set aside by the Appeal Court — but he was already dead

PORT ELIZABETH — Lungile Bacela will never be able to taste the freedom the Appeal Court has given him — he committed suicide in jail seven months before his conviction and sentence were set aside

He was one of 10 Stutterheim residents whose convictions and sentences were set aside by the Appellate Division last week

In September 1987, the 10 men were convicted after being found guilty on three counts of murder and one of arson by Mr Justice A P Beckly

Convicting them, the judge used the common purpose principle which was also applied in convicting the Sharpeville Six

He sentenced Mr Bacela, who was 16 years old at the time of the crime, to 14 years in jail, while three others received triple death sentences for the neck-lace murder of three women accused of being witches and having caused the death of a "comrade"

After spending nearly a year in jail, it seems that Mr Bacela wrote a letter to his parents in which he told them he was depressed. He complained about being treated badly

According to a spokesman for the South African Prisons Service, the note he left indicated that he had committed suicide for personal reasons unrelated to his imprisonment

Two post-mortems SA 2/1/87

He was found dead in his prison cell in September 1988. His parents were told that he had hanged himself in Kirkwood Prison

His lawyers said a post-mortem had been conducted. They had then instructed a Port Elizabeth pathologist to conduct a second post-mortem

Even though this was carried out last September, the lawyers have not yet received a copy

The pathologist who conducted the post-mortem said he could not explain why the lawyers had not received the report

Mr Bacela's lawyer said he was not sure if the family were considering taking further steps now that it had been established that their son had been wrongfully imprisoned

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein set aside the convictions of the 10 men after finding that they had been wrongfully convicted on three counts of murder and one of arson

Mr Justice Vivier said there were obvious flaws in the lower court's findings

He said he was of the view that State evidence identifying the individual appellants as members of the mob present at the scene where the crimes were committed was so thoroughly unreliable that it should have been rejected *in toto* by the trial court.

The trial court had also erred in its approach to the evidence of the appellants

The judge said that to adopt a global view of the totality of the defence cases in order to reject the evidence of an individual accused was not permissible and constituted a serious misdirection

The three men freed after spending 18 months on Death Row in Pretoria are Mr Mxolisi Malgas, Mr Michael Mambukwe and Mr Lulamile Maneli

Asked to comment, a spokesman for the Prisons Service said "All deaths in prisons, where a medical practitioner is unable to certify that the prisoner died as a result of natural causes, are dealt with in terms of section 86 of the Prisons Act of 1959, as well as in terms of the Inquests Act 58 of 1959"

"The suggestion that Mr Bacela committed suicide because he was being treated badly in prison is not true. The deceased left a note which indicated that he committed suicide due to personal matters unrelated to his incarceration circumstances"

"The Prisons Service is satisfied that the people entrusted to its care are treated in a professional and humane manner"

UK bid to aid SA
political prisoners

253

LONDON — The mother of an imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) member yesterday helped launch a campaign in Britain to highlight the plight of political prisoners in South Africa

Cape Town's Mrs Andrina Forbes, mother of Ashley Forbes who is serving a sentence on Robben Island, spoke to the press as Southern Africa — The Imprisoned Society (Satis) launched its programme, aimed partly at appealing for the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured ANC combatants — The Star Bureau

Mrs Forbes 253

campaigns

LONDON — The

mother of an imprisoned

ANC member yesterday

helped launch a cam-

paign here to highlight

the plight of political

prisoners in South Afri-

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CP mem 9/4/89

253



Death row men freed on appeal

CP Correspondent

LUNGILE Bacela will never be able to taste the freedom the Appeal Court has given him – he committed suicide in jail, seven months before his conviction and sentence were set aside

Bacela was one of 10 Stutterheim residents whose convictions and sentences were set aside by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein at the end of last week

The men were convicted in September 1987 after being found guilty on three counts of murder and one of arson

Convicting them, Judge AP Beckly used the common purpose principal which was also applied in convicting the Sharpeville Six

He sentenced Bacela, who was 16 years old at the time of the crime, to 14 years' imprisonment, while three of the other accused received triple death sentences for the alleged necklace murder of three women who had been accused of being witches and having caused the death of a comrade

After spending nearly a year in jail, Bacela apparently wrote a letter to his parents in which he told them he was depressed and complained about alleged ill-treatment

He was later found dead in his prison cell and his parents were told that he had hanged himself in the Kirkwood Prison on September 4, 1988

Bacela's attorney said a post mortem had been conducted without family representation. They then instructed a Port Elizabeth-based pathologist to conduct a second post mortem

Even though this was carried out in September last year, the attorney has not yet received a report

The pathologist who conducted the post mortem said he was unable to explain why the attorney had not yet received the report

Bacela's attorney said he was not sure whether the family were considering taking further steps since it had been established that Bacela had been wrongfully imprisoned

At the end of last week the Appeal Court set aside the convictions of all 10 men after finding that they had been wrongfully convicted

But order came too late for Bacela

Judge Vivier of the Appeal Court said there were obvious flaws in the trial court's findings

He said he was of the view that the State's evidence identifying the individual appellants as members of the mob present at the scene where the crimes were committed was so thoroughly unreliable that it should have been rejected by the trial court

The trial court had also erred in its approach to the evidence of the appellants

To adopt a global view of the totality of the defence cases in order to reject the evidence of an individual accused was not permissible and constituted a serious misdirection, Judge Vivier said

The three men who were freed after spending 18 months on death row in Pretoria are Mxolisi Malgas, Michael Mambukwe and Lulamile Maneli

The Grahamstown branch of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in South Africa welcomed the setting aside of the death sentences

However, the society pointed out that in the last seven months six Eastern Cape men had had their convictions and death sentences set aside on appeal

The society said in a statement that this was "damning evidence that judges can and do err"

The statement added that this was "possibly the most powerful reason for not entrusting the judiciary with the right to take human life" – Ana

Is Mandela letter to Maggie a fake?

8/10/89 The Star Bureau (253)

LONDON — Nelson Mandela has sent a letter of thanks to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the British government for the aid being given to schools and other projects in black townships.

But a Prisons Department spokesman said this morning that it was not aware of any such letter written or dictated by the jailed ANC leader, and it should therefore be treated "with the greatest circumspection".

Mandela is reported to have said "even though we disagree on the subject of sanctions" he was grateful "for the positive work (R26 million in aid to blacks) you are doing".

He reportedly dictated his remarks to his lawyers from the bungalow where he is held in custody in Paarl, and they passed them on to the British ambassador Sir Robin Renwick.

There was, however, some confusion yesterday over whether he had thanked Mrs Thatcher for deciding not to visit SA until he is released.

MODERATE, FRIENDLY TONE

Senior diplomats in London said the letter was a clear sign that Mandela would accept Mrs Thatcher as an intermediary in future negotiations for black rule in South Africa.

And the moderate, friendly line he has taken in his first contacts with the British government could help hasten his freedom.

● Sapa reports that Britain's *Mail on Sunday* said senior diplomats believed Mandela was beginning to exert his influence from inside prison prior to his release.

Last week it was revealed that the ANC leader had communicated with Chief Buthelezi, calling for a rapport and an end to the black-against-black fighting in Natal

Tsafendas seriously ill in hospital

By Tim Cohen

253

Dimitrios Tsafendas (71) was admitted to the hospital named after the man he stabbed to death 23 years ago — former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd — after he became “seriously ill” last week.

A Prisons Service spokesman last night said his condition remained serious. But he refused to comment on the nature of the illness on the basis that this was a “private matter between the prisoner and his doctor.”

The spokesman added it was not Prisons Service policy to comment on the medical treatment its prisoners received.

Tsafendas was admitted to HF Verwoerd Hospital on Thursday, a hospital spokesman said last night, but had since been transferred to Pretoria's Andrew McColm Hospital.

Tsafendas was declared a State

President's patient by the Supreme Court in 1966, and as a result never stood trial for the assassination of Dr Verwoerd.

He received medical and psychiatric treatment at a Pretoria prison where he has spent the past 23 years.

Tsafendas stabbed Dr Verwoerd four times at midday in Parliament on September 6 1966.

He later said he did not assassinate Dr Verwoerd for political reasons but because he hated doctors and Dr Verwoerd was “the most superior doctor.”

Tsafendas, who was a parliamentary messenger when the assassination occurred, said he had heard people speak of Dr Verwoerd as “The Doctor.”

Last year Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said in Parliament that Tsafendas was still receiving psychiatric treatment in prison and that he was still a State President's patient.

Three hang today

253
14/87
THE National Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Mamelodi Youth Organisation yesterday criticised the State President, Mr P W Botha, for his refusal to reprieve three condemned prisoners who were due to be hanged in Pretoria this morning.

In statements released at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, the organisations said Mr Botha's refusal to spare the lives of the three revealed "the violent nature of the State."

The three are Alpheus Thantsa, Ndumiso Siphenyuko and Makhezwane Menze.

Thantsa was convicted for two murders and Siphenyuko and Menze for the murders of a farmer and his wife during 1987.

All were refused leave to appeal and their petitions were dismissed by the Chief Justice.

11/4/89

2 Cape Times, Tuesd

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Assailant of objector Ivan Toms fined R400

By YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

A FORMER prisoner was yesterday fined R400 (or four months) in Wynberg Magistrate's Court for assaulting conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms in a Pollsmoor Prison bathroom.

Daniel Knipe, 26, formerly of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment suspended for five years for assaulting Dr Toms with the 'intention' of doing grievous bodily harm.

At the time of the assault, Knipe was serving a sentence for stealing R200 from his parents, but his sentence has since expired.

After serving half of his 18-month sentence, Dr Toms was released on R1 000 bail in November last year, pending an appeal against the remaining half.

He was sentenced in March last year for his refusal to serve in the SA Defence Force.

After his assailant was sentenced yesterday, Dr Toms said his attorneys were looking into the possibility "of claiming against the prison services for not protecting me."

"I could go back to the same prison. It's bad enough having your freedom taken away without having to be afraid for your safety at the same time."

Psychiatrist Professor T Zabow said in a report handed to the court that Knipe had undergone periods of hospitalisation at Stikland and Weskoppies maximum-security hospitals.

"All admissions have been related to seriously aggressive and violent behaviour," he said.

Mr P D Theron was the magistrate. Mr R P C Botha prosecuted. Mrs Judy Koch appeared for Knipe.

Man fined R400 for assault on Ivan Toms

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A Polls-moor prison convict who assaulted conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms in prison was yesterday fined in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

Daniel Knipe, 27, of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, was convicted of assaulting Dr Toms with intent to do grievous bodily harm on June 28 last year.

Knipe pleaded not guilty.

He was fined R400 (or four months) with a further six months' imprisonment suspended for five years.

SOLITARY

Dr Toms told the court that within two weeks of his detention he made representations to the prison authorities to be moved to a single cell because prisoners and warders were prejudiced towards him, they called him a terrorist and he was concerned for his safety.

Thereafter he spent 22 hours a day in solitary confinement.

The court heard that the assault took place in a communal bathroom where Knipe made sexual advances.

Tsafendas is getting better

SOWETAN Reporter

DIMITRO Tsafendas' condition has improved, since being admitted to Pretoria hospital — but the nature of his illness has not, yet been announced. Tsafendas, stabbed the former Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, to death in Parliament 23 years ago.

Tsafendas (71), a State President's patient, was admitted to the HF Verwoerd Hospital after he became seriously ill last week. He has since been transferred to the Andrew McCollin Hospital.

According to Dr D J L van Rooy, the

superintendent of the HF Verwoerd Hospital and the Andrew McCollin Hospital, Tsafendas' condition has improved since his admission to hospital and his illness was "under control".

A spokesman for the South African Prisons Service, said it was not the policy of the Prisons Service to comment on the nature of his illness.

Dr van Rooy said he could not say at this stage how long Tsafendas would have to stay in hospital but it depended on his condition.

Tsafendas was declared a State President's patient by the Supreme Court in 1966 and as a result never stood trial for the assassination of Dr Verwoerd.

He received medical and psychiatric treatment at a Pretoria prison where he has spent the last 23 years.

Tsafendas stabbed Dr Verwoerd four times at mid-day in Parliament on September 6, 1966.

Tsafendas said later that he did not

assassinate Dr Verwoerd for political reasons but because he hated doctors and Dr Verwoerd was the most superior doctor.

Tsafendas, who was a parliamentary messenger when the assassination occurred, said he had heard people speak of Dr Verwoerd as "the doctor".

Last year the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in the House of Assembly that Tsafendas was still receiving psychiatric treatment in prison and that he was still a State President's patient.

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Tsafendas discharged

Dimitrio Tsafendas, who was declared a State President's patient after he assassinated Prime Minister H F Verwoerd in 1966, was discharged from the Andrew McCollm Hospital in Pretoria yesterday (253)

The superintendent, Dr Dirk van Rooy, said Tsafendas had responded well to treatment and his condition had improved appreciably. He would not reveal the nature of Tsafendas's illness. *SKW 12/1/59*

Tsafendas (71) was admitted to hospital over the weekend after becoming ill in Pretoria Central Prison. — Sapa

**Tsafendas
back in jail**

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Sowetan
21/11/89

DIMITRIO Tsafendas, who has been declared a State President's patient after he assassinated Prime Minister H F Verwoerd in 1966, was discharged from the Andrew McCollm Hospital in Pretoria yesterday. The superintendent, Dr Dirk van Rooy, said Tsafendas had responded well to treatment and his condition had improved appreciably. He would not reveal the nature of Tsafendas' illness.

Tsafendas (71), was admitted to hospital over the weekend after becoming ill in Pretoria Central Prison. — Sapa

Free - months after his death

LUNGILE BACELA was set free by the Appeal Court last week. The decision came seven months too late for Bacela ... who is believed to have killed himself in a fit of depression in September last year.

Bacela, 18, was one of 10 Stutterheim residents convicted on three counts of murder and one of arson by Mr Justice AP Beckley in September 1987.

After spending nearly a year in jail, he apparently wrote a letter to his parents saying he felt depressed and complaining that he was being maltreated.

Shortly afterwards, his parents received a report that he had died on September 4 in Kirkwood Prison.

Bacela's lawyers said they were later told that a post mortem had revealed that Bacela had hanged himself.

As there was no family representation at the post mortem, the lawyers applied for a second one to be conducted. This was granted and a Port Elizabeth based pathologist conducted a second investigation in September last year.

Seven months have since passed, and although the lawyers have repeatedly asked for the report, they have not received it.

The pathologist who conducted the post-mortem said he did not know why

the lawyers had not received the report and that he could no longer find it.

During the trial, the court heard that Bacela was part of a group of youths who burnt three women whom they accused of being witches and having caused the death of a comrade.

Even though one of the principal state witnesses admitted in court that she had written a letter saying she was being forced to implicate the accused, the judge convicted the 10 men using the "common purpose" principle.

Bacela, who was only 16 at the time of the murder, was sentenced to 14 years in jail, while three others received triple death sentences.

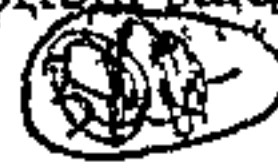
Last week, the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein set aside the convictions of all 10 men after finding that they had been wrongfully convicted on both the murder and arson charges.

Mr Justice Vivier said there were obvious flaws in the court's findings.

He said the evidence identifying the appellants as members of the crowd present when the crimes were committed was so unreliable that it should have been rejected *in toto* by the trial court.

Overturning the convictions, he ordered the 10 to be immediately released.

— ANA



DS3

WVHML

7-13/4/89

Mandela puts record straight

'I didn't write a letter to Thatcher'

Political Staff

ANC leader Nelson Mandela has sent a letter in his own handwriting to Britain's ambassador in South Africa, Sir Robin Renwick, in which he denies that he sent a letter to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

This followed suggestions since the weekend that Mr Mandela had written such a letter or that he had dictated one to his lawyer

At one stage a Whitehall spokesman in London was quoted as saying that the letter had been sent to Sir Robert by Mr Mandela's lawyer

Unaware of letter

The SA Prisons Service said they were not aware of such a letter and his lawyer did not know about it

In a statement yesterday the Prisons Service said that, due to the public interest arising out of the recent media reports that Mr Mandela had written to Mrs Thatcher, he wished to put the

record straight

In view of the ensuing contradictory reports Mr Mandela had requested the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to release the letter he had written on April 10 to the British ambassador to the media.

It refers to press reports on April 10 which indicated that he had written a letter to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, to thank her for the positive work she was doing on the South African issue.

The letter states

"I must point out that I neither wrote such a letter nor dictated it to any attorney, as alleged in the (press) reports

"If I had wanted to express my views on Mrs Thatcher's work, or on the policy of the British government on any specific matter, I would have preferred to do so in the course of a face-to-face discussion with you in person

"Meanwhile, I am happy to request you to pass my very best wishes on to the Prime Minister," the letter said

*Victor Verster Prison,
Private Bag X 6005,
Paarl - South.
7624.
10 April 1989.*

*Sir Robin Renwick,
British Ambassador,
Cape Town.*

*Dear Sir Renwick,
Press reports on 10 April 1989 indicate that I wrote a letter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to thank her for the positive work she was doing on the South African issue.*

I must point out in this regard that I neither wrote such a letter nor dictated it to any attorney as alleged in the reports. If I had wanted to express my views on Mrs Thatcher's work, or on the policy of the British Government on any specific matter, I would have preferred to do so in the course of a face-to-face discussion with you in person.

Meanwhile I am happy to request you to pass my very best wishes to the Prime Minister.

*Yours sincerely,
N Mandela.*

ANC leader, British envoy may meet

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

Moves are afoot for jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to meet British ambassador Sir Robin Renwick at the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl.

It is understood that both men have indicated they would like to meet. It will be up to the South African Government to decide if they can meet

This has emerged following the publication of a letter from Mr Mandela to Sir Robin. Although in the letter Mr Mandela denies press reports that he had writ-

ten to British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, thanking her for her "positive" role in South Africa, it is understood that he has sent a message to Sir Robin

In this he indicates that he would like to see him. The South African Prisons Service has released the letter written by Mr Mandela to Sir Robin on April 10. A spokesman for the British embassy in Cape Town yesterday confirmed that Sir Robin had received a letter from Mr Mandela last night. "It explains that he has

not written a letter to Mrs Thatcher about the efforts the British government is making in South Africa. "We never said he did. The letter also indicates that he would like the chance for a discussion with the ambassador and asks for his very best wishes to be passed on to the Prime Minister." It is understood Sir Robin will reply to Mr Mandela, saying it is well known that the British government believes he should be freed to express his own opinions outside prison.

ENVOY?

Sowetan 14/4/89

Minister to hear request

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has agreed to hear pleas for the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

This emerged in a statement issued in Durban yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, after a third round of talks between South Africa and KwaZulu.

He said one of several obstacles impeding negotiations between

black and white was Mr Mandela's continued incarceration. The KwaZulu delegation viewed it as restricting them from fully taking part in formal negotiations.

Consequently arrangements were made for representatives of the KwaZulu delegation to place their views before Mr Coetsee, and he had agreed to receive them.

No date for the meeting was given.

PERRINI, MARTINOLI, OMEGA, PIRACANEERS, PIIMA, PATRICK, JORDAN, MADRID

NELSON TO MEET ENVOY?

Govt holds the key

MOVES are afoot for jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela to meet British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick at the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl.

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

South African Government to decide if they can meet. This has emerged following the publication of a letter from Mr Mandela to Sir Robin Renwick. Although in the letter Mr Mandela denies Press reports that he had written to her for the positive work she was doing on the South African issue.



Thatcher, thanking her for her "positive" role in South Africa, it is understood that he has sent messages to Sir Robin. In these messages he indicates that he would like to see Sir Robin and it is understood that Sir Robin will reply to the letter suggesting he would like the meeting to take place. The South African Prisons Service released a letter written by Mandela to Sir Robin on April 10 referring to Press reports Mr Mandela

Minister to hear request

THE Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, has agreed to hear pleas for the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela. This emerged in a statement issued in Durban yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, after a third round of talks between South Africa and Kwazulu. He said one of several obstacles impeding negotiations between black and white was Mr Mandela's continued incarceration. The Kwazulu delegation viewed it as restricting them from fully taking part in formal negotiations. Consequently arrangements were made for representatives of the Kwazulu delegation to place their views before Mr Coetsee, and he had agreed to receive them. No date for the meeting was given.

Renwick may meet Mandela

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Sir Robin Renwick could soon become the first British ambassador to SA to meet ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The prospect of a meeting between the two followed indications from Mandela that he would welcome this — and Sir Robin was expected to reply in the affirmative last night.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said if a request was made for the visit to Mandela at Victor Verster prison, the matter would "receive appropriate attention".

(253) w Mail
14-20/4/89

UK lawyers campaign for SA prisoners

14-20/4/89
BY NOEL BRUYNS

LAWYERS in Britain have launched a national campaign to save the lives of the more than 60 political prisoners on death row in South Africa.

They are also campaigning for prisoner-of-war status for African National Congress fighters captured in South Africa.

The campaign has the support of the London-based organisation, Southern Africa — The Imprisoned Society (Satus).

Geoffrey Bindman, a human rights lawyer, explained: "We are petitioning the House of Commons because our efforts to persuade the British government to intervene have failed. They have acted over some well-publicised cases, such as the Sharpeville Six, but they have failed to intervene in most cases.

"We want to get the message over to all MPs that Britain must act decisively to stop all apartheid executions. All of our experience confirms that Pretoria will move if the international pressure is sufficiently powerful," he said.

Last week, the issue of ANC fighters captured in South Africa came under the spotlight at a meeting staged by Lawyers against Apartheid on the theme of "The Liberation Struggle and the Law"

The meeting was addressed by international law experts, including South African Kadar Asmal, a senior law lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin. The South African legal profession was represented by Silas Nkanunu, national treasurer of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers.

The lawyers cited Protocol 1 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which applied to "armed conflicts in which people are fighting against . . . racist regimes in the exercise of their rights to self-determination". In terms of the protocol, ANC guerrillas were entitled to prisoner-of-war status.

Star 15/4/89
Pik hints at talks about SA with Soviet Minister

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday hinted for the first time that he had been involved in direct talks about South Africa with the Soviet Union

The Star revealed this week that Mr Botha had had talks in Maputo with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anatoli Adamishin some weeks ago, and that Mr Adamishin visited South Africa

Until now the reports, which have aroused international interest, have been neither "confirmed nor denied" by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

But Mr Botha hinted in a speech in Parliament yesterday that talks had taken place — but he did not directly confirm them

BRUCE CAMERON

He was responding to a challenge by Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht in Parliament, who demanded an explanation of reports in The Star and other Argus Group newspapers, and condemned talks with the Soviets

Mr Botha said that with whoever he held talks he did so in South Africa's interests

Mr Botha said the Government was well aware of the motives of the Soviets, but he asked whether the Conservative Party was not aware of the change in Soviet attitudes

The change had been indicated, for instance, by the withdrawal from Afghanistan

Govt moves on Mandela release

CAPE TOWN — The Government is seriously considering the release of jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela

Government sources indicated to Saturday Star yesterday that the only obstacle to his release was the fear of renewed violence. However, this is being weighed up against promises of major breakthroughs

National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk and Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha in statements in Natal on Thursday confirmed that there were obstructions to negotiations that had to be removed

The continued imprisonment of Mr Mandela was acknowledged as the major factor preventing negotiations between KwaZulu and the Government World leaders from Mrs Mar-

POLITICAL STAFF

garet Thatcher through to Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoli Adamishin, have bluntly told South Africa the release of Mr Mandela is the key to international advances

This week the Department of Prisons took the unusual step of making an important political announcement that Mr Mandela was prepared to meet British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick

At a meeting in Maritzburg Mr de Klerk said the NP would do everything possible to remove obstacles in the way of negotiations. And Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said after meeting the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, he believed the National Council could be launched within months

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PW shifts position on the release of Mandela

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

President Botha has slightly shifted the conditions for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, senior Government sources have said.

They were reacting to Mr Botha's statement on Mandela in Parliament yesterday that if Mr Mandela "made a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future", he would welcome it.

Senior Government sources said the slight shift in emphasis was that it was no longer just a question of Mandela going free, but of giving some indication that he was prepared to play a constructive role once freed.

They said the speech was a continuation of the progress towards releasing Mandela.

However, it was unlikely he would be released soon.

It is understood Mr Botha's speech was given to Mandela before it was broadcast on the news.

Mr Botha's speech has drawn contradictory reactions, with some observers seeing it as merely a restatement of the existing conditions for Mandela's release.

Elsewhere in the speech Mr Botha himself said that although the circumstances of Mandela's imprisonment had changed, "the existing criteria for his release still apply".

Mrs Helen Suzman, Houghton DP MP who last week appealed to Mr Botha to "go down in history as the man who released Mandela" said yesterday's statement had "dampened the enthusiasm of those who hoped Mandela would be released soon".

● See Page 3

PW makes Mandela a 'new' offer

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr P W Botha, suggested yesterday that Nelson Mandela could be released if he was "ready to contribute to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future"

The statement in Parliament came amid heightened speculation of an imminent release of Mandela. But it was not clear if Mr Botha had altered the conditions for Mandela's release.

A senior Government source said there had been a slight shift but that Mr Botha had essentially re-stated existing policy more positively.

Instead of saying that Mandela must forswear violence, Mr Botha was saying he would contribute to peace. The source stressed the Government still retained the prerogative to release Mandela in any circumstances.

253 **DAMPENED**
Democratic Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman, who last week appealed to Mr Botha to go down in history as the man who gave freedom to Mandela, said last night Mr Botha had dampened the optimism of those who had hoped for an imminent release.

"It looks now as though it will have to be his successor I don't think he has changed any of the criteria for his release"

Speaking during the Parliamentary debate on the State President's vote yesterday, Mr Botha said "If he (Mandela) is ready to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future I will personally welcome it. In such a case the Government would react with sincerity."

Mr Botha said that "due to various considerations", the Government was treating the question of Mandela's release with the utmost care.

"Among these considerations are Mr Mandela's age and his long term of imprisonment, the emotional and international dimensions of the matter, the interests of the community and the security in the country"

It would be "futile if his release led to his re-arrest and

Mandela is debated

Soweto 15/4/87

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THE Government was still giving the position of Mr Nelson Mandela's imprisonment its attention, but at this stage it would be futile if his release led to his re-arrest and even to heighten conflict in the country, the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to debate on his vote, he said that no responsible government could be party to processes which were aimed at the promotion of group domination, the rejection of democratic principles and the destruction of private initiative and free enterprise.

"For these reasons the case of Mr Mandela is being treated with circumspection."

Mr Mandela himself had a role to play and if he was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future, he (Mr Botha) would personally welcome it.

South Africa's problems could be solved if all South Africans had the will to tackle them jointly. He wished to warn that interference from abroad could lead to misunderstanding and confusion.

"From Mr Mandela's reaction to a letter which he is alleged to have received from Mrs Thatcher, I come to the conclusion that he is not in favour of manipulation from abroad."

— Sapa

P.W. takes conciliatory stance

Mandela 'has role to play in his release'

B/Duy 18/4/89

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CAPE TOWN — If Nelson Mandela was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of SA's future, government would respond in an open-hearted manner, President P.W. Botha said yesterday.

Botha, speaking in the vote on his budget, devoted 12 pages to the subject of Mandela, and said it was clear it would be futile to release Mandela if it led to his arrest and increased conflict.

He said "I hope he realises this. No head of government who is responsible for the promotion of good order can lend himself to processes which result in group domination, the defeat of democratic principles and the destruction of private initiative and free enterprise."

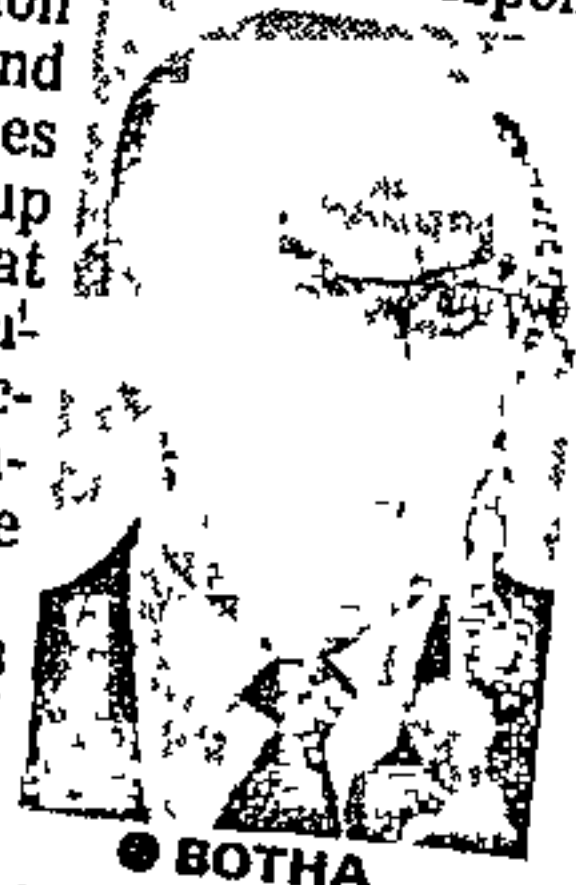
For those reasons Mandela's release had to be handled carefully.

Botha said he had said this to world and African leaders whom he had met.

"Mandela had a role to play in his own release. If he is prepared to contribute to a peaceful settlement of SA's future I will personally welcome it. In such a case, government would react open-heartedly."

SA's problems could be solved only if all South Africans were prepared to tackle them together. Interference from outside could lead to misunderstanding and trouble.

Botha said from Mandela's reaction to



● BOTHA

MIKE ROBERTSON

the incident involving the letter he allegedly wrote to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher it appeared he too was not in favour of manipulation from outside the country.

"I find these actions of his encouraging and I leave it there."

Earlier, Botha said that since Mandela's release from hospital the circumstances of his imprisonment had been alleviated considerably.

"Although the circumstances of Mandela's imprisonment have changed, the existing criteria for his release still apply."

However, the reaction to Botha's speech from within the NP and opposition parties was one of confusion.

While some believed Botha had again shifted the requirement for Mandela's release, others said he had merely reiterated the existing position that Mandela would be detained until he denounced violence.

Contribution


Typical of the responses was that of DP parliamentary leader Zach de Beer, who said "If the President's address indicates a greater willingness than hitherto to consider the release of Nelson Mandela so that he can take part in discussions or negotiations, then the DP will be delighted."

"It's not just a question of Mandela's personal contribution, important as that may be, it's the fact that Mandela's release is critical in getting the participation of other important black leaders."

Trials held up by meningitis scare

DANIEL SIMON

(253)

 AN OUTBREAK of meningitis at Diepkloof Prison forced authorities to cancel the scheduled court appearances of 97 prisoners yesterday, the Prison Services said.

21 Day 21/7/87
This is the second outbreak of the disease at the prison's Medium A section since August, when hundreds of trials were postponed for nearly a week because of one case.

Prison Service spokesman Maj Dave Smith confirmed that two cases of meningitis were diagnosed at the prison on Wednesday and that immediate precautionary measures were implemented to prevent a spread.

He said C block in Medium A prison was placed under quarantine by the Department of National Health and that no visits would be allowed for the foreseeable future. He did not know how many prisoners were held in Medium A or how long the quarantine would last.

Smith added that one prisoner was being treated at Baragwanath Hospital and the other at Hillbrow Hospital.

A Rand Supreme Court employee yesterday said four murder trials involving seven accused was postponed because of the outbreak.

Apr 24/4/89

(253)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Sir Robin Renwick, British ambassador in Pretoria, has asked for permission to see Nelson Mandela in what Britain hopes will be a step towards his negotiated release, according to newspaper reports here

Peter Godwin of the London *Sunday Times* says that if the request is granted, it could signify an important shift in Pretoria's strategy. Until now, it has rejected all requests for a

Envoy wants to visit Mandela — UK press

visit by foreign government representatives

Whitehall sources denied that Sir Robin had asked the South African authorities for permission to see Mandela, but confirmed that Sir Robin had replied to a letter from Mandela

which seemed to hint that he would like a 'face to face discussion'

Godwin says Mr Ismail Ayob Mandela's lawyer, is sceptical of any suggestion that his client wants to see the ambassador

Shackling prisoners to hospital beds prevents escapes — Mellet

by Dan Zol 4/1/89
POLICE were shackling prisoners to hospital beds, Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Mellet said at the weekend

Referring to two prisoners shackled to their beds in Johannesburg Hospital, Mellet said if doctors refused to treat them, the two men would be removed to prison hospitals

Mellet said that despite a police guard, the men — said to be weak from protracted hunger strikes — were shackled and would remain so to prevent them escaping

He said this practice was "happening all over the world".

"Despite a police guard, a hospital is not a prison, and wards are not cells which can be locked up. When a person in custody is taken to hospital, extraordinary measures have to be taken to ensure he does not escape

The pair shackled to their beds were not security detainees but Internal Security Act prisoners, and would appear

DANIEL SIMON

253

in court shortly on terrorism charges, said Mellet.

At least six emergency detainees having hospital treatment under police guard had escaped to various foreign missions since September last year. All finally gained their freedom.

"In future we will ensure that if a prisoner is in hospital, his chances of escaping will be minimal," said Mellet, adding that this "could" include future emergency detainee hunger-strikers admitted to hospitals for treatment

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the nine-week old detainee hunger-strike ended on Thursday when Section 29 detainee Zelile Zwane resumed eating after 29 days without food. A spokesman for the Human Rights Commission said Zwane started eating when told he was going to face prosecution in court. There were now no detainees on hunger-strike in SA.

ment He was subjected to an investigation which lasted for days

*Mr F J LE ROUX Is that not strange?

*Mr A GERBER I maintain that the complainants against the principal of the Hans Moore High School are of a far more serious nature [Interjections] I repeat my request to the hon the Minister that a commission of inquiry be appointed forthwith into the conduct of the principal If the hon the Minister does not comply, one could ask whether he is trying to protect his colleague, the hon member for Benoni, in this House [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Charman, after listening to the hon members of the CP, I want to state categorically that the CP proved once again today that they are no friend to the teaching profession and that they have no respect for it [Interjections] As a matter of fact I want to say that the CP is the enemy of the teachers in this country [Interjections] The fact of the matter is that here is a principal who made a *bona fide* mistake [Interjections]

*Mr F J LE ROUX In other words he can *bona fide* do as he likes!

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Brakpan must control himself The hon the Minister may continue

*The MINISTER That principal made a *bona fide* mistake and apologised the same day He did so the very same day! [Interjections]

I want to ask the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition whether he agrees with the hon member for Witbank, who by means of an interjection—I wrote it down here—shouted, "Get rid of that principal!" I ask the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition whether he agrees with it [Interjections] Does he agree with it? [Interjections] Do you see hon members, one of the hon members of the CP makes an irresponsible interjection and says that we must get rid of a principal who did excellent work, and he did so after the principal had apologised for the *bona fide* mistake that had been made Anyone of us could have made the same mistake [Interjections]

*Mr F J LE ROUX You are a *bona fide* mistake!

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition and the hon member for Brakpan must curtail their interjections The hon the Minister may proceed

*The MINISTER I want to ask the House and the public to judge I want to quote to hon members from the first circular that was sent by the principal [Interjections] In that he said the following

Ons is gelukkig om die afgelepe aantal jare 'n bestuursraad te hê wat met toewyding die skool gedien het

He then mentioned the names of the members of the management board, and that was wrong He then continued

Di't sou werklik in ons skool se belang wees as die ses lede weer verkies word Daar is soveel gevalle waar ander moutewe as diens aan die skool en ouergemeenskap 'n rol speel en uiteindelek sit 'n skool met mense wat nie werklik met die skool iets te doen het nie

[Time expired]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Own Affairs

Survey on parents' voluntary contributions to trust funds

*1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether he or his Department has conducted a survey on parents' voluntary contributions to trust funds, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom was the survey conducted,
- (2) whether the results of the survey have been made public, if not, why not, if so, when were they made public,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B747E

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) No, because in terms of the various education ordinances and regulations the power to control and manage these funds vests in the council of the school concerned,
- (a) and (b) fall away,
- (2) falls away,
- (3) no

Strategy for syllabus/curriculum development

*2 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether his Department has devised a policy and/or strategy for the consideration of syllabus or curriculum development, if not, why not, if so, what is this policy or strategy,
- (2) whether the functions of syllabus or curriculum development are to be centralized, if so, for what reason,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B748E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) Yes, syllabus and curriculum development is based on curriculum research and is done on a cyclic basis. This research and the revision and implementation of syllabuses are co-ordinated by the Network Committee for Curriculum Development on which all four provincial education departments have representation and comment is sought from all interested persons and organisations in and outside education All syllabuses are approved by the Committee of Heads of Education,
- (2) provincial education departments are co-responsible for curriculum development and the core content is mutually decided upon, after which the provincial education departments may give content to these core subject curricula according to their particular needs Curriculum development in my department, as in other departments, is subject to the policy regarding the norms and standards which the Minister of National Education may

determine in respect of syllabuses in accordance with the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, No 76 of 1984, section 2(1)(d),

(3) no

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Charman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister can he give an indication as to whether it is his department's intention to set up a central curriculaing centre?

The MINISTER At this moment in time, no

For written reply

General Affairs

Prison sentences: persons under 18

272 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons under the age of 18 years were serving prison sentences on (i) 30 June 1988 and (ii) 1 January 1989 and (b) in which prisons were these persons serving sentences?

B592E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) and (ii)	
30 June 1988	— 693
31 December 1988	— 673
(b) 30 June 1988	
Allandale	
Riebeck West	
Voorberg	
Barberton	
Nelspruit	
Baviaanspoort	
Louis Trichardt	
Nylstroom	
Pietersburg	
Tzaneen	
Bethal	
Standerton	
Ficksburg	
Brandvlei	
Caledon	
Helderstrom	
Durban	
George	
Mossel Bay	
Outshoorn	
Unondale	

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes

(a) (i) and (ii)

1 January 1988 to 31 December 1988

	Natural	Unnatural
Black	88	25
Coloured	46	9
Asian	2	—
White	17	3
Total	153	37

(b) (i)

Natural causes

Black — Heart diseases, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis
 Coloured — Subdural Haemorrhage and Pneumonia
 Asian — Asthma
 White — Heart diseases

(ii)

Unnatural causes

Black — Assault by fellow prisoners and suicide
 Coloured — Assault by fellow prisoners and suicide
 Asian — None
 White — Suicide

(2) Yes, in terms of the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959) 37 post-mortems were performed in respect of unnatural deaths

As far as natural deaths are concerned post-mortems are also conducted when in the opinion of the medical practitioner involved any uncertainty exists as to the exact cause of death. During 1988 83 such post-mortems were performed.

Prison warders' charges of assault

305 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any charges of assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1988, if so, how many charges,

(2) whether departmental inquiries were held into these charges, if not, why not, if so what were the findings,

(3) whether any persons were convicted, if so, how many?

B645E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes, a total of 2 009 complainants of alleged assault was received and registered

(2) Yes

The South African Prisons Service regards every complaint of alleged assault on a prisoner by a member of the Prisons Service, no matter how petty, in a very serious light. In terms of the Standing Prisons Service Orders, every complaint of alleged assault is registered in the appropriate register and properly investigated by the Commanding Officer.

Likewise, assault on personnel by prisoners is also not tolerated and offenders are strictly dealt with.

In respect of 1 248 of the complainants of alleged assault on prisoners by members, no substance could be found after thorough investigation to institute charges against any member of the Prisons Service. Of the remaining 761 complainants a total of 315 was referred to the South African Police for further investigation while 311 complainants resulted in departmental hearings in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(hh) read together with Section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959). The remaining 135 complainants are still being investigated.

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

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

118 Members were found guilty on 113 charges

153 Members were found not guilty on 137 charges

61 Charges involving 78 members are still in the process of finalization

Complaints investigated by the South African Police

4 Members were found guilty on 3 charges

6 Members were found not guilty on 6 charges

The Attorney-General refused to prosecute in 173 cases involving 180 members. In 133 cases involving 109 members the outcome of the Police investigation or the Attorney-General's decision is not yet available.

(2) (a) Yes

Prison warders/fellow prisoners killed by prisoners

prisoners

306 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1988, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons,

(2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons?

B646E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) No, no member of the South African Prisons Service was killed by prisoners during 1988

(i) and (ii) fall away

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii)

Twenty-seven (27) members of the South African Prisons Service were seriously injured by prisoners during 1988 at the prisons mentioned below and a further one hundred and sixty two (162) members received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults by prisoners,

Allandale
 Barberton
 Baviaanspoort
 Bloemfontein
 Brandvlei
 Durban
 Goedemoed
 Grahamstown
 Grootvlei
 Johannesburg
 Kroonstad
 Leeuwkop
 Modderbee
 Pietermaritzburg

Pollsmoor
 Port Elizabeth
 St Albans
 Waterval
 Witbank

(2) (a) Yes

(i) and (ii)

All deaths in prisons, where a medical practitioner is unable to certify that the prisoner died as a result of natural causes, are dealt with in terms of Section 86 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959).

During 1988 two (2) prisoners from the Kroonstad Medium B Prison and the Barberton Maximum Prison respectively, were killed by fellow-prisoners. Available information indicates that a further seven (7) prisoners who died at the following prisons: Grootvlei, Groenpunt, Pollsmoor, Port Elizabeth and Losperfontein also died presumably as a result of being assaulted by fellow-prisoners. However, these inquiries have not yet been finalized.

(b) yes

(i) and (ii)

The South African Prisons Service regards every complaint of an assault, no matter how petty, in a serious light. Prisoners are daily given the opportunity to lodge any complaints or requests, and preventive measures, for example the re-allocation of sleeping quarters or working places, are instituted should it appear that there is reason to believe that a prisoner is threatened. In cases of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in a complainants register and/or a register of injuries and in addition to the necessary medical treatment which may be administered or prescribed by the medical officer, a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault is instituted. Where such a complaint is substantiated suitable action is taken in terms of Prisons Regulation 99 in the

Victoria West	Van Rhynsdorp
Barkly East	Worcester
Bethulle	31 December 1988
Burgersdorp	Hawegua
Dordrecht	Malmesbury
Goedemoed	Riebeeck West
Zastron	Staart van Paardeberg
Middelburg (Cape)	Barberton
Groenpunt	Baviaanspoort
Sasolburg	Louis Trichardt
Vereeniging	Nylstroom
Johannesburg	Pietersburg
Kandaspunt	Tzaneen
Nkandla	Bethal
Kuruman	Standerton
Kimberley	Ficksburg
Uppington	Brandvlei
De Aar	Caledon
Colesberg	Helderstroom
Richmond (Cape)	Durban
Potchefstroom	Beaufort West
Rysmierbult	George
Bethlehem	Knysna
Kroonstad	Mossel Bay
Harrismith	-Unondale
Leeuwkop	Victoria West
Modderbee	Bethulle
Heidelberg	Burgersdorp
Fort Beaufort	Goedemoed
King William's Town	Middelburg (Cape)
East London	Groenpunt
Queenstown	Sasolburg
Sluiterheim	Vereeniging
Ikopo	Johannesburg
Pietermaritzburg	Kandaspunt
Sevontien	Douglas
Greytown	Uppington
Kranskop	Klerksdorp
Pollsmoor	Potchefstroom
Grahamstown	Volmaransstad
Patensie	Kroonstad
Port Elizabeth	Frankfort
St Albans	Leeuwkop
Graaff-Reinet	Modderbee
Pretoria	Heidelberg
Robben Island	King William's Town
Bien Donne	East London
Stellenbosch	Queenstown
Victor Verster	Bulwer
Glencoe	Pietermaritzburg
Newcastle	Sevontien
Waterval	Port Shepstone
Mtunzini	Pollsmoor
Buffeljagsrivier	Craddock
Robertson	

Grahamstown
J C Steyn
Patensie
Port Elizabeth
St Albans
Graaff-Reinet
Brits
Pretoria
Voorrekkerhoogte
Walvis Bay
Bien Donne
Newcastle
Waterval
Ladysmith (Natal)
Empangeni
Eshowe
Belfast
Dwaarsrivier
Robertson
Swellendam
Van Rhynsdorp
Worcester
Zonderwater

- community. In other words—acceptable norms and values must be acquired
- Education and training as the basis of the programme. Depending on the present level of education, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least a Std 4 qualification
 - Meaningful utilization of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release
 - Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalization and in so doing prevent recidivism e.g. maintenance and strengthening of family ties
 - The fulfilment of religious needs
 - Healthy physical development through physical training and -care

Prisoners transferred to mental institutions

273 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1988? B593E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Fifty eight (58) This figure includes four (4) prisoners who were admitted to the hospital prison for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) as amended

South African prisons: deaths reported

274 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any deaths were reported in South African prisons in 1988, if so, (a) how many prisoners in each race group died of (i) natural and (ii) unnatural causes in that year and (b) what were the main causes of these (i) natural and (ii) unnatural deaths in respect of each race group,

(2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners, if so, how many in 1988? B594E

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Homelands united on Mandela

Political Correspondent

The leaders of all six self-governing territories are now understood to be united in demanding that Nelson Mandela be released before they will participate in the Government's national statutory forum.

This emerged after the chief ministers of Gazankulu, kwaNdebele and QwaQwa met Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis last week.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, and Dr T K Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, have already made it clear Mandela's release is a condition for their participation.

It emerged from the meeting that the new kwaNdebele leader, Mr M J Mapena, is also insisting on this.

The leaders of kwaZulu, kaNgwane and Lebowa have taken the same stand.

SA citizens need visas for Germany

All South African passport holders would require a visa to visit the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) from May 9, Lufthansa Airlines announced yesterday.

A visa would take three days to obtain, and would cost R22, the airline said.

Application forms are available from any FRG consulate.

99 from June 1, 1989

United 6 calls for Nelson's release

SOWETAN Reporter

THE leaders of all six self-governing territories are now understood to be united in demanding that Mr Nelson Mandela must be released before they will participate in the Government's national statutory forum.

Fundraise by Tutu's son illegal - claim

MR TREVOR TUTU, a Johannesburg advertising executive and son of the Archbishop of Cape Town, is believed to be acting illegally in his attempts to raise funds for Shareworld.

And it has yesterday been revealed that Mr Tutu has approached Anglo American Corporation for money.

Donations

The director of fund raising for the Department of National Health and Welfare, Mr Dame de Waal, yesterday said as far as his department was concerned, Mr Tutu, son of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, was not registered as a fundraiser.

They had not received an application from Mr Tutu to collect donations

SOWETAN
REPORTER

from the public or companies in order to raise money for Shareworld, which is R45 million in debt.

Should Mr Tutu be collecting on behalf of a company, his contract with them had to be lodged with the department before he took any action, Mr De Waal said. This had also not been done.

"At this moment, as far as we are concerned Mr Tutu is acting illegally," Mr De Waal said.

Pick 'n Pay in wage agreement

AGREEMENT on wages and other conditions of

A minimum wage of R750 per month for the

This emerged after the chief ministers of Gazankulu, KwaNdebele and QwaQwa met Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, last week.

Mr Heunis said in a statement released yesterday that the chief ministers had re-stated their position on the release of Mr Mandela, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu and Dr T K Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, have already made it clear that the release of Mr Mandela is a condition for their participation in central government.

Emerged

It has now emerged from the latest meeting that new KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr M-J Mapena is also insisting on the release of Mr Mandela.

Mr Heunis said the meeting had taken place at the initiative of the three leaders.

They discussed matters of common interest including the economic development of the regions, the report on the evaluation of the regional industrial development programme, constitutional development and ways and means of enhancing the process of reform.

275 prisoners on death row — Coetsee

CAPE TOWN — Some 275 prisoners were on death row at the end of June last year, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday. Tabling his annual report in Parliament, Coetsee said 202 of the people on death row were black men, 51 coloured men, 19 white men and one an Indian.

thousand.

855

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL 1989

856

South African prisons. average population

239 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) (a) How many prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present, (b) what was the current daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date,
- (2) whether any prisons were over-populated in 1988, if so, (a) which prisons and (b) what was the average rate of over-population in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

B544E

- (1) (a) According to the norm mentioned below, 83 895
- (b) The daily average for December 1988 is 109 924 (see Annexures A and B for analysis of sentences and crimes)
- (c) On 31 December 1988 there were 19 997 unsentenced prisoners in South African prisons

- (2) Yes, in the sense that the norm was exceeded. However, as mentioned on various occasions in the past, over-populated prisons is a relative concept. The accommodation figure for South African prisons is determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained. Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this gives rise to the fact that a large number of prisoners mainly work outside the prison during the day.

Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. In view thereof, overcrowding as such is not an unmanageable phenomenon. However, attention is given to overcrowding in South African prisons on a continual basis. The situation at prisons with an above average influx of admission due to the temporary circumstances is alleviated by the transfer of prisoners to prisons with a lower occupancy level. The application of this de-

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concentration policy has resulted in a more even distribution of the prison population and therefore considerable relief has been effected with regard to occupancy levels in general. A further method for utilizing available accommodation more efficiently, is by implementing stacked beds to such an extent that hygiene and health standards are still complied with.

- (a) and (b)

On 31 January 1989 the prisons mentioned below were over-populated to the extent as indicated next to each prison

Western Cape, Boland and Southern Cape
Prison

% Over-populated

Allandale
(The construction of a new prison is receiving attention)
Beaufort West
(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

71,1

Bien Donne

Buffeljagsrivier

(The modernisation of the prison with the construction of a section for unsentenced male prisoners is included in the major works services programme)
Brandvlei Medium
(The expected date of completion of the new prison is October 1989)

67,8

Brandvlei Maximum

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Caledon

64,9

(Extensions, alterations and improvements have already commenced)
Dwaarsrivier

74,1

George Male

(Additional accommodation will be added during modernisation of the prison)

83,4

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Graaff-Reinet

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Hawequa

50,7

Helderstroem Medium

72,0

Helderstroem Maximum

91,9

Klein Drakenstein

74,0

Knysna

72,6

(The expected date of completion of the new prison is November 1989)
Ladismith

55,9

(The modernisation of the prison is being planned)
Malmesbury

72,1

(The modernisation of the prison is being planned)
Obiqua

83,0

Oudtshoorn

78,2

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Paarl

60,4

(The new prison which is being erected at Allandale will also alleviate this situation)
Pollsmoor Maximum

99,6

Pollsmoor Medium A

35,0

Pollsmoor Medium B

9,9

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Riebeeck West

73,9

Robben Island Medium

71,4

Robertson

76,4

Sprangbok

7,4

Staart van Paardeberg

73,5

Stellenbosch

27,1

Swellendam

42,0

(The prison is to be closed as soon as the additional accommodation at Buffeljagsrivier is erected)
Unondale

72,5

Voorberg

68,0

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

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thousand.

Victor Verster Medium A

80,8

Victor Verster Medium B

87,2

Victor Verster Maximum

84,2

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Victoria West

52,5

Warmbok,Keveid

84,7

Worcester Male

91,8

(The modernisation of the prison is being planned)
Worcester Female

66,4

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons appear on the major works services programme/on the priority list to be included in the major works services programme
Darling
Kraaifontein
Atlantis

Kweekkraal (Brandvlei near Worcester)
The new Mosselbay Prison was commissioned during January 1989

Eastern Cape (including Goe-demoed Prison)
Prison

% Over-populated

15,7

Barkly East

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)
Colesberg

4,5

Craddock

69,0

(The expected date of completion of the new prison is October 1989)
East London Medium A

47,0

(The expected date of completion of the modernisation of the prison is 1990/91)
Fort Beaufort

3,7

General J C Steyn

67,1

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(The construction of the new prison is receiving attention)	18,7	(The modernisation of the prison is being planned)	19,4
Goedemoed Medium A	59,1	De Aar	38,5
Grahamstad Male	35,5	Douglas Male	63,6
(Additional accommodation for unsentenced male prisoners is being planned)		Kimberley Male	
Jansenville		(Currently busy with the modernisation of the prison)	
(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)		Kuruman	22,8
King William's Town	6,4	Uppington Male	34,4
Middelburg Male (Cape)	2,6	(Additional accommodation is being planned)	
Patensie	41,3	Van Rhynsdorp	84,3
Prince Albert	68,6	Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons is included in the major works services programme/	
(Modernisation of the prison is being planned)		Orange Free State (excluding PWV area)	
Port Elizabeth Male	77,2	Prison	
(Modernisation is being done See note at St Albans)		Bethlehem Male	25,9
Port Elizabeth Female	43,7	(Currently busy with the modernisation of the prison)	
(Modernisation is being done See note at St Albans)		Bloemfontein Male	51,9
Queenstown	31,3	(See the note at Grootvlei)	
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)		Brandfort	2,1
St Albans Maximum	65,8	Fauresmith	4,9
(Three new prisons for St Albans are included in the major works services programme		(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	
Civil engineering services have already commenced and one of the prisons is already under construction)		Ficksburg	11,8
St Albans Medium	49,2	(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	
Zastron	21,5	Frankfort	27,0
Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, two new prisons (at Elliot and Alwal North) appear on the priority list to be included on the major works services programme		Grootvlei Medium	66,6
A prison farm for the Eastern Cape is included in the major works services programme		(The modernisation of the prison is being planned)	
Northern Cape		Grootvlei Maximum	63,2
Prison		(The construction of a new prison is being planned)	
Calvinia	46,2		

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Harrismith	30,5	Leeuwkop Medium C	34,5
(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list to be included in the major works services programme)		(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	
Heilbron	11,3	Modderbee	52,2
Hennenman	21,7	(Improvements are being planned)	
Kroonstad Medium A	26,6	Nigel	41,6
Ladybrand	32,8	(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)		Pretoria Maximum	43,5
Odendaalsrus Male	68,4	(Additional accommodation has already been planned Part thereof is under construction)	
Senekal	40,8	Pretoria Local	59,2
Virginia Male	33,1	Sasolburg	30,7
Virginia Female	54,5	Vereniging Male	34,7
Winburg	13,2	Voortrekkerhoogte	16,3
Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, new prisons at Welkom and Ficksburg are envisaged for this region and are already included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme		Eastern Transvaal	
PWV Area		Prison	
Brits	50,3	Barberton Maximum	65,6
Groenpunt Maximum	10,8	Barberton Male	29,8
Groenpunt Medium	47,4	Barberton Medium B	73,3
(These prisons are at present being modernised Extensions to the Maximum Prison are underway)		Carolina	44,0
Heidelberg Male	42,4	Geluk	16,9
(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)		Lydenburg	6,7
Johannesburg Medium B (sentenced)	73,2	(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	
Johannesburg Medium A (unsentenced)	19,0	Middelburg (TVI)	47,5
Krugersdorp Male	27,5	Neispruit Male	35,5
Leeuwkop Maximum	77,9	Standerton Female	23,2
Leeuwkop Medium A	24,8	Standerton Medium B	24,3
Leeuwkop Medium B	3,2	Volkstrust	4,5
		Witbank Male	53,9
		(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	
		Apart from the new prisons/	

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alterations to the existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of new prisons at Secunda and Bronkhorstpruit is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme

Northern Transvaal

Prison

Baviaanspoort Maximum

(The modernisation of the prison is being planned)

% Over-populated
63,0

Baviaanspoort Medium

(The construction of a new prison at Baviaanspoort is being planned Civil engineering works are underway)

79,7

Losperfontein

Louis Trichardt

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

5,7

Nylstroom

Pietersburg

(Extensions is partly completed)

25,9

Rustenburg

Tzaneen

Apart from the new prison/alterations to the existing prisons as mentioned above, a prison farm at Alldays as well as the construction of a new prison at Tzaneen is included in the major works services programme A new prison at Zonderwater is under construction

44,3

36,0

Western Transvaal

Prison

Klerksdorp Male

Lichtenburg

Potchefstroom Male

Apart from the prisons mentioned above, the construction of new prisons at Wolmarans-

% Over-populated

41,3

35,5

50,3

stad, Zeerust and Lichtenburg is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme

Natal

Prison

Bergville

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme Extensions, alterations and improvements of the existing prison are being planned)

% Over-populated
32,3

Bulwer

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme Extensions, alterations and improvements of the existing prison are also being planned)

48,9

Dundee

(The construction of a new prison at Richards Bay which is being planned, will alleviate the situation)

55,7

53,8

Estcourt

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

33,3

Glencoe Male

(The construction of a new prison is underway)

42,2

Greytown

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

18,4

Ikopo

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

40,7

Kandasput

(A new prison is currently under construction)

38,6

Kokstad

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major

42,4

Howard
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works services programme)

Kranskop

Ladysmith (Natal)

Mapumulo

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme Extensions, alterations and improvements are also being planned)

30,6

7,7

2,4

Maratele

Munzini

Newcastle

(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)

33,9

54,6

42,6

New Hanover

Nkandla

Pietermaritzburg Medium A

Pietermaritzburg Medium B

(Although the new prison is still under construction, a part thereof has already been occupied)

20,9

12,8

26,8

92,4

Port Shepstone

(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

56,4

Sevontein

Umtzinto

(The civil engineering services for a new prison has just been completed)

30,7

75,5

Utrecht

Verulam

Vryheid

Waterval

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, a prison farm for this region is included in the major works services programme as well as new prisons at Pongola, Pietermaritzburg and Stanger Extensions, alterations and improvements at Nongoma Prison are being planned A new prison for Estcourt is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme

2,4

5,5

45,5

49,1

cluded in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme

The South African Prisons Service annually provides a priority list of identified building projects to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in view of incorporating them in the major works services programme according to which building work is programmed for a term of five (5) years

This programme is revised annually according to the availability of funds The fact that a specific project appears on the major works services programme does not imply that it will be executed within five (5) years

Annexure A

Analysis of the prison population as on 31 December 1988

Sentenced

Up to and including 6 months

More than 6 months to under 2 years

2 years to 5 years

Longer than 5 years to 10 years

Indeterminate sentences

Longer than 10 years to 20 years

Longer than 20 years and imprisonment for life

Unsentenced

Others

(Psychopaths, State President's patients, corporal punishment, periodical imprisonment, persons condemned to death)

TOTAL

Annexure B

Analysis of offences concerning the 69 666 prisoners who were serving sentences of two years and longer on 20 January 1989

(Several prisoners are serving sentences for more than one of the offences mentioned below)

Violent offences

For example murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc

Economic offences

Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions

117 968

35 639

108 435

Howard

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Offences concerning drugs 4 260
For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs 21 679
Other offences not yet mentioned 1 174
Drunk driving, possession of fire arms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, Aviation Act, etc 3 131

Western Cape: 1988 matriculation examination
297 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

How many pupils (a) (i) wrote and (ii) passed the 1988 matriculation examinations, and (b) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates, in respect of each secondary school falling under the control of his Department in the Western Cape? B637E

Analysis of offences concerning the 11 957 prisoners who were serving sentences of more than 6 months up to 2 years on 20 January 1989 B637E
Violent offences 3 283
Economic offences 13 086

	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Fezeka secondary school	95	45	—	—	5	9
Intshukumo comprehensive school	56	13	—	—	—	3
ID Mkhize secondary school	74	15	—	—	—	2
Luhlaza secondary school	83	63	—	—	4	11
Malizo secondary school	203	87	—	—	4	6
Langa secondary school	70	35	—	—	3	8
Ishimela comprehensive school	66	13	—	—	1	—
Crosroads No 3 secondary school	53	31	—	—	1	7
Sizamile secondary school	121	68	—	—	2	7
Simon Hebe secondary school	67	17	—	—	—	2

Prisons Service: staff shortages
304 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages, if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation? B644E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) and (b) Yes Shortages are experienced in the following vocational groups
- Work study officer
 - Integrated information system (computer personnel)
 - Agriculturist
 - Agricultural technician
 - Tradesmen
 - Finance personnel (Accounts clerk)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS
‡ Indicates translated version
For written reply
General Affairs

Television satellite dishes restrictions
138 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether there are any restrictions on private persons and companies owning and/or using television satellite dishes, if so, what restrictions,
(2) whether any person or authority licenses the private ownership of television satellite dishes, if so, (a) what person or authority and (b) (i) how many have been so licensed and (ii) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished,
(3) whether any applications have been received for the private use of television and/or companies, if so, how many such applications were (a) received and (b) granted,
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B337E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, if such dishes can be used for the transmission and/or reception of signals relayed via satellites,
(2) yes,
(a) the Postmaster General,
(b) (i) one, namely the South African Broadcasting Corporation, and (ii) from 12 June 1986 to date,
(3) yes,
(a) approximately 45,
(b) none,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(4) not at this stage In view of the interest displayed in privately-owned earth stations and with due regard to developments in other countries, the Department is studying the entire matter A statement will be issued when the time is appropriate

Ellisras, land bought for SADF
200 Mr S P VAN VUUREN asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs †

Whether the State has purchased certain land in the Ellisras district for use by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) when, (b) for what price, (c) for what purpose (i) was this land purchased and (ii) is it being used at present (d) (i) what improvements have been made by the State since the acquisition and (ii) what is the cost of these improvements per square metre of such improvements? B481E

The ACTING MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

- Yes, Portion 1 of the farm Piquetberg No 523, Registration Division L Q, Transvaal, measuring 2,094,398 hectares
(a) 30 March 1988
(b) R104 720,00
(c) (i) To accommodate the Logistic Element of Group 29 of the SA Army and for the use of the airfield by the SA Airforce
(ii) The purpose for which it was purchased
(d) (i) Five corrugated-iron stores, each measuring 18 metres X 36 metres
(ii) R170,00 per square metre
- Hospitals posts
207 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development
(1) How many posts had been established as at 31 December 1988 for (a) nurses, (b) paramedics, (c) medical staff, (d) administrative staff and (e) other staff at the (i) Baragwanath Hospital, (ii) Coronation Hospital, (iii) H F Verwoerd Hospital,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Pollsmoor

Prison

99,6% ^{99,6%} ^{7/4/89}

too full ³

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICAN prisons are still seriously overcrowded, with the Pollsmoor Maximum Prison in Cape Town the most overcrowded by 99,6%.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday 83 895 people could be accommodated in the prisons but the daily average occupation for December last year was 109 924.

At the end of last year, there were 19 997 unsentenced prisoners.

Mr Coetsee, who was replying to a question from Mr David Dalling (DP, Sandton), said the norm was exceeded, but this was "a relative concept".

The accommodation figure for SA prisons was determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and health were maintained.

"Everything possible is done to keep prisoners occupied and this gives rise to the fact that a large number of prisoners mainly work outside the prison during the day. Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation."

In view of this, "overcrowding is not an unmanageable phenomenon."

Apart from Pollsmoor Maximum, among the most overcrowded prisons were Victor Verster Medium A (80,8%), Victor Verster Medium B (87,2%), and Victor Verster Medium (84,2%).

Court appointed advocates in bid to save lives of 3

Pretoria Correspondent

The Registrar of the Pretoria Supreme Court appointed two advocates in an 11th hour attempt to save the lives of three men who were hanged yesterday

The three condemned men had not yet exhausted all their legal avenues when they received notices of their executions last week.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice confirmed that the Supreme Court's Registrar had appointed an advocate for two of the men.

Petition for clemency

They are Paulus Dube (27) and Buthi Mokoena (25). The lawyer petitioned the State President to grant clemency to the two men.

An advocate was also appointed for Raymond Ntshangase (36) and his petition was turned down the same day.

A petition for the fourth man, David Millar (34), was turned down on February 10 this year.

Dube and Mokoena were sentenced

to death on August 26 1988 on charges of rape and robbery with aggravating circumstances

Their trial resulted from an incident during the early hours of May 17 1987 at a Kliprivier smallholding where they raped a 60-year old woman.

Ntshangase and Millar were sentenced to death for the murder of a 66-year old Emmerentia woman, Mrs Doreen Geeringh, on June 26 1987.

The four executions yesterday at the Pretoria Central Prison brought the number of hangings this year to 19.

On Tuesday three men were executed. A spokesman for the Department of Justice said the advocates were appointed for the condemned men "when it became clear that they needed legal advice".

The advocates were appointed by the registrar of the Supreme Court on the instruction of the Justice Department.

According to the spokesman, the advocates' appointment was not unusual "but a natural consequence of the pro deo system available for condemned people".

Pollsmoor *Star 27/4/89* 99,6 percent overpopulated

Fourteen prisons were overpopulated by 80 percent or more on January 31 this year, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said in Parliament this week in written reply to a question from Mr Dave Dalling (DP Sandton)

Among them was Pollsmoor Maximum, which was 99,6 percent overpopulated. A total of 151 prisons were overpopulated to varying extents

Mr Coetsee said the ideal number that could be accommodated in the country's jails was 83 895 but the daily average for December last year was 109 924

253 FIGURES

Among the overpopulated prisons on January 31 were (in percentages)

- In the western Cape, Boland and southern Cape Allandale (85,2), Buffeljagsrivier (81,9), Brandvlei Maximum (84,9), George Male (83,4), Helderstroom Maximum (91,9), Obqua (83), Pollsmoor Maximum (99,6), 80,8), Victor Verster Medium A (80,8), Victor Verster Medium B (87,2), Victor Verster Maximum (84,2), Warmbokkeveld (84,7), Worcester Male (91,8)
- In the northern Cape Van Rhynsdorp (84,3)
- In Natal Maritzburg Medium B (92,4) — Sapa.

Coetsee says prisons still overcrowded

CAPE TOWN — SA prisons are still seriously overcrowded, with Pollsmoor maximum security prison here the most overcrowded, by 99,6%.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday 83 895 people could be accommodated in the prisons but the daily average occupation for December last year was 109 924.

Coetsee, replying to a question from David Dalling (DP, Sandton), said the norm was exceeded, but this was "a relative concept".

He added that attention was given to overcrowding in prisons on a regular basis.

"The situation at prisons with an above average influx of admission due to temporary circumstances is alleviated by the transfer of prisoners to prisons with a lower occupancy level," he said.

Overcrowded

Apart from Pollsmoor Maximum, the most overcrowded prisons in the western and southern Cape were Allandale (85,2%), Beaufort West (71,1%), Buffeljagsrivier (81,9%), Brandvlei Maximum (84,9%), Dwarsrivier (74,1%), George Male (83,4%), Helderstrom

Political Staff

Medium (72%), Helderstrom Maximum (91,9%), Klein Drakenstein (74%), Knysna (72,6%), Malmesburg (72,1%), Obique (83%), Oudtshoorn (78,2%), Riebeeck West (73,9%), Robben Island Medium (71,4%), Robertson (76%), Staart van Paardeberg (73,5%), Uniondale (72,5%), Victor Verster Medium A (80,8%), Victor Verster Medium B (87,2%), Warmbokkeveld (84,7%), and Worcester Male (91,8%).

PWV

In the Eastern Cape, Port Elizabeth Male was overcrowded by 77,2% and in the Northern Cape, Van Rhynsdorp by 84,3%.

In the PWV area, Johannesburg Medium B was overcrowded by 73,2%, and Leeuwkop Maximum by 77,9%.

In the Eastern Transvaal, Barberton Medium B was overcrowded by 73,3%, while in the Northern Transvaal Baviaanspoort Medium was overcrowded by 79,7%, and in Natal, Umzinto was overcrowded by 75,5%, Coetsee said.

CONVENTIONAL wisdom, which frequently confuses "ought" with "is," is that the Soviet Union is so "pressing" the ANC to abandon the armed struggle for political negotiation that there is a growing divergence between "sponsor" and "client".

However, that is not what the ANC's chief United Nations observer Tebogo Malofe said when he spoke here last week.

As it happens, what Malofe said, and how he said it, was altogether more instructive.

Malofe, who recently replaced the late Johnny Makatim as the ANC's de facto chief representative in the US, spoke at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His theme was the impact of the Namibia-Angola accords upon the ANC.

It is perhaps significant that he chose to devote a considerable chunk of his time to the ANC's relations with the Soviet Union without waiting to be asked.

The impression he left was that whatever the Soviets were now telling it, the ANC was starting to feel distinctly queasy and that this had rather more to do with the rest of the world's (and particularly Pretoria's) interpretation of the Moscow line than with the Moscow line itself.

Malofe clearly wanted his audience to believe that the Soviet Union remained firmly in the ANC's corner, not simply because the ANC needs the help but because without at least the perception of continued Soviet backing, the organisation's credibility and capacity to strike fear into its adversaries might be seriously undermined.

He began by noting that "we are told that the Soviet Union seems to be embracing 'constructive engagement' in some of the ways that it does things and that it has changed its attitudes towards the ANC." He said this with a laugh that managed to sound dismissive and nervous at the same time.

Why the ANC do not want Mandela released at present

SIMON BARBER in Washington

13/Day 28/7/89

He then agreed that, yes, "the Soviet Union has increasingly spoken in favour of a negotiated settlement", but stressed that this had long been the ANC's thinking, too.

After all, what was the armed struggle if not an attempt to push Pretoria to the negotiating table? "This does not suggest to me that there is friction or a dichotomy between the positions of the Soviet Union and the ANC. In fact, one can even say the positions are coming much closer together."

Sophistry, and Malofe seemed to know it. He tried another tack. "If you want to determine whether or not there is a problem, you would want to say: has the Soviet Union in its relations with the ANC displayed in some way a tendency towards restricting the ANC or circumscribing the manner in which the ANC is conducting the struggle? I would find no evidence of that."

Oliver Tambo did not have an audience with Mikhail Gorbachev on his last visit to Moscow, Malofe continued, and many had seen in this a Soviet snub. Many had also not given it much thought, but the ANC official went to considerable, almost ram-

bling, pains to explain the non-meeting as normality itself.

At any rate, the ANC delegation did have talks with a "wide range" of lesser Soviet officials who "expressed their position, which has been articulated in the media and elsewhere, about favouring political settlement of disputes and conflicts."

"The ANC, of course, agrees that this is how things should be, but under the circumstances does not find its way clear to abandoning the armed struggle... so the ANC is not about to do so, and in fact the Soviet side did not insist on this. The prerogative is the ANC's to determine how it wants to wage the struggle."

What is interesting here is not so much the Soviet view but Malofe's evident anxiety to impress upon his listeners — a fairly good cross-section of Washington southern Africa groups — that Moscow was not pressuring the ANC to change its strategy.

There being no reason to think Malofe is not broadly representative of the organisation's external leader-

ship, such anxiety suggests that the ANC is genuinely concerned about losing its status as a pawn in the superpower contest and thus no longer being viewed by Pretoria as part of "total onslaught".

When any group pits itself against a government, its power is frequently defined less by its own action than by the government's reaction. By any objective measure, the ANC's "struggle" to replace white minority rule with its own has been an abject failure.

The ANC, or rather its mythology, has been sustained by the manner in which Pretoria has responded to it. Pretoria, in turn, has vindicated its response by evoking nightmare images of the Soviet bogymen.

For a variety of reasons — some valid, some ambiguous — the latter is evanescent. As it does so, government is re-evaluating the nature of the problem that confronts it. The ANC relished the old evaluation, which it viewed, with the brutal impracticality of exiled intellectuals, as making the country ripe for revolution. It fears the new one will diminish its stature. A "kinder, gentler" Pretoria was not what it

had in mind. Just as Swapo seems to have come up with a new motto — make me free, but not yet — the ANC is also obviously having trouble coming to grips with the changing environment. Things, and not just its old mentors in Moscow, are moving too fast for it.

Malofe was asked for his views on the emergence of F W de Klerk and his answer indicated a similar unease. If Gorbachev was having an unfortunate effect on Pretoria's thinking, De Klerk was doing the same to international opinion, and heaven forbid, might even throw a spanner in the sanctions campaign. "De Klerk has made a number of noises and there has been a lot of response from the international community," Malofe said dubiously. For example, "the administration here, or perhaps certain individuals in the administration, has indicated we should give a chance to De Klerk."

As if that wasn't alarming enough, Malofe went on to suggest De Klerk — or even State President P.W. Botha in the interim — could compound the situation by releasing Nelson Mandela.

"The regime would say to the international community: look, you've been annoying me about Mandela, so I'll release him now". Evidently, not a very good idea as far as the ANC is concerned.

"As much as we want the release of Nelson Mandela, we don't think his release in the state of emergency would contribute in any meaningful way to a negotiated settlement."

In other words, Mandela's freedom, so long demanded, would have to be dependent on the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of all other political prisoners — both of which the ANC has it in its power to discourage.

Times are changing, and the men in Lusaka seem to want to stop it by holding on to the hands of the clock, or perhaps by placing a limpet mine in the spring.

Prisoner Mkwayi

said to have visited Mandela

w/male.

S-11/5/89

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

JAILED African National Congress leader Wilton Mkwayi is believed to have visited Nelson Mandela at his prison "home" at Victor Verster Prison last month

Mkwayi was in Paarl during his transfer from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison on March 17

After disembarking from the Prisons Service boat at the Cape Town harbour that morning, Mkwayi was driven to Paarl where he allegedly spent the whole day with Mandela.

The bloodshed in Natal is known to have been a focal point of discussion between the unexpected guest and his prison host.

At the end of the day Mkwayi was taken to Pollsmoor Prison and placed in the same section as Rivonia Trial ANC leaders Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni and Ahmed Kathrada.

Walter Sisulu, it is alleged, has since been removed from that section and kept alone in another part of the prison. It is believed he may soon be transferred to a house near Mandela's in Paarl or share the same house

Mkwayi's transfer to Pollsmoor Prison triggered a rumour that he may soon be released — after spending 25 years on the island

Speculation was heightened when it became known three weeks ago that the bulk of his Robben Island belongings are presently in Johannesburg Prison, Diepkloof.

Mkwayi first knew of the missing goods when he unpacked his luggage on arrival at Pollsmoor Prison, according to his daughter, Treason Zukiswa Tokelo, the first person to visit him there. When he enquired, the authorities at Pollsmoor Prison told him the goods had been dispatched to the Johannesburg Prison, she said

Mkwayi was busy hanging his laundry on the washline outside his section in Robben Island Prison when a group of warders entered with empty cartons and hurriedly removed his personal belongings from his cell, she said

Once his goods were packed, Mkwayi was taken to the prison reception where he was booked out of prison and driven to the docks

Asked to comment, the Prisons Service said "It is the prerogative of the commissioner of prisons to decide where a prisoner will be incarcerated

"Furthermore it is the policy of the South African Prisons Service not to comment on the incarceration circumstances nor to speculate about the possible release of individual prisoners

"However, the allegation that Mr Mkwayi was not in possession of his belongings at the time of his arrival at the said prison is not true"

Red Cross suspends prison visits, Minister confirms

Political Staff

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CAPE TOWN — The Red Cross has suspended its visits to SA's prisons after being refused an extension of the category of prisoners it was allowed to see

This was confirmed last week by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. He said alternatives had been presented to the Red Cross, and hoped these would be acceptable to the organisation

"The Red Cross is welcome to recommence its visits to SA prisons tomorrow, if it wants to do so," he said in the debate on his vote

The Red Cross had visited security prisoners on a regular basis for a number of years, and their visits were believed to have resulted in improved conditions for political prisoners, particularly on Robben Island

Coetsee gave no details of the Red Cross request to extend the scope of its visits, but said the Red Cross had stopped its annual visit to prisons "as a result of interaction with other issues and events"

"There was a good understanding between the Red Cross and government. I hope it will be only a matter of time before they will resume their visits," he said

HELP ZEPH CALL

sovetar
9/15/89
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Prisons service asked for medical records

A BRITISH hospital treating the president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, has requested his medical records — needed in order to continue “adequate treatment” — from South African prison authorities.



ZEPH MOTHOPENG

There is also concern that if the authorities delay submitting the records it could have serious repercussions on Mothopeng's health.

According to the Mothopeng Action Committee, established to take care of the ailing PAC leader following his release from prison in November last year, Charing Cross Hospital need his medical records and X-rays of the past two years.

Mothopeng left South Africa for Britain for treatment of a malignant tumour in his chest early in April. He was granted a residence visa for three months by the British authorities for the treatment.

An MAC spokesman said the hospital had informed his organisation of the request in a letter.

“The hospital finds it difficult to continue with adequate medical treatment without Mothopeng's medical records”

His medical history would help doctors determine the tumor's degree of growth, he said.

While they await the medical records, doctors are treating Mothopeng for the side effects of his illness.

Guerilla, girl shot

LUSAKA — An African National Congress guerilla shot dead his Zambian girlfriend with an AK47 assault rifle and then turned the gun on himself, police said yesterday.

Lusaka police chief Zunga Siakalima said neighbours in the capital's Mtendere suburb reported hearing the shooting on Sunday, evidently after a domestic dispute.

He did not name the ANC fighter or the 18-year-old Zambian but said their bodies were found in a house occupied by the ANC.

Last month, one ANC fighter was arrested on murder charges after two guerillas were killed in an attempted robbery at an ANC farm outside Lusaka.

sovetar
9/15/89

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'Free trade for free Mandela'

By David Braun,
The Star Bureau

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WASHINGTON — The Bush administration may be considering lifting some economic sanctions against South Africa in return for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

Speculation of such an offer being made to Pretoria is growing in Washington, following the statement last week by the new US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, that the time had perhaps come to offer South Africa incentives rather than more sanctions.

President Bush is expected to meet Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other South African church leaders in Washington next week. He may bounce the idea of a deal to release Mandela off them

Also under consideration, ac-

ording to sources, is a White House meeting with representatives of South Africa's white leadership in the not-too-distant future.

Although the administration is still finalising its review of US policy towards South Africa, it is generally expected that there will be little change from the previous administration's policy of "constructive engagement".

On South Africa, Bush's administration remains convinced that economic sanctions are not only counter-productive but they do not enjoy the support of the majority of South Africans.

To trade off a go-easy approach on sanctions, the administration is said to be considering upgrading the US relationship with the African National Congress, which Mr Cohen said last week was not con-

sidered to be a terrorist organisation but an important group that had to be communicated with

Mr Cohen has made a peaceful settlement in South Africa his top priority in Africa over the next four years.

He told the Senate last week during hearings to confirm his appointment that he personally believed there were already sufficient sanctions on the statute book. He favoured positive measures in order to encourage South Africa move towards peaceful negotiations rather than more sanctions, he said.

A Mandela deal would have to receive the approval of the Congress if it involved any amendments to the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) which imposed a range of sanctions on South Africa.

Soal ²⁵³
slams ^{9/15/89}
R92,5m
prisons
move

THE R92,5 million set aside for building and extending prisons throughout South Africa was unnecessary when the Government was aiming to decriminalise the country, Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the public works and land affairs vote, he said the repealing of apartheid laws should have reduced the prison population.

"The Minister should stop building prisons like there's no tomorrow."

He said there was a crying need for housing for black people.

He urged the Acting Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs, Dr Dawie de Villiers, to study an investigation into housing submitted by the Urban Foundation — the largest provider of low-cost black housing.

He also called on the Minister to inform the public if any individuals in the department had been cleared of allegations of corruption, and if not, what he intended doing about it.

The banquet hall to be built at the presidency in Pretoria at a cost of R2,53 million was an extravagant addition.

He said he doubted whether the State had ever hosted a banquet for 1 000 people in Pretoria.

He also asked the Minister what the department intended doing with King's House in Durban which was being upgraded at a cost of over R2 million — Sapa

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL WAGE ANALYSIS

BUILDING ESCAPE F

MINIMUM BASIC WEEKLY RATES

Wage analysis from January 1977; Current date of database: 12/88
New settlement date: /19. CPI estimate: 6

9 detainees 'on hunger strike in Diepkloof'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A group of nine detainees at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison apparently began a hunger strike on Monday, vowing "Vlok will have to release us alive or as corpses, but he will have to release us"

The information comes from a press release received by The Star and apparently issued by the detainees.

It bears the names and signatures of the nine detainees, their prison numbers and their dates of detention.

With the press release is a letter to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in which the detainees state "We have shown you in the past that we have

committed no crime and that our continued incarceration is, according to us, illegal. Your failure to create charges against us is testimony to this.

"Life in your prison is unbearable, is meaningless and useless. We know that you do not care for us or our future but we want you to know that we do not belong here. Our place is in our community."

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Lieutenant Peet Bothma was not able to confirm the hunger strike or the report that one of the nine participants had been moved to Bloemfontein.

The detainee who is said to have been transferred is Mr Robert Mngomezulu of the Soweto Students' Congress.

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[scribble]

SAW 16/5/77

9 resume hunger strike

Sowetan 10/5/89

NINE more detainees have resumed their hunger strike at the Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg

The nine, who include civic leader, Robert

Ramokgopa and youth leaders, began fasting to the death "after long and bitter debates", according to a statement signed by the detainees

Eighteen other detain

ees at the prison resumed their hunger strike late last month and the Government immediately said it would move them to a hospital in Bloemfontein

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Cap Times 1/8/87 (253)
Inmates' letters read in court

BLOEMFONTEIN — No one attended to complaints and promises were not kept, wrote one of the prisoners in letters shown in the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Nineteen long-term prisoners at the Goedemoed Jail are facing various charges after attacks on prison warders on July 30 last year, when one warder, Sergeant Whitey van Greunen, was held hostage for about 10 hours.

Advocate Ms Hestelle Smit showed two letters to Major Gert van Niekerk, head of B Block at the prison. He denied any knowledge of the letters allegedly sent to him — Sapa

To stay in jail

THE bail application for a 17-year-old youth appearing with three men on 11 counts of attempted murder, unlawful possession of AK47 machine guns and explosives was turned down by a Johannesburg regional court magistrate yesterday

The youth is appearing with Mr Velle Zwane (22), Mr Clement Sobikwe (20) and Mr Lloyd Methula (28), all from Soweto. The State alleges they attempted to kill 11 municipal policemen.

Sowetan 11/5/87

Prisoner shooting probed

Soweto 12/5/89

THE East Rand Murder and Robbery Unit are investigating the death of an awaiting trialist who was shot dead while allegedly attempting to kill an investigating officer in Tembisa last week.

The death of Mr Joel Vilakazi (29), of White City Jababu, Soweto, has also baffled his family who now ask how it was possible for their son to get hold of a gun when he was arrested in September last year.

The spokesman for the East Rand police, Lieutenant Willie Meyer, said it was impossible to say how Mr Vilakazi got hold of the weapon. "But I do not want to go into detail about the matter as it is still being investigated," he said.

Mr Vilakazi was a suspect in a Standard Bank robbery case in Katlehong last year and has been held since September 3. He and two others escaped from custody on April 27 while in transit from the Katlehong court to the Modderbee Prison.

Police believe Mr Vilakazi was a member of a gang which may be responsible for armed robbery attacks on banks in other areas as well. Police say the three were assisted by other gang members who cut the locks at the back of the police van.

Warder tells of his ordeal

By Charles Guild

BLOEMFONTEIN — A prison warder held hostage on July 30 last year at Goedemoed jail, near Aliwal North, described his experience in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Nineteen prisoners are charged with attempted murder and assault.

Sergeant Whitey van Greunen was held for about 10 hours.

He said the prisoners threatened to cut off his ears and gouge out his eyes.

He said he was overpowered and stabbed when he went to inspect a light in a cell.

The hearing continues.

9/27/87

Mabasa on hunger strike

THE deputy president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Lybon Mabasa, is on hunger strike, his family says.

Sapa has reported that nine other detainees at Diepkloof Prison began a hunger strike on Monday. Their names were given as Aldo Mogano, Christopher Halale, Joel Letswela, Robert Mngomezulu, Nathaniel Ramokgopa, Norman Mashabane, Sidney Molekane, Cyril Monyela and Victor Rambau.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman, Lieutenant P. Bothma, said he could not confirm or deny if any of the detainees was on a hunger strike.

Mrs Oko Mabasa said her husband was this week moved from John Vorster Square to a hospital in Bloemfontein.

Prison hostage feared for his life, court told

253
145189
A PRISON warden held hostage by prisoners at Goedemoed Jail, near Aliwal North, on July 30 last year, described his experience in the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein this week

Nineteen prisoners are charged with attempted murder and assault after an attack on warders in B Block. Sgt Whitey van Greunen was held for 10 hours in what he thought would be his last day

He alleged the prisoners threatened to cut off his ears, gouge out his eyes and then throw him through a window

Van Greunen told the court the men were actually after the B Section commander, Maj Gert van Niekerk

He said he was told "Sorry, we wanted Van Niekerk here, then he would have died a long time ago"

He testified he was overpowered when he went to inspect a light in a cell. He noticed he was surrounded by blacks who started to stab him

When more warders used teargas in the cell he was hit over the head

Later Van Greunen had to sit down in the cell and Derrick Brown, one of the accused, gave him some bread

The case is continuing

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Overcrowding of prisons: relief

1. Mr C D DE JAGER asked the Minister of Justice

What steps does he envisage to reduce the periods of detention of persons awaiting trial who are detained as prisoners, in order significantly to relieve the position as regards the overcrowding of prisons?

B1009E INT

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Chairman, to provide the correct perspective in regard to the question asked by the hon member for Bethal, we must take cognisance of the following facts

On 30 June 1978 awaiting trial prisoners comprised 13% of the total prison population—a number of almost 13 000 compared with 98 000. On 30 June 1986 24,4% of the total prison population consisted of awaiting trial prisoners—a total of 24 000 compared with 99 000. After that the number declined considerably. The prison population did in fact increase to 110 000 on 31 March this year. Of this number 18,1% were awaiting trial prisoners—a total of 20 028. This total therefore increased from 19 130 last year to 20 028 this year.

These figures therefore provide a perspective. We must always realise that the situation is not one that only deteriorates, it is one that fluctuates. As regards the number of awaiting trial prisoners, the situation has not in any way reached its highest point.

The following facts will provide more perspective. In regard to lower courts only, a total of 230 390 new criminal cases were recorded there during the period July to September 1988. At the same time the number of awaiting trial prisoners who at 30 September 1988 had been in custody

Howard
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for longer than three months, totalled 645. Of course there are centres that are experiencing problems, and of course we take certain steps from time to time to deal with those problems. It is possible that the Eastern Cape and Natal can experience situations of this nature at some time or another.

Nevertheless it is also very clear that magistrates and public prosecutors are intent on making certain that the setting of a future trial date remains within limits. The average time lapse in the regional courts during the period July to September 1988 was 40 days, for example. The hon member for Bethal is a legal practitioner. He will therefore realise that this is acceptable. The average time lapse before trial date in the district courts was 18 days.

Let us now consider one of the most active centres in the country, namely the magistrates court centre in Johannesburg. On 30 April 1989 there were 2 152 criminal cases outstanding in the district courts, in regard to which 481 persons were in custody as awaiting trial prisoners. Only six persons had at that stage been in detention for longer than three months in that division.

It is also necessary to give the hon interpellant further perspective in regard to overpopulation. During the past five years we have expanded the available accommodation in prisons by almost 10 000. [Time expired.]

*Mr C D DE JAGER Mr Chairman, we have appreciation for the steps that have in fact been taken.

We in the CP, however, say that there must be an established policy to have awaiting trial prisoners appear before court as soon as possible. What usually happens is that a person appears in court within 48 hours of being arrested, and then the case is usually postponed for a week or so. However, we say that if the Police, Justice and the practitioners all co-operate it is possible to dispose of trials within approximately 14 days. If the Police have completed their investigation work there is no reason why a case should await trial for a longer period than 14 days. [Interjections.]

However, it is also a fact that arising out of court judgements the prisoner has to be told that he is entitled to legal representation. It delays matters

if they try to provide their own legal representation. I want to suggest in this regard that a person such as the prisoners' friend, or even the magistrate should notify the prisoner on the day of the first postponement that he should make arrangements for legal assistance if he is entitled to it, and if he is not entitled to it the case will proceed on the next occasion. If we could succeed in doing this we would be making exceptional progress when it comes to the implementation of law and justice. It is not only the accused who will benefit, because we find that witnesses have to come to the courts repeatedly and wait there, only to find that the case has been postponed. My hon colleague will deal with the periods which elapse between arrest or a transfer to a regional court up to and including the trial date.

I think progress has in fact been made. The problem is that we cannot keep on building more prisons. The prisons are approximately 135% occupied. During the year 55% of the prisoners are awaiting trial prisoners. Last year in June approximately 17% were awaiting trial prisoners.

As the hon the Minister said, in September there were 645 persons who had been detained in prison for longer than three months before they were tried. It is probably that this is not only due to the attitude on the part of the prosecution, if I may put it like that. It may be that the legal representatives of the accused also asked for a postponement. I am not criticising one side of the matter or the other. I am simply saying that it is in our interests for the practitioners, the State, the magistrates and the Police all to be intent on having cases tried within 14 days, while the events are still fresh in the minds of the witnesses, because after three months details begin to grow blurred. [Time expired.]

Mr R A F SWART Mr Chairman, overcrowding of prisons and congestion in our courts are obviously matters which go hand in hand. Congestion in our courts involving considerable delay in bringing people to trial must be a matter of very grave concern.

The administration of justice is by nature a slow process. It has to be slow because it has to be seen that real justice is being done. I believe that the excessive delay in bringing awaiting trial prisoners to trial is not only detrimental to the administration of justice but also imposes an

Howard
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unnecessary burden on our already overcrowded prisons.

I believe that there are far too many instances of people being charged and arrested before the State has satisfied itself that it has sufficient evidence to justify the charge in the first instance. This results in a number of people, who are subsequently found not guilty, having to languish in our prisons for weeks and sometimes months on end. One has the impression that in many cases suspected offenders are arrested and charged first and then the investigating officers apply their minds to the question as to whether they have sufficient evidence to justify the charges.

This, I believe, is a matter which the hon the Minister should investigate. I want to know what steps he is actually taking to ensure that there is proper investigation before charges are made. This I believe is an instruction that could well come from his department and which would alleviate the situation considerably. Neglect or casual preparation of charges must be a prime reason for the delay in bringing people to trial. [Interjections.] I beg your pardon?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE [Inaudible.]

Mr R A F SWART No, the hon the Minister has to answer the questions. First of all, I would like to know what the hon the Minister is doing in regard to the question of framing charges, which is important. I would like to know from the hon the Minister what instructions he will give in this regard.

Secondly, the real congestion in our courts relates to a question of manpower. The hon the Minister must tell us what steps he is taking in the appointment of magistrates and prosecutors and in training prosecutors so that this congestion can be alleviated. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Chairman, we would, of course, prefer our courts to be less congested. I would like firstly to address the last point that the hon member for Berea made. The hon the Minister of Finance has agreed to the appointment of the following new officers in the Office of the Attorney-General: Six Deputy Attorneys-General, nine Senior State Advocates and 12 State Advocates. This is a total of 27 and should serve to alleviate the situation considerably. We have therefore taken steps as far as the problem of manpower is concerned.

As far as qualifications and training are concerned, I can assure hon members that for the first time in history we have more qualified regional magistrates than we have posts and positions for. This is the first time that this situation has arisen. We are actually getting ahead of the situation. It could, however, change overnight. Naturally the issue of manpower is one that we should address and should always be concerned about.

We are also concerned about the fact that justice delayed is justice denied. I would like to invoke the assistance of the hon member for Berea to get practitioners not to abuse the process of court in order to bring about unnecessary delays. I want to assure hon members that I am very much concerned about the fact that practitioners abuse the right that they have of access to the courts to such an extent that the very process of justice is delayed. [Time expired.]

*Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Chairman, as my hon colleague said, we have a clear understanding of the problems which the hon the Minister has, including manpower and the heterogeneous composition of the population. However, there are four factors which deserve consideration in this connection. I think the hon the Minister agrees with these factors.

Firstly the judicial process must be brought to finality as soon as possible. In the second place the accused and witnesses must be afforded an opportunity to submit their versions to the court while the events are still fresh in their minds, and it is still possible to test their veracity. Thirdly, prisons which are already overcrowded must not be used to an unnecessary extent to accommodate awaiting trial prisoners. Fourthly magistrates and judges should not be burdened with more cases than they can handle in a fair and just manner.

If we look at page 58 of the latest annual report of the Department of Justice hon members will see that although, according to statistics furnished by the hon the Minister, these times have been improved they are still disturbing.

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE The improvement has been considerable!

*Mr F J LE ROUX Hon members must bear in mind that a week or two have already elapsed before an accused appears in a regional court. In the the Northern Transvaal there is a waiting

It is a disgrace that the entire Department of Justice has been indicted here by the CP. I want to appeal to that department and the other departments to pass a condemning judgement on that party on 6 September. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! There was a great deal of variety in this interpellation!

Debate concluded

Pietermaritzburg: causes of violence

2 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the State President whether he intends instituting a commission of inquiry into the causes of the ongoing violence and breakdown of law and order in the Greater Pietermaritzburg area, if so, when, if not, why not?

B1012E INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, on behalf of the hon the State President I wish to point out to the hon member that although unacceptable acts of violence occur, there is absolutely no question of a breakdown of law and order in the Greater Pietermaritzburg area.

Regarding the request for a commission, it is not the intention to institute a commission of inquiry at this stage as the main causes for the ongoing violence have been ascertained through thorough research and investigation. The primary need is rather to stabilise the situation as quickly as possible and to bring about a return to normality in order that the culprits can be charged before courts of law.

The prolonged unrest in the area is a source of great concern to both the Government and the South African Police. A commission of inquiry would not solve the problem at this stage, on the contrary, it may become an additional cause for dispute. I will therefore decide on the necessity for a commission of inquiry once the violence has been arrested and normality has returned.

Independent studies by various groups and recent investigations by the South African Police show that the major reason for the conflict is the power struggle between Inkatha and the revolutionary agents of the ANC-SACP alliance namely, the UDF and Cosatu.

Other equally important causes are Poor socio-economic circumstances caused, *inter alia* by

unemployment and the population explosion in the area concerned, an internal struggle for leadership within the ranks of Inkatha and the UDF, family and tribal disputes, and criminal elements, chiefly ex-Comrades, who during the initial unrest, were responsible for intimidating and committing crimes against the population and who now continue to make a living from crime.

*On 24 April 1989, in his speech during the debate on the South African Police Vote, the hon the Minister of Law and Order said that an end would now have to be made to this meaningless violence. He also announced certain steps that had to be implemented. This was in fact done, namely a Major-General assumed overall control of the total police function on 22 May 1989, 200 additional members of the Force were deployed in the area, a large number of additional vehicles were sent to the area, additional investigating teams consisting of experienced detectives were co-ordinated to give the best attention possible to the complainants of the inhabitants, a large number of semi-permanent police stations were established, which function on a 24-hour basis and from which vehicle and foot patrols are sent out throughout the entire area, a number of members of the South African Defence Force are being used to support the South African Police, and security branches have been reinforced in order to clamp down on those elements endangering the safety of the public and the preservation of public order.

†The Government is determined to stabilise and bring normality to the situation. However, no guarantee can be given that similar situations will not flare up again as long as there are organisations which propagate and carry out a deliberate policy of political violence and terrorism. There will be no peace until such time as all parties on the South African political scene commit themselves to peaceful negotiation. [Time expired.]

*Mr P C CRONJÉ Mr Chairman it is actually a pity that that hon Minister had to reply to this question, because it was precisely as a result of the inability of his department to combat that violence that one would have liked to have addressed the hon the State President. [Interjections.]

According to the hon the Minister it is wrong to say that there has been a collapse of law and order. However, over a period of two years a

there will be no water between 8,30am to 3,30pm.

Mandela release to be 'considered'

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[scribbles]

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has undertaken to seriously consider the views of the KwaZulu delegation he met yesterday on the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, a statement here says.

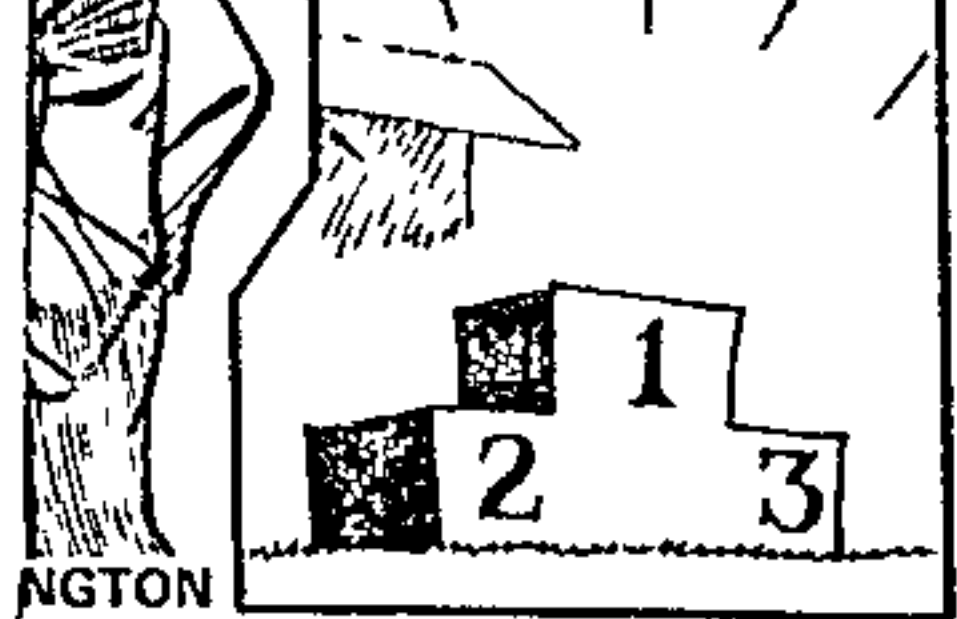
Coetsee and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha and the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, the statement said the KwaZulu delegation was hopeful that a positive outcome could be promoted by the discussion.

Issued after a meeting between Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Dr F T Mdlalose of the KwaZulu delegation and

The delegation met Coetsee after saying in Durban last month that Mr Mandela's continued imprisonment was restricting it from full participation in the formal process of negotiations

"After discussions pertaining to the attitude of the delegation towards the position of Mr Mandela and his colleagues in prison, Coetsee undertook to consider seriously the views expressed by the KwaZulu delegation."

FROM 1924 UNTIL 1968, SHOW JUMPING TEAMS COMPRISED THREE MEMBERS, ALL COUNTING FOR THE FINAL SCORE. THIS LED TO MANY TEAMS NOT FINISHING, AS IN 1932 WHEN NO NATION HAD THREE RIDERS COMPLETE THE COURSE AND NO MEDALS WERE AWARDED



NGTON

Kriel killed
'in struggle
with police'

CAPE TOWN — A policeman yesterday told Wynberg Inquest Court that Mr Ashley Kriel, a suspected ANC insurgent, was killed during a struggle with arresting officers on July 9 1987.

Security policeman Sergeant Anthony Abels said police were told Mr Kriel was hiding in a house in Athlone. He and W/O Jeff Benzien went there disguised as sanitation officers.

Mr Kriel had opened the door, with a jersey and a towel wrapped around his right hand concealing a firearm.

A struggle ensued, during which Mr Kriel was shot.

Mandela to receive law degree 253

By Sue Valentine

Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who already holds several honorary legal degrees, will receive his BA LLB degree *in absentia* during a Unisa graduation ceremony in Cape Town tonight.

Former leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff, MBE, will

receive an honorary PhD at the ceremony

Mandela was awarded a BA degree from the University of Fort Hare in 1942 and although he was a registered law student at the University of the Witwatersrand, he did not complete his LLB degree

He ran a legal practice in Johannesburg from

1952 and was on trial for treason from 1956 to 1961 before being acquitted

In June 1964 he was sentenced to life imprisonment

Among the many prizes, awards and honorary citizenships awarded him, Mandela was given an honorary LLD by the University of Lesotho in 1979 and in 1983 the City College of the City University of New York also awarded him an honorary LLD

The former leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers, who has practised as an advocate in the Supreme Court, obtained his BA degree from the University of Cape Town with distinctions in history and constitutional law

He also has an honours degree from Oxford University and has done post graduate study in Leyden

Star 17/6/89

Coetsee 'will consider request'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee yesterday undertook to seriously consider kwaZulu's request for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela

The undertaking was given at a special meeting with kwaZulu Cabinet members Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Mr Frank Mdlalose

Also present were the Natal National Party leader and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer

This follows an undertaking by Mr Coetsee to meet a kwaZulu delegation after the position of Mandela was identified as a major obstacle "restricting kwaZulu from full participation in the formal process of negotiations" with the central Government

The issue was discussed last month at the joint committee of kwaZulu and the Government established earlier this year to resolve differences preventing negotiations

The committee, co-chaired by Mr Stoffel and Dr Dhlomo, will meet again in Pretoria on June 15

Present way is burden on taxpayers

Explore new forms of sentencing - judge

By Sue Olswang

The South African courts should explore alternative forms of sentencing, Mr Justice J Trengove, national president of Nicro said this week

This was so because the present system of imprisonment, which did not always effectively rehabilitate offenders, was an "oppressive burden" on taxpayers.

He was addressing an "alternative sentencing" workshop of Nicro (South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) in Johannesburg

"There are approximately 105 000 offenders in South African prisons on any one day, with each prisoner costing taxpayers in excess of R10 a day," Mr Justice Trengove said.

"Many of these offenders are serving short sentences, usually about six months, but experience has shown that a six-month sentence usually has little effect. It is seldom an adequate deterrent, and it severely reduces the chance of rehabilitation."

Mr Justice Trengove said the South African courts are keen to explore alternative forms of sentencing which could prove to be more adequate and more cost-effective.

"Imprisonment by itself is not a satisfactory form of punishment in the long run because it doesn't always help to effectively rehabilitate the offender."

According to the judge, there were 191 000 convictions in the South African magistrate's and regional courts from October 1986 to December 1988. He said only 30 000 of these offenders were granted totally or partially suspended sentences

Community service

Of these only 2 500 came with "positive conditions" - such as community service orders or compensation to their victims.

"Only 54 of the 2 500 offenders were granted community service orders, and I believe there is still a lot of scope for our courts to investigate alternative forms of sentencing," Mr Justice Trengove said.

A community service order (CSO), says Nicro, is a form of sentence imposed on certain offenders by the courts as a condition of a postponed or suspended sentence. Provision is made for this in terms of Section 297 (1) of the Criminal Procedures Act No. 51 of 1977.

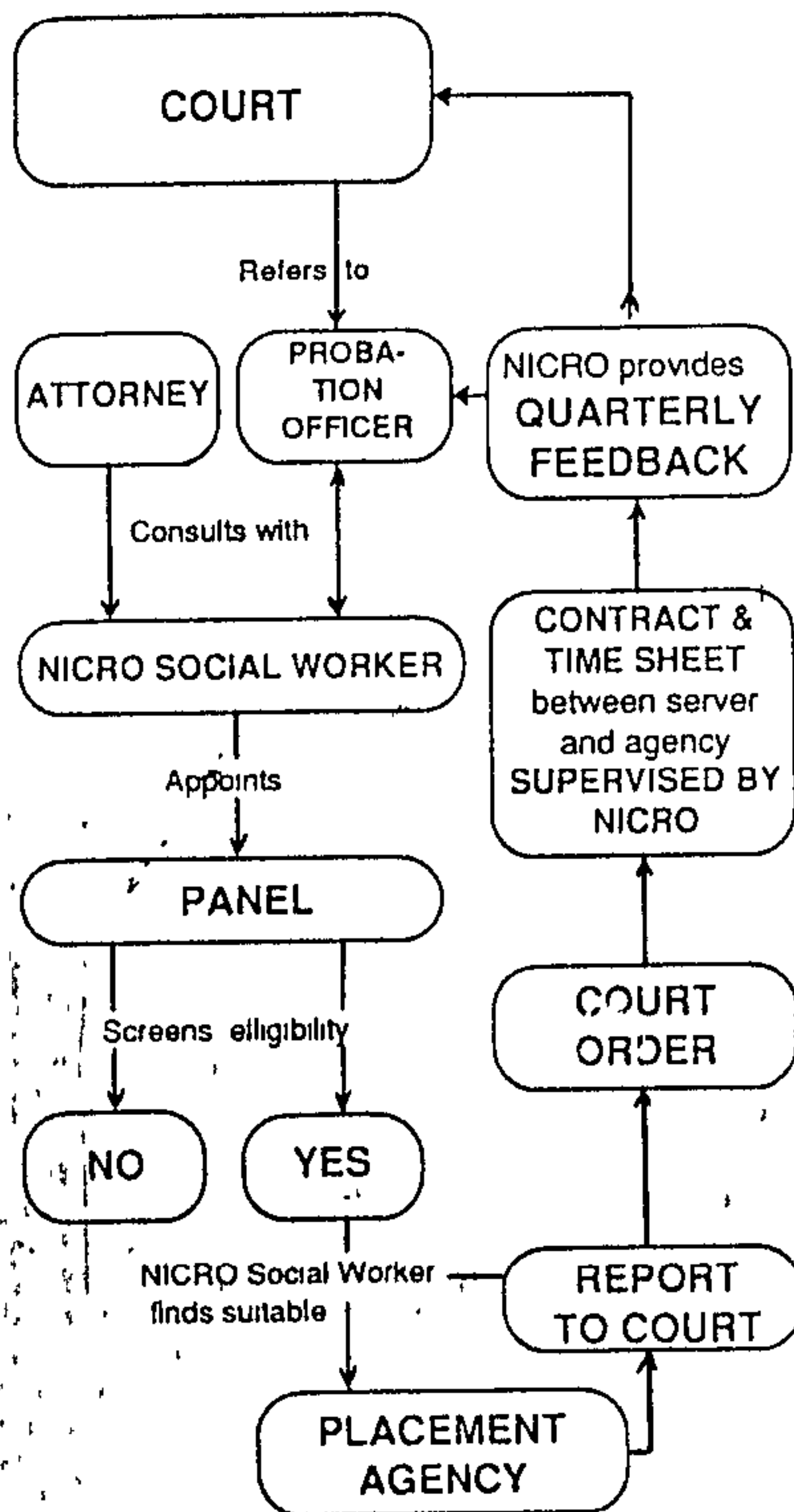
Nicro are the catalysts in effectively implementing and monitoring the CSC system in South Africa.

Their concern is with the over-crowding of prisons and the humanitarian principle that, in special circumstances, certain offenders can be more effectively rehabilitated without the trauma of prison.

One of the benefits of CSO is that the offender remains in society and does not have to face the problem of reintegration. The offender is also able to maintain his employment, thus minimising the cost to taxpayers, and overcrowding in prisons is reduced.

In addition, the offender can make reparation to society for the harm done by rendering unpaid service to organisations in need of voluntary help

Some of the objectives of CSO are to provide a positive form of punishment which will be beneficial to both the community and the offender, and to provide an alternative to imprisonment while maintain-



ing the confidence and credibility of the courts and the public.

Community services is an alternative sentencing option to imprisonment for all race groups, but it is not suitable for every offender.

Offenders who are suitable, according to Nicro, are people who are over 15 and who are willing to undertake community service and be motivated to assist the community and thereby provide reparation.

The offender must also indicate some evidence of stability, such as a settled home address and/or permanent employment. In addition, the offender might show evidence of social under-achievement.

Offenders who are not suitable for community services are those who suffer from serious psychological disabilities or someone who has been charged with a sexual or excessively violent crime

Also not suitable are those offenders who display severe addiction to drugs and/or alcohol. Offenders who display an inability to assume responsibility, or who have no time to undertake community services are also not suitable.

Transkeians claim visits to Mandela

UMTATA — A number of Transkei government, tribal and church leaders have visited the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, since the beginning of this year

This was confirmed today by one of those who had visited him — Chief Vulindlela Mtirara

Chief Mtirara said he would visit Mandela again this weekend. He would be accompanied by the Bishop of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Bishop Don Dabula, and an Anglican priest, the Rev A Nompuku

Mandela was also visited earlier this year by the acting Commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Temba Matanzima

And while it could not be confirmed, sources said the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, had visited Mandela

A former leader of the now defunct opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr A S Xobololo, said today that Mandela was interested in being briefed on current issues relating to the Tembu tribe, of which he is senior member

"It has been a great joy to be invited by Mandela at a time when the clock is turning in the house of Tembu and in Transkei in general," he said

Asked for comment on the visits to Mandela, a liaison officer for the South African Prisons Service, Major Dave Smith, said last night visits to prisoners were regarded as a private matter and to give details of them would be to intrude on the privacy of Mandela — Sapa

EVER SINCE the judges of the Supreme Court have taken to visiting detainees, the prisoners seem to have stopped killing themselves by slipping on bars of soap, or flinging themselves from high places, or falling on chairs.

This curious phenomenon helps to explain why many South Africans retain faith in the higher levels of the judiciary, even when they are convinced that all other organs of government are ineffectual.

Perhaps at this point I should hasten to say that I am not talking about the police whose role has lately been a matter of furious dispute. This is a political commentary, probably unfit to be read by policemen or children between the ages of two and 12, and it deals with the failure of the Cabinet to govern effectively.

Naturally, there will be some reference to various agencies of government — call them Vlok's Falcons, if you have a romantic turn of mind, or PeeWee's Parrots, or De Klerk's Cuckoos — but the comment is directed at the people who control them, not at mere dumb *apparatchiks*.

begin with the detainees because they demonstrate so clearly what happens when a government ceases to govern in such a manner that justice is seen to be done. The judges are still seen to be effective, others are not.

When Neil Aggett was in detention, two magistrates and an Inspector of Detainees tried to see him and were told he was "not available" on the date on which, three weeks later, he alleged he had been tortured.

Then again, Mr. Justice James, Judge President of Natal, acquitting four policemen on charges of killing Joseph Mdludli in detention, said medical evidence cast "grave doubts on the evidence of the policemen" that he had fallen against a chair. The judge said the matter should not be left in that unsatisfactory state, but the Attorney-General of

When faith in justice falters, the thugs rule

KEN OWEN

Natal could not put together "even a prima facie case," and there the matter still lies.

No country is perfect. One or two such cases may occur in any society, but SA has had scores. Steve Biko, Looksmart Ngudle, Aggett, even an unnamed man who died in the Carltonville cells of undisclosed causes, and whose widow received from government an ex gratia payment of R5. Biko's killing remains a judicial mystery, but his family was paid much more.

These things have given SA a certain reputation. It has reached the stage when even playful sex comedies like "A Fish Called Wanda" can raise a cheap laugh by saying that a psychopathic thug who fled to SA became the Minister of Justice.

This country's name is a metaphor for evil. Pk Botha and his diplomats fight, as a result, against very heavy odds. So does the Reserve Bank, which is having trouble these days in meeting its own targets. The odds in dealing with the outside world are so heavy that half the country's best businessmen have left, or they are thinking of it.

The failure of the criminal justice system to protect prisoners, or at

least to explain in convincing terms the astonishing sequence of deaths in detention that preceded personal supervision by the judges, has also done great damage at home. It has deeply eroded public faith in the entire justice system.

Many people no longer expect political crimes to be solved, so they have taken to nominating guilty people, with or without evidence. A few years ago, people who thought Natal lecturer Richard Turner had been assassinated by Cuckoos or Parrots, or perhaps even a more predatory flock, commissioned a firm of lawyers to survey the available evidence.

The findings were not quite conclusive, and the mystery was allowed to linger. When David Webster, the Wits lecturer, was recently assassinated, no such restraint operated. The "rightwing" was instantly pronounced guilty; practically nobody cared a fig for the evidence, one way or the other.

When the expectation of justice

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dies, so does the need to suspend judgment. People say what they like. They blame the Cuckoos, or off-duty Falcons, or any other politically convenient scapegoat.

The remedy, of course, is to catch the murderers, and bring them to public trial, and convict them on the evidence. But the Cabinet can no longer be sure of achieving such complicated ends, so they bend all their efforts to silencing the news media. That is why we have emergency regulations, and media spokesmen, and special arrangements between various bureaucracies and the Newspaper Press Union.

Facts aren't worth much anymore. Murders committed at one end of the political spectrum are reported with passionate conviction, murders committed at the other end of the spectrum are ignored. And since the criminal justice system is no longer likely to prove you wrong, you can blame any scapegoat who suits your political cause.

Among the people who now believe that killers don't get caught, and justice doesn't get done, are those with the most compelling interest in the matter: the killers. The failure of criminal justice becomes

an open invitation to settle political arguments with the knife or the gun, or the club or the burning tyre, the odds have surely never been so much in the killer's favour.

Where faith in justice falters, intimidation rules. The most complete breakdown of criminal justice in the West, so far as I know, has been in Sicily where a succession of oppressive and unjust foreign rulers taught the people that the law was an enemy, that justice was done only by the family and that silence — omertà — was the price of survival.

In recent times, the Sicilian conspiracy has defeated the Italian system of criminal justice, public prosecutors who have tried to penetrate the silence have been knee-capped or killed. The conspiracy stretches across the Atlantic to the United States, where it shields drug rings and crooked banks, as it once shielded liquor dealers.

This is what the Cuckoos and the Falcons and the entire incompetent aviary of government is bequeathing to the next generation of South Africans. Already some bureaucratic birds of prey cry that they can't do their job because they can't break down the intimidation.

That is sadly true. It was fear of speaking out that kept the townships in turmoil in 1985 and 1986. "Look, look," cried one gang of killers to a television cameraman, making way for him to photograph a burning body. Look, they cried as they enforced boycotts by making aged shoppers drink detergent. Look what happens to black policemen, and town councillors, and other "collaborators of the system."

This is what happens when the instruments of government become so blunted, and the system runs down so badly, that killers go free, and people die without explanation, and the judges must be taken from the bench to go about the country, from cell to lockup, to make sure that nobody is slipping on a bar of soap, or flinging himself from a high place, or falling on a chair.

Humare

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- (iii) Ntuzuma Town, Inanda and elsewhere in the tribal area, District Ndwedwe, and Waterfall/Langfonten, District Pinetown
- (d) (i) On request of the Black Government concerned
- (ii) On request of the residents concerned
- (iii) As a result of the flooding of the land below the Inanda Dam.
- (e) (i) 43 families
- (ii) 408 families
- (iii) 57 families, 219 families and 83 families.

Blacks moved from Black spots

438 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

- (a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1988 and (b) (i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states and (iii) why were they moved in each case? B859E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (a) None
- (b) Falls away

Illegal possession of fire-arms

444 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many persons were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1988 for (i) illegal possession of fire-arms and (ii) being in possession of stolen fire-arms and (b) how many of the lawful owners of such fire-arms were traced in each category? B866E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Cape Province	375	217
Transvaal	718	669
Natal	1 497	530
Orange Free State	75	51

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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(b)	(i)	(ii)
Cape Province	196	154
Transvaal	403	441
Natal	459	391
Orange Free State	31	50

Fire-arms licences

445 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many persons in the Republic were as at 31 December 1988 licensed to possess fire-arms and (b) what was the total number of licences issued as at that date,
- (2) how many applications for licences were (a) received and (b) granted in 1988,
- (3) how many fire-arms were reported lost or stolen in 1988,
- (4) whether, in 1988, any persons were declared unfit to possess fire-arms, if so, how many? B867E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) (a) 1 098 791
- (b) 2 756 635
- (2) (a) 130 856
- (b) 123 456
- (3) 7 524
- (4) Yes, 2 424

Military disability pensions

457 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1988? B892E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (a) 11 677
- (b) R43 390 593,02

Humare

1181

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Establishment of police force in specified areas

517 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, in terms of section 21 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, he has permitted the (a) establishment, (b) control, (c) organization and (d) administration of a police force in (i) Gazankulu, (ii) Lebowa, (iii) KaNgwane, (iv) KwabNdebele, (v) Owaqwa and (vi) Kwazulu, if so, subject to what conditions in each case;
- (2) whether the (a) control, (b) organization and (c) administration of any personnel of the police force transferred to the government of each of the self-governing territories referred to above is subject to any conditions determined by him, if so,

which such conditions has he determined? B978E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) and (2) No

Robben Island: prisoners **NS3**

521 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice.

- How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available? B982E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

On 11 May 1989, the figures were as follows

- (a) 325
- (b) 305

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SOWETIAN Thursday May 25 1989

Prof Meer: Mandela is looking good

SOWETIAN Reporter

JAILED African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela was this week visited by Professor Fatima Meer and her lawyer husband, Ismail, at the invitation of the world's most famous prisoner.

The three-and-a-half hour meeting took place at the Victor Verster Prison, overlooking the Paarl vineyards on Monday. Prof Meer returned home satisfied that Mr Mandela was "looking youthful, dapper, debonair and sprightly of gait."

The Meers have become the first Natal couple to have

visited Mandela since his imprisonment after the Rivonia treason trial 27 years ago.

They were also the first to personally congratulate Mandela who was awarded his LLB degree (Bachelor of Laws) through the University of South Africa last week.

The visit followed a surprise call from prison authorities last week inviting the Durban couple to visit Mandela, who is a close friend of the Meer family.

"We were left without a doubt that the Government recognises the jailed leader as a "very important person," said Prof Meer.

Since Mr Meer is a "listed" person who cannot be quoted, Prof Meer gave her impressions of Mr Mandela during their meeting with him.

She said she found Mandela was more youthful looking now than during her last visit to him 17 years ago when he appeared "sallow and emaciated" through the glass screen which separated him from her.

Is death cell Wit Wolf's final lair?

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE cell door in death row slammed shut at an inauspicious time for Barend Hendrik Strydom, the young white former policeman who smilingly shot unarmed black civilians in the belief that he was starting the Third Boer War.

He spent his first day on Death Row yesterday, having been sentenced to death on eight counts of murder by Mr Justice Louis Harms on Thursday.

Had he joined the queue of about 275 condemned men in Death Row 30 months earlier, his chances of escaping the hangman would have been markedly higher. Until then the execution of a white man for killing black people was a rare event.

Since 1910

Writing more than a decade ago, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, observed of executions in South Africa since 1910 "No white has yet been hanged for the rape of a black and only about six whites have been hanged for the murder of blacks".

The position remained unchanged until late in 1987. In the past 30 months, however, three white men have been hanged for killing black people: Johan Wessels, George Scheepers and Anton Stoop. Like Strydom, all were young.

On November 26, 1987, Wessels was hanged for his role in the murder and rape of a young black woman, Ms Elizabeth Mokoena. Wessels was only 18 when the killing took place. Scheepers was hanged on the same day for his part in the murder and rape of another black woman, Ms Ginny Goutseone. He was 22 at the time of the crime. On January 20, 1988, Stoop, aged 23, was hanged for the murder of Mr Willem Mithutang.

Mr Justice Harms found that Strydom (23), a right wing zealot dedicated to the establishment of



Our blood must be kept pure a Boer state and a member of the neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), was motivated politically when, in broad daylight, he went off his murderous spree on November 15.

Firing at point blank range, and smiling as he did so, he killed seven black people, including an 80-year-old woman, for "taking up oxygen".

Looking on, so to speak, was the giant sculptured head of former South African Prime Minister J.G. Strijdom, idolised by most Afrikaners as the "Lion of the North" for the strength of his convictions. Prime Minister Strijdom had stood unabashedly for white baasskap.

Before opening fire under the granite eyes of the bust, Strydom undertook a trial run to see whether he had the stomach to carry out his homicidal mission.

A "dedicated member of the Hervormde Kerk", Strydom had prayed for a sign from God not to proceed with his fatal plan, thus making God, in Mr Justice Harms's phrase, an accomplice.

Noting that Strydom was neither mentally disturbed nor deficient in terms of the law (his IQ was between 112 and 116, according to evidence), Mr Justice Harms said "The only causal connection relevant to the murders is his political outlook and hatred".

The judge labelled Strydom's political thinking as that of the extreme far-right, adding: "He champions the Afrikaner people to the exclusion of all other races. He is filled with a dread of black domination and that of communism and the fall of Christendom".

When he started his

shooting spree in the precincts of Pretoria's Strydom Square, it was to start the "Third War of Freedom" for a Boerestaat, the first two "Wars of Freedom" having been fought against Britain to preserve the 19th Boer republic from British imperialism.

As the judge put it: "The accused believed that he was acting in self-defence because a state of war existed between the African National Congress and white Christian Protestantism. The accused also believed that the ANC was not identifiable (hence, presumably, his random killing of black people)".

But in South Africa political motivation in crime leading to loss of life has rarely saved the perpetrators from the gallows. Since the execution of the ANC fighter Solomon Mahlangu 10 years ago, several of his comrades have been hanged for their role in armed action in which people have died.

Significantly the prosecutor in Strydom's trial, Mr Paul Fick, cited the case of Robert McBride, the ANC insurgent responsible for the 1986 Magoos bombing in Durban which killed three people, he described the similarities in the two cases as "amazing" and argued that Strydom should be sentenced to death just as McBride was two years ago.

Strydom has since joined McBride on death row.

Recalling that Strydom had smiled at his victims as he shot them, Mr Justice Harms concluded that he was worse than any of the terrorists who had preceded him on their way through the courts to await their fate.

The trial and conviction of Strydom inevitably focused attention on the AWB. The ideology which motivated Strydom came in large measure from the AWB. Strydom and his father, Mr Nic Strydom, were both members, although, in terms of the AWB constitution, Strydom's membership lapsed when, while he was reloading his pistol, he was arrested by the police.

The question in most people's minds now is whether the Government will proscribe the AWB, given the informative role its uncompromising ideology had played in Strydom's actions.

'Understanding'

Almost immediately after Strydom was arrested and his AWB membership had become public knowledge, AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche, labelled him an "unfortunate man" who had "acted entirely on his own volition but I can understand the immense frustration someone like him feels when his security and all that he holds dear are threatened".

Mr Justice Harms made two pertinent points in his judgment.

● "We want to state clearly that the accused's religious or political views, or any organisations with which he had a bond, are not on trial."

● Later, dealing with the influence of the AWB-supporting Mr Nic Strydom on his son, the judge said "His (Strydom's) murders can be traced back to politics and his politics to his father. But the murders cannot be traced back to his father, directly or indirectly".

The decision of whether to proscribe the AWB in light of the evidence heard before the trial is primarily political.

At the time of the massacre, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, banned the minuscule neo-Nazi Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB), although there was no evidence of a link between it and Strydom's actions.

His action, however, was seen as evidence of moving against an easy target to give the appearance of tough action.

Minning chief's daughter tells of Death Row wedding

WYLLIOW BOVNER

S/Times 28/5/89

By SHAWN HARRIS

THE daughter of a top Anglo American executive has married the ANC bomber who was sentenced to death for committing one of South Africa's most horrific atrocities.

In a ceremony on Death Row, Paula Leyden, 30, wed Robert McBride, 26, the coloured ANC terrorist who blew up Magoo's Bar on the Durban beachfront, killing three young women and wounding 89 other Saturday night revellers.

British citizen Paula is the daughter of high-powered Johannesburg businessman Peter Leyden, a director of Anglo American and a member of the five-man administration committee responsible for the day-to-day running of the corporation. He is also a joint managing director of the diamond services division of Anglo and a director of De Beers.

The wedding of Paula Leyden and Robert McBride took place on Pretoria Central Prison's Death Row on May 10. The couple, who met as students at Natal University, were married by an Anglican priest in the presence of three warders. It was believed to be the first wedding on Death Row.

After the simple ceremony, the couple were allowed a 40-minute "honeymoon" at the prison.

Privacy

Speaking this week about her wedding, Paula

THE WESTGATHE GIRL MAKES A COMEBACK



EXCLUSIVE: Amazing diary of Wit Wolf

By MARLENE BURGER

AN AMAZING insight into the twisted mind of the Wit Wolf assassin is revealed in a tattered diary. S/Times 28/5/89

From the day he arrived at the SA Police Training College in Pretoria, mass killer Barend Strydom recorded the highlights of his days in the six months until he became a fully fledged policeman on Friday June 22, 1984.

But at the age of 18, there was not the slightest hint that student B H Strydom — W407048P, attached to Platoon 10, Bravo Camp — would make legal history as the self-styled Wit Wolf and the first South African to be given the death sentence eight times. And apart from a faithful chronicle of his first encounters

'Weary' TV man Celliers quits to join M-Net



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After the simple ceremony, the couple were allowed a 40-minute "honeymoon" at the prison.

Privacy

Speaking this week about her wedding, Paula said "After the service two of the warders left, and Robert and I were allowed to spend 40 minutes together.

"Obviously, we realised that being in a maximum security prison we could not be left entirely alone and, under the circumstances, we were allowed as much privacy as possible.

"The warden was sensitive, he didn't intrude, and we were able to make it a time that will always be special to Robert and me."

Kenyan-born Paula said she believed there was a strong case for clemency for her husband, particularly since one of the assessors at his 1987 trial handed down a dissonant judgment, arguing that extenuating circumstances should be found. She has given up her teaching job to campaign full time for a reprieve.

She said "The fact that they allowed us to get married gives me hope. Surely they wouldn't let a person marry if they were going to kill him the next day."

Even if her husband's death sentence is commuted, Paula accepts they may have to live apart for a long time.

"Robert is the person I love — even if he is trapped in a prison, it doesn't alter our feelings for each other."

Romantic

"I know it sounds romantic, but it's the reality. Even if we can never live together, it will not alter our love for each other."

Paula is awaiting the outcome of a petition appealing for her husband to be saved from the gallows, which she says has not been considered yet.

"That also gives me hope, because lawyers are submitting additional evidence to the committee."

Paula acknowledged her husband was responsible for the deaths of three people, but believed his death would not alter anything.

"I feel we live in a violent society and expressions of that violence are disturbing, whether they be incidents like the Strijdom Square massacre or the Magoos bomb.

"But I also believe it does not help to kill the perpetrators of violence — State violence will not bring joy to the families of the victims.

"I was asked by somebody the other day whether I thought Barend Strijdom

□ To Page 2



PAULA ... married Magoos bomber Robert McBride

Luxury
BACK

Mills

Mills Special
is made from only
the finest and most
expensive tobaccos for
your smoking enjoyment.

THE CIGARETTE

My love for ANC bomber

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From Page 1

should hang and I said no For the State to commit violence by hanging people will not solve anything"

The families of the couple had to go through a procedure as unusual as their children's wedding before the ceremony could take place

When Paula and McBride applied to the Commissioner of Prisons to get married late last year, social workers visited the McBride family in Durban to canvass their attitude towards the marriage

McBride's mother, Mrs Doris McBride, said questions included whether either party minded having in-laws classified as belonging to a different race group

She said "Of course, nobody objected I have met Paula's parents and they are good people Paula's mother has also visited my son in prison"

Mrs McBride said she was thrilled to have Paula as a daughter-in-law She believes the young couple have made the right decision, although there is little chance of leading a normal married life

"Paula is happy and we are happy for them Of course, there is sadness as well, but we are praying my son will get clemency"

She was not present at the wedding and has not seen her son or Paula since last month

"But I hope to visit Robert in Pretoria next week and Paula phones me nearly every day It is a big help having a daughter-in-law"

"Paula visits Robert every day The marriage was important to him I think it's important for Paula and Robert to snatch happiness while they can"

"Since being imprisoned, my son has renounced violence and violent solutions to the country's problems He also showed remorse during his trial, which was commented on by the judge at the time"

At his trial, McBride said that on returning from a trip to Botswana after becoming a member of the ANC in 1986, he was confronted by the new

state of emergency

He decided he had to "do something which could not be ignored or covered up by the state of emergency"

What he did was to park a car loaded with 50kg of explosives, laced with bullets and iron bars as shrapnel, outside the packed Magoos Bar

The blast which followed killed three women — Angeline Pattenden, Marchelle Gerrard and Julie van der Linde

McBride was found guilty on three counts of murder, 89 of attempted murder and a host of other charges, including furthering the aims of the ANC, terrorism, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and aiding a prisoner to escape

Grateful

While Paula's father moves in the highest international business circles, McBride's father, Derrick, is serving 12 years on Robben Island

The McBride father and son teamed up to form the nucleus of an ANC cell, and sprung ANC colleague Gordon Webster from under police guard at a Maritzburg hospital in May 1986, just

weeks before the Magoos blast

Paula has been to Robben Island to visit her father-in-law

Mrs McBride said "I know Derrick is happy about the marriage — he likes Paula very much"

She said the authorities were helpful when her son and Paula applied to get married "The application was processed quickly, in spite of it being an unusual one I'm grateful to the authorities for that"

She is also grateful she can spend more time at home in Durban with the rest of her family, while Paula visits her son in prison

Mrs McBride said Paula and her son met 10 years ago as students at Natal University She was a final year BA student, he a troubled young first-year student

McBride, classified "coloured", knew about rejection — he stopped playing rugby for a club in Durban when white colleagues called him "bushy"

He later drifted into revolutionary politics, eventually being recruited by Webster, the local ANC commander Webster was re-arrested after his hospital escape and is serving a 25-year sentence after being convicted of murder, attempted murder and terrorism

Assocom gives nod to tolls, but sets limits

By Lloyd Coutts

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Assocom) has conditionally agreed to road tolls

In a statement released yesterday, Assocom said the re-introduction of the Road Fund was the most efficient and equitable way of maintaining roads and providing additional facilities. However, it accepted that funds allocated by the Minister of Finance might be insufficient

It agreed to the tolling of roads on the understanding that this would be regarded as a short to medium-term method of funding new roads and facilities, and made several conditions

- The road network as it existed on January 1 1988 be regarded as inviolate as far as tolls were concerned.
- Tolls applied to new facilities only

and not to any road in existence on January 1 1988, unless agreed to.

● Cross-subsidisation was opposed and therefore Assocom did not condone the levying of a toll on one road to finance another.

● Once the capital costs had been amortised, the toll could be retained to finance maintenance.

● Where a new facility was provided, the existing road would become the alternate road.

● A proportion of the tolls collected must be re-invested in the industry to finance roads and maintenance.

● In all instances where Government planned to introduce a toll on a road or other facility, the private sector and the general public must be consulted.

● A mechanism must be established for negotiations in the event that these principles are not adhered to.

Three men are executed in Pretoria

Three men were executed this morning at Pretoria Central Prison.

They were Patrick Jabulani Msomi (31), who was convicted in September 1988 for the robbery and murder of a 58-year-old woman in Johannesburg; Simon Mbatha (35), convicted in August last year on three charges of theft, the murder of two men near Alberton in 1987 and possession of firearms and ammunition, and Abraham Mngomezulu (no age given), convicted in 1987 for the murder of a police informer in Pretoria — Staff Reporter.

Fate of Swapo ~~men~~ men guilty of acts in SA uncertain

29/5/89 By Helen Grange

The question of whether Swapo guerillas convicted of crimes in South Africa will be classified as political prisoners and granted amnesty in terms of the Namibian settlement proposal still hangs in the air.

The question is of vital importance to Swapo guerilla Leonard Shihama, presently on death row in Pretoria Central Prison after being convicted in South Africa for acts undertaken on behalf of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan)

Shihama was found guilty in Walvis Bay Supreme Court on April 21 of murder and sabotage after planting at least three bombs in 1986

According to a spokesman for the Department of Justice, Shihama has been sentenced for a common law crime and "finds himself in the position of any criminal elsewhere in the world who, according to the laws of the country where he has committed the crime, has to pay the penalty for that crime".

However, the spokesman added "Any relevancy, if at all, to the Namibian situation will be considered in time to come"

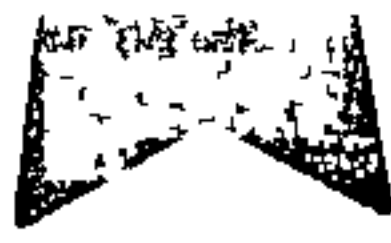
PRISONER'S MOTIVE

According to Windhoek attorney Mr Hosia Angula, who acts for Shihama, present negotiations between the Windhoek administration and Untag on the question of amnesty would take into account the motive of each prisoner and where he had been acting on behalf of Swapo

He said there were several Swapo combatants in Namibian jails whom he would classify as "political prisoners" and so be eligible for the amnesty.

This week, the director in the office of the special representative of the Secretary-General, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek that in terms of the settlement plan, all political prisoners, wherever they might be held, had to be released by the end of the ninth week of the settlement plan in about 10 or 14 days' time

In the case of Shihama, some observers were pessimistic about his future, believing that his chances of being awarded the status of political prisoner and being granted amnesty were small, because his crimes were committed in South African territory



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MORNING FINAL ☆

I will discuss Mandela, says F W

Star 31/5/78

253

Mr F W de Klerk, designated to become South Africa's next president, said yesterday he would discuss the possible release of Nelson Mandela when he met British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher later this year

Mr de Klerk, in a television interview, declined to discuss his views about Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader

But Mr de Klerk said he planned to meet Mrs Thatcher in Britain within the next few months and that Mandela's status was "really an issue which we should address on a one-to-one basis, and not publicly"

The interview was conducted in Cape Town by a reporter for World Monitor, the television news programme of the *Christian Science Monitor*, a US newspaper

There has been press speculation in South Africa that Mrs Thatcher will agree to visit the country in exchange for Mandela's release

Most black leaders say they will not negotiate with the Government while he is jailed

The South African Government holds Mrs Thatcher in high esteem because she opposes economic sanctions — Associated Press

General to direct the SVA
Police Commissioner to pro-

"I came here from South"

Sowetan 2/6/89.

Four hang today

FOUR people are due to hang in the Pretoria Central Prison today

One of them will be the first woman to hang in two years, Lawyers for Human Rights said yesterday.

Another three prisoners were notified that they would hang next Tuesday

The four, due to hang today, Sandra Smith and her co-accused Jasin Harris, Michael Erasmus and Jacob Namba were notified last Friday about the executions

In the past 10 days, 14 people were given notices of execution. Of the 14, five have been executed and two stays were granted, Mr Brian Currin, the national director of the association said

Smith and Harris were convicted of murder and sentenced to death in Cape Town in December 1986. Their application for leave to appeal and later their petition to the Chief Justice were refused. Their petition to the State President for clemency was turned down.

Erasmus was convicted of murder and sodomy and sentenced in September 1987 in Cape Town, while Namba, convicted of five counts of murder was sentenced to death in April last year.

Currin said it seemed that the four had exercised all their rights, but added that the association was still investigating

Woman and three men are executed

Teenager's killers sent to the gallows

Star 2/6/89

253

MS

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

MS

Four people were executed in Pretoria today, including Sandra Smith, a Cape Town woman convicted of the murder of a 16-year-old girl.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice confirmed the execution at Pretoria Central Prison of 22-year-old Smith, the first South African woman in two years to go to the gallows.

Smith, whose accomplice, Yassiem Harris (19), was also hanged today, was sentenced to death in December 1986 for the murder of Jamaine Abrahams in the Wynberg district.

Tortured teenager

Smith and Harris allegedly tortured the teenager to extract information about the hiding place of jewellery and cash in her home.

The teenager's body bore 28 stab wounds, three with such force that they penetrated the marrow of her spine, and a 12 cm slash across her throat, which severed her windpipe, neck muscles and arteries.

Smith's father, Mr David Esau, pleaded for her to be spared, saying that if it were possible he would offer himself for execution in his daughter's place.

Smith's three sons, Clinton (7), Matthew (5) and Howard (2), live with their grandmother and had twice visited their mother on death row, Mr Esau said.

Also executed today were Michael Erasmus (24) and Jacob Ndaba Erasmus was convicted in Cape Town in September 1987 for the murder of a cellmate whom he strangled. He was also charged with attempted sodomy.

Ndaba was convicted in Vanderbijlpark on April 20 last year on five counts of murder, house-breaking with intent to steal, rape, theft, unlawful possession of a firearm, attempted robbery with aggravating circumstances and attempted murder.

Three other prisoners have been informed that they will be executed in the next week, according to Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights.

This will bring the total number of executions this year to 33.

Discounting the first two months of this year, when there were two hangings, the rate of executions for 1989 is now close to the average monthly rate for this decade (about 10 a month), despite an upsurge in public opposition to capital punishment.

Acid Uys

told: No

STimes 4/6/84
shows for

Mandela ⁽²⁵³⁾

By CHARIS PERKINS

SATIRIST Pieter-Dirk Uys flies to Europe this week to perform in an international theatre festival — but the audience he wants most is languishing in a South African jail

The acid-tongued playwright wants to put on a show for Nelson Mandela

He recently petitioned Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee for permission to perform at Mr Mandela's residence in the grounds of the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl

The request was refused — with no reasons given. But Uys won't be put off that easily

"I have re-applied for permission," he said this week. "And I will keep on re-applying until I play for Mandela — or until the Department of Justice supplies good, solid reasons why I may not

Serious

"This is supposed to be a democratic country after all, and we should expect sound reasons for the Government's decisions"

Uys plans to put on one of his latest serious works, *Just Like Home*, for South Africa's best-known prisoner

"It is a play about being in exile, about people away from home — just like Mandela," he explained

He said he had long pondered performing for Mr Mandela — "after all, he hasn't seen a play for 27 years"

"I would like to be optimistic and believe that Mandela will make it to *Just Like Home*'s opening performance in Cape Town in two months' time

"But I don't think he will be able to — he's probably too busy," he said with twinkling eyes

Uys flew to Namibia this week to launch his one-man show in Windhoek. It seemed like a good place

"It is free. And there's no state of emergency"

Two due to hang today reprieved

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Pretoria Bureau

Two men due to be hanged at the Pretoria Central Prison this morning received last-minute stays of execution

Michael Morris (24) and Desmond Uithaller (26) were reprieved. A third man, Mxolisi Isaac Tshogoyi, went to the gallows

The West German embassy, the Innesdale Steering Action Committee and various Members of Parliament petitioned the State President for the reprieve of Morris and Uithaller

They had been found guilty of the murder of a policeman, housebreaking with intent to rob, three charges of attempted murder, theft, and unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition

Star 6/6/89
Morris was further convicted of robbery with aggravating circumstances and was sentenced to an effective 23 years' imprisonment

Uithaller was further sentenced to an effective 34 years' imprisonment.

AGGRAVATING

Mxolisi Isaac Tshogoyi, who was hanged today, was convicted on March 31 last year in Cape Town of the murder of 39-year-old Mr Michael Tsili, who was shot with a revolver

Tshogoyi was also found guilty of robbery with aggravating circumstances, unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition

He was also sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment



EMERGING AGAIN Mr Govan Mbeki comes out of Victor Verster Prison after an 80-minute visit to Mr Nelson Mandela. With him is Mrs Farieda Omar, who took him to the prison, but was not allowed in with him.

Picture RICHARD BELL

Mr. Mbeki 7/6/89 (253)

Mbeki granted visit to Mandela

By PETER DENNEHY

RESTRICTED ANC stalwart Mr Govan Mbeki was granted a surprise visit to Mr Nelson Mandela at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl yesterday.

Mr Mbeki, 79, may not speak to the press, and he made no attempt to do so when he emerged smiling from the prison, clearly in an exuberant mood.

Mr Mbeki — father of Mr Thabo Mbeki, a senior member of the ANC's present National Executive Committee — was imprisoned for life along with Mr Mandela at the end of the Rivonia Trial in 1964.

He was released about 23 years later on November 5, 1987, after having spent most of his sentence with Mr Mandela on Robben Island.

Yesterday's visit was the first time the two ANC leaders had met since Mr Mbeki's release.

Soon after his release, restrictions were slapped on Mr Mbeki, confining him to the Port Elizabeth area. He has on occasion been granted permission to see his ophthalmologist in Cape Town.

Major J H Smith of the SA Prisons Service Liaison office said visits to prisoners were considered private matters.

Death row 2 escape the noose

Pretoria Bureau

Two men who were to be hanged at Pretoria Central Prison yesterday got last-minute stays of execution. Star 216/89.

Michael Morris (24) and Desmond Uithaller (26) had their executions stayed after a decision by Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The men's legal representatives were given seven days to petition the State President for clemency.

Mxolisi-Isaac Tshogoyi went to the gallows.

The West German Embassy, Innesdale Steering Action Committee and various MPs had petitioned the State President for the reprieve of Morris and Uithaller.

They had been found guilty of the murder of a policeman, housebreaking, three charges of attempted murder, theft, and unlawful possession of a firearm.

Morris was also convicted of robbery with aggravating circumstances and sentenced to an effective 23 years' jail.

Uithaller was sentenced to an effective 34 years' jail.

Tshogoyi was convicted last year in Cape Town of the murder of Mr Michael Tsili (39).

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Mandela at prison farm

CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela was allowed a visit yesterday from Mr Govan Mbeki, the highest-ranking African National Congress member at liberty in South Africa.

Mr Mbeki (78) received unexpected permission for the visit after being turned down several times since his release from prison in November 1987.

The two men were among eight ANC leaders sentenced to life terms in 1964.

Mr Mbeki is barred from being quoted by the press, and other source of information about what the two veteran black nationalists discussed during the visit.

He spent about 2½ hours at the Victor Verster prison farm in Paarl. The two last met shortly before Mr Mbeki's release.

Ms Farida Omar, an anti-apartheid activist from Cape Town, said she was with Mr Mbeki when he received a telephone call yesterday informing him the visit had been approved.

"He was very thrilled," she said.

There is widespread speculation that Mandela (70) may be released soon after the September general election — Associated Press.

Cachalias

visit 9/14/84

(253)

Mandela

FORMER South African Indian Congress secretary, Mr Yusuf Cachalia and his wife, Amina, paid a two-hour visit to their old friend, jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, at his quarters in Victor Verster Prison near Paarl yesterday.

The Cachalias, who last saw Mr Mandela a year ago at Pollsmoor Prison, lunched with him.

Mrs Cachalia said she applied twice last year to visit Mr Mandela "because he said we should see him again soon" — Sapa

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Vol 288

PRETORIA, 9 JUNE 1989
JUNIE

No. 11947

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 87, 1989

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

PRISON EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Under the powers vested in me by section 3 of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act No. 3 of 1953), I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule with effect from 9 June 1989

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eighth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-nine.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet.

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister of the Cabinet

SCHEDULE

Definitions and interpretation

1. (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Commissioner of Police” means the Commissioner of the South African Police, and for the purposes of the application of a provision of these regulations in—

(a) a division as defined in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958), the said Commissioner or the Divisional Commissioner designated under that Act for that division, or

(b) a self-governing territory, the said Commissioner or the Commissioner or other officer in charge of the police force of the Government of that self-governing territory,

“detainee” means a person who is in detention under regulation 3 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1989,

“head of a prison”, in relation to a detainee detained—

(a) in a prison as defined in the Prisons Act, means the head of that prison, or

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 87, 1989

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

GEVANGENISNOODREGULASIES

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet No. 3 van 1953), vaardig ek hierby die regulasies vervat in die Bylae met ingang van 9 Junie 1989 uit

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agtste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagtig

P. W. BOTHA
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Woordskrywing en uitleg

1 (1) In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samhang anders blyk, beteken—

“aangehoudene” ’n persoon wat kragtens regulasie 3 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1989, in aanhouding is;

“geneeskundige beampte”, met betrekking tot ’n aangehoudene wat—

(a) in ’n gevangenis soos omskryf in die Gevangeniswet aangehou word, ’n persoon wat kragtens artikel 6 van die Gevangeniswet as die geneeskundige beampte van daardie gevangenis aangestel is of ’n geneesheer wat ingevolge genoemde artikel die pligte verrig wat aan so ’n beampte opgedra is, of

(b) in ’n polisieel of -opsluitplek aangehou word, die distriksgeneesheer vir die gebied waarin daardie polisieel of -opsluitplek geleë is of ’n ander geneesheer wat op sy gesag handel,

“gevangenis” ’n gevangenis soos omskryf in regulasie 1 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1989,

The man in the last cell before the gallows: Tsafendas

DIMITRI TSAFENDAS, the man who assassinated former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, is imprisoned in the section of Pretoria Central Prison reserved for those condemned to death. Though he is a psychiatric patient and has never been convicted of the crime, Tsafendas's cell is the last that prisoners on their final journey will pass on their way to the gallows.

This is the startling allegation made by Dimitrios Skoularikis, a prisoner awaiting execution on Pretoria's notorious death row Skoularikis' mother, to whom the allegation was made, received semi-official confirmation from the guard overseeing the visit. When he was called to attest to the fact, the warden went so far as to spell out Tsafendas' name, lest there be any confusion regarding his identity.

Wits University psychology lecturer and director of the Project for the Study of Violence, Lloyd Vogelman, while remaining cautious on the subject, pointed to the possible traumatic effect of this kind of incarceration on a prisoner already mentally unstable.

"Death row is a place of waiting. Hope and myths reflecting hope permeate the place. To be next to the gallows is to be constantly made aware of the reality. The experience is going to be highly traumatic, especially for a prisoner who is isolated from his fellows.

"Especially in the case of a patient suffering from persecutory delusions, witnessing this kind of thing is almost inevitably going to intensify the paranoid symptoms. Psychiatric patients need a supportive environment, one that is supportive and secure."

In April this year, Tsafendas was hospitalised, suffering from a nervous breakdown. A prisoner who saw him in the hospital described him as being "in a terrible state". He was reportedly dribbling and groaning and had lost control of his bodily functions. Since that time he has been returned to his cell.

Tsafendas, 71, is the son of a Cypriot father and a black Mozambican mother, though in South Africa he is classified white. When his father married a white woman in Lourenzo Marques, the young Dimitri was rejected by his stepmother. He has been diagnosed as a schizophrenic.

Among other paranoid symptoms, he suffers from a persistent delusion that a giant tapeworm is eating him up from inside. As such he would certainly fall within Vogelman's sphere of definition. His history of mental illness, especially of paranoid schizophrenia goes back as far as 1935, when the tapeworm delusion was first recorded.

This is not the first time the conditions of Tsafendas' detention have been in question. In 1976, by one Brian Price, an alleged drug dealer, and in 1980 by escaped political prisoner Alex Mounbaris, British newspapers were told of ill-treatment of Tsafendas by the prison warders. It was claimed that warders

There is one prisoner who lives permanently on death row, in the last cell before the gallows. Dimitri Tsafendas, the mentally ill man who killed Dr Verwoerd. Each time a prisoner goes to the gallows, Tsafendas, alone in his cell, becomes like a man possessed.

By IVOR POWELL

spat and even urinated in Tsafendas' food before serving it to him, that he was continually abused and beaten by his custodians, and that he was not receiving proper psychiatric treatment.

Only one interview with Tsafendas has been published since his imprisonment in 1966. In 1976 a *Citizen* reporter quoted Tsafendas as saying he was well treated in prison, that he was receiving regular psychiatric treatment, and that he was even being allowed extra helpings of carrots, since that particular vegetable helped with the tapeworm.

The interviewer's name was Gordon Winter and he has since been exposed as a Bureau of State Security (BOSS) agent.



Hendrik Verwoerd ... his killer is still on death row

In his book *Inside BOSS*, Winter devotes considerable space to the Tsafendas story. He confirms that even then Tsafendas was being held on "death row".

He tells how his own role, on the orders of BOSS supremo General Hendrik van den Bergh, was to interview Tsafendas in order to smear the London *Observer's* interview with Price. Winter also alludes to intimidation on the part of the warders in getting Tsafendas to give the version they wanted to hear.

Tsafendas has never been tried for the murder of Verwoerd. Technically his case is a state president's decision, as a result of the preliminary hearing, the purpose of which was to judge Tsafendas' mental condition. In Octo-

ber 1966, in Cape Town, Mr Justice Beyers, judge president of the Cape, found Tsafendas "insane and unfit to stand trial". Beyers ordered that Tsafendas "be kept in a place of safety where he will be away from society".

In terms of section 28 of the Mental Disorders Act of 1916, provision is made for such cases to be held either in mental institutions or in prisons. In theory their position is periodically reviewed and at any point, the state president may reverse the decision, and declare the prisoner fit to stand trial.

At the end of Tsafendas' hearing, the attorney general of the Cape, Mr van den Bergh, prosecuting, asked that Tsafendas be confined in a prison rather than a mental institution. Justice Beyers concurred, saying he did not require a submission of reasons for Van den Bergh's submission.

Though the judge did not specify a particular prison, it was well known at the time — and it was reported in the newspapers — that Tsafendas had been sent to the maximum security section of Pretoria Central.

Skoularikis' allegations that Tsafendas is being held in close proximity to prisoners condemned to death merely confirm what other prisoners — both still inmates of, and released from death row — have independently asserted.

According to these reports, Tsafendas becomes like a man possessed every time a prisoner goes to the gallows. Hurling himself about in his cell, he beats the walls and screams frightening abuse at the guards.

"If all this is true, it's a very serious situation," said Brian Curran, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights. "The state ought not to be allowed to put somebody who has not been convicted in a place like that. If it turned out that his cell was linked to the death cells, I'm sure it would be absolutely irregular."

The South African Prisons Service, approached for comment, denied that Tsafendas was being held on death row. However, since the phrase "death row" can be construed not geographically but as being in the condition of awaiting execution, the question was rephrased. To the new question, the Prisons Service declined to furnish any particulars beyond saying that Tsafendas was being held under "normal incarceration circumstances".

"It is the prerogative of the Commissioner of Prisons to decide where a prisoner will be incarcerated and what type of security is necessary. In this process all relevant factors including medical and psychiatric reports are duly considered in order to determine a suitable place of incarceration and the required treatment programme."

●The Prisons Service was approached for additional comment regarding Tsafendas' admittance to hospital in April. At the time of going to press, however, their statement had still not been received.

New system for prisoners

PRETORIA, 25A new system which will allow prisoners who qualify for reclassification to be accommodated in minimum security cells with other privileges, has been announced by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

"The development will enable the prison service to allow these prisoners under medium security to be accommodated in a more suitable environment," Mr Coetsee said.

Minimum security will not involve the use of the conventional steel doors and bars — Sapa

SA's first minimum security prison for city

CAC-11/15

17/6/89

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By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE first minimum security prison in South Africa is to be erected at Pollsmoor near Cape Town — and it could be completed by the end of the year.

As a result of a decision to reclassify the categories of prisoners, those at minimum security jails could be given day parole so that they can work at their usual jobs and return to prison at night.

The erection of the first minimum security prison at Pollsmoor was announced yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, at a medal parade in Kroonstad.

Mr Coetsee said the reclassification study brought to light that there were a large number of prisoners who were at present classified in the medium category although they were a lower security risk.

"These prisoners do not warrant the strictest possible security measures whilst in detention."

Besides the obvious cost and manpower advantages in the new system it would also have the benefit that prisoners would "in future to a greater extent be classified in terms of their true security risk and will be accommodated accordingly."

The new system would also make possible "the day parole system where selected prisoners who have been imprisoned for crimes of a less serious nature, will be detained in the minimum security prison at night but will be allowed out during the day to work at their usual jobs."

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Friends express fears for fourth Broederstoom AINC member

ART college friends have expressed fears for the safety of Mr Hugh Lugg, who has not been seen since he was taken into custody with the "Broederstroom Three" 13 months ago

Mr Lugg was the fourth member of the all-white African National Congress military cell and was arrested when the gang's cover was blown early last year. But the 30-year-old former art student failed to appear at the first court hearing in January and has not appeared this week in the trial which started on Monday in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court.

PAT DEVEREAUX

rounding his arrest at Broederstroom has stumped his college friends and speculation that he turned police informer and betrayed the unit or could have been "a police spy" all along has been vehemently denied by those who knew him.

According to Mr Michael Westcott, the brother of one of the "Broederstroom Three", Damian De Lange (31), Iain Robertson (36) and Susan Donnelly (24) only became aware that Hugh might have "shopped" them after their first

court appearance in January.

It is believed that Mr Lugg is being held as a State witness in Pretoria Central Prison. However, security police divisional commander, Brigadier J A P. Burger yesterday refused to comment on where or whether Mr Lugg was still being held, or under what section of the law he was being detained.

"We will talk about him after this trial is over," said Brigadier Burger.

A woman friend, who has asked not to be identified, said she had made a number of requests to see

Mr Lugg but all had been refused.

"I am very worried about his welfare. I feel that Hugh would never have 'cracked' and become an informer. Throughout his life he has been staunchly opposed to the South African Government and is a very disciplined person."

"He finally left South Africa and applied for political asylum in Britain because of a military call-up in 1979."

"I met him while he was overseas on two occasions and he implied that he was 'politically involved' but would not say how

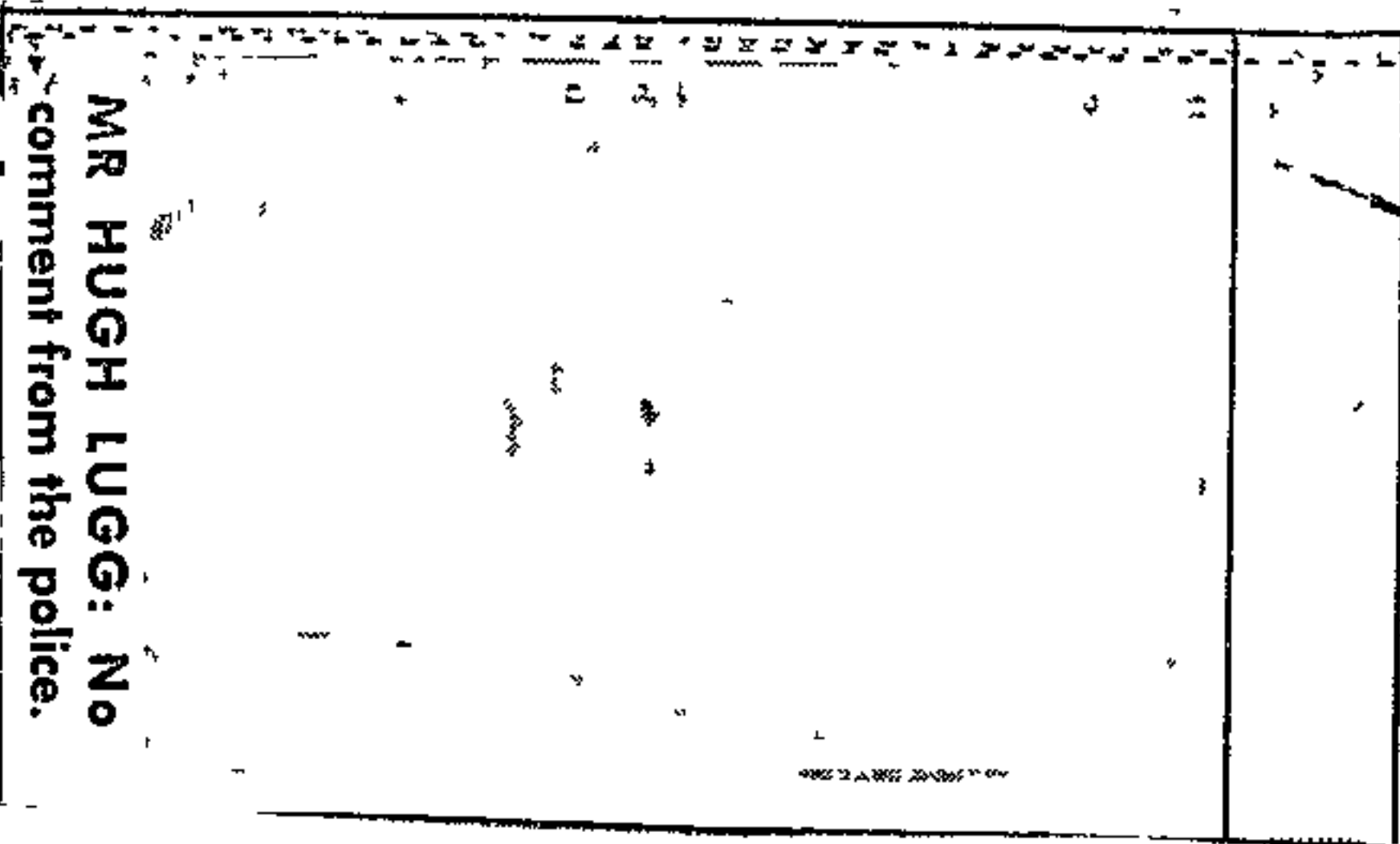
deeply," she said.

Other friends described Mr Lugg as highly intelligent and a brilliant draughtsman. He attended the Goldsmith College of Art in London and became President of the Students Union.

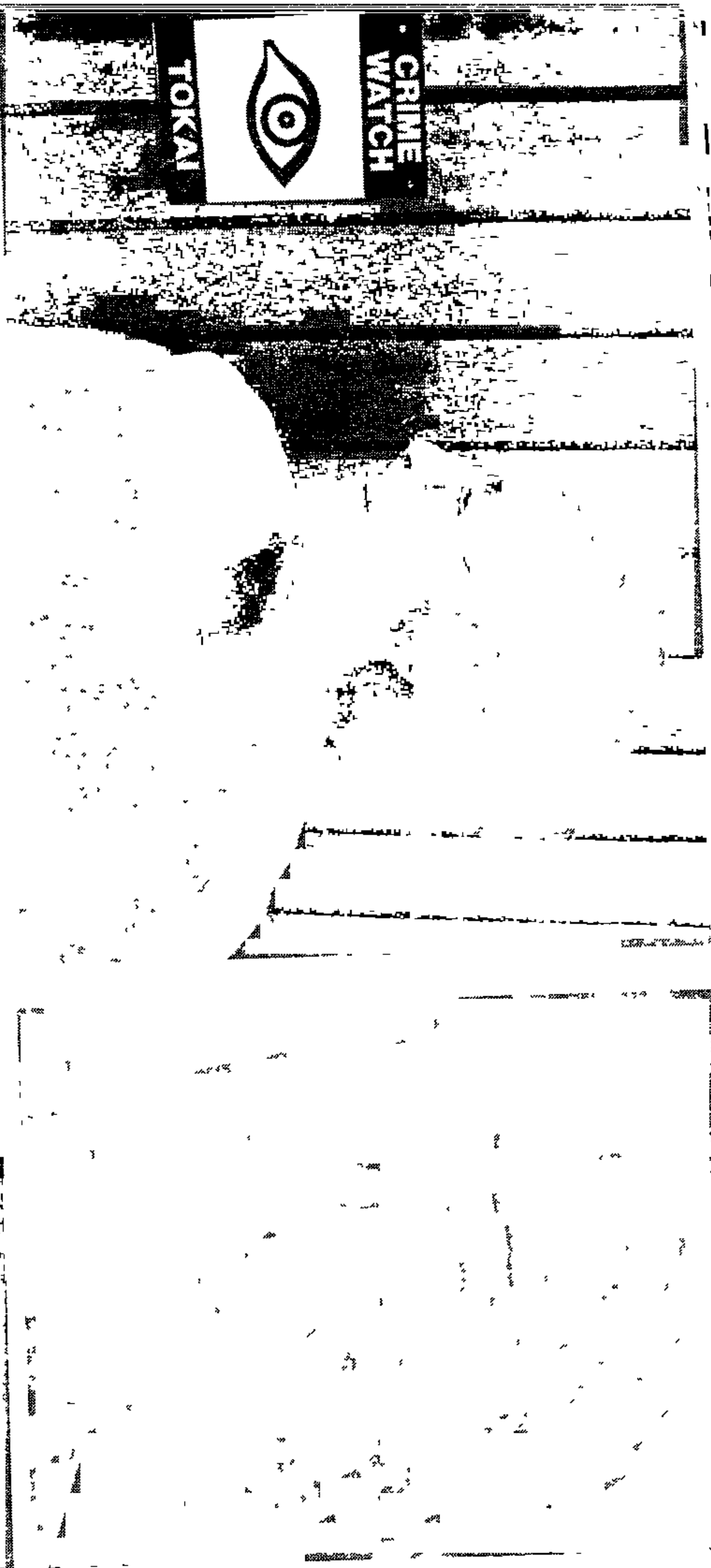
Friends stated that Hugh had been visited in prison by his father, but Mr Jack Lugg remained tight-lipped and said he had not had any contact with his son since he left the country.

Asked whether he had made any inquiries he said "No I won't make any inquiries. I'll wait for the press to inform me of his whereabouts."

2 Saturday Star June



MR HUGH LUGG: No comment from the police.



Pollsmoor extension plan: Tokai residents dubious

Staff Reporter

THE planned extension of Pollsmoor Prison to accommodate minimum security prisoners — and possibly day parolees — is news to most Tokai residents.

However, a survey yesterday of those living close to the wall revealed residents' biggest fear was not a possible increase in crime in the area, but that a minimum security section would mean more noise and traffic.

Mrs L N Alston, of Elangeni in Chestor Road, said, "I don't like the idea at all. For a start, would day parolees be allowed their own transport or would it be supervised?"

"And what about the noise? We live two streets back from the wall and, if there's a south-easter blowing, we can hear every sound when their very active social club has a party or a fete. I also don't like the fact that

although we live here, the first we heard of this was a small item on the news.

"Just like when the prison was made maximum security, residents campaigned against it, only to be told it had to be sited here because the prison staff had to live in a decent area."

Meanwhile, Mr Michael Peplowe, also of Chestor Road, said "I don't like it any more than I did the extension of the prison into a maximum security institution a few years ago."

"Day parolees would probably mean more traffic and anyway we don't need any more prisoners in this area — it certainly doesn't do the value of our property any good."

But Mr Carlo Carenzi, whose wife is an estate agent specialising in sales in Tokai, said they had found that many people living in the area did not want to

move away because they felt secure in the vicinity of the prison.

"There are many very wealthy people here and we have heard of very few who would rather live elsewhere."

Residents' association chairman Mr Douwe van Popla, of Glenuge Farm in Tokai, said it was the first he'd heard of the plan.

He would be contacting the Prisons Department this week to get details and would then try to inform residents as quickly as possible.

A crime watch officer in the area, Mr D Galloti of Birchwood Lane, said Tokai had an extremely low crime rate.

"Last month we had only five crimes, four of which were stolen bicycles, so organised crime has really been eliminated here," he said.

TOP LEFT: Mrs L N Alston wants to know if prisoners will be allowed to drive their own cars.

TOP RIGHT: Mr M Peplowe doesn't want any more prisoners in the area.

ABOVE: Mr Carlo Carenzi says residents are secure.

Jailed Mandela bad for SA - Pik

'White domination cannot survive'

Sfair 19/6/89

253

BONN — South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha was quoted yesterday as saying the continued imprisonment of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela had given his country a bad international reputation.

Mr Botha was also reported as saying, in an interview with West German news magazine *Der Spiegel*, his Government knew white dominance in South Africa must eventually be replaced by a political system agreeable to the black majority

Asked why Pretoria did not prove its willingness to reform by releasing the 70-year-old Mandela after more than 25 years in jail, Mr Botha was quoted as saying

"That is a very serious question I can assure you that as foreign minister I know very well what kind of damage and bad reputation this thing has caused us in the entire world

"If he (Mandela) would renounce violence, he could be freed immediately," Mr Botha said, repeating South Africa's main condition for the release of the ANC leader

Der Spiegel quoted Mr Botha as saying the National Party was now committed to dismantling the apartheid system of white supremacy because there was no alternative

"In the long-term view there will be no future for the whites in this country if the (racial) conflict is not solved," Mr Botha was quoted as saying

"We accept that white dominance must also come to an end here and we know that any future system in this land must find broad recognition among all South Africans," he said.

The Botha interview appeared in an advance copy of *Der Spiegel*, which goes on sale today. — Reuter

'No indication of his release'

5700 The Star Bureau (253) pool and braai area.

LONDON — Nelson Mandela has been given no indication that the Government is considering freeing him after the September elections, according to a report here 19/6/89 Star

The Sunday Times of London says Mandela is lonely but, after 26 years in prison, shows no trace of bitterness.

The newspaper says his close friends, veteran activists Mrs Amina and Mr Yusuf Cachalia, visited the jailed ANC leader recently and gave rare details of his life in prison.

They said he lives in a gilded cage, in a house with a pleasant, well-kept garden, a swimming

Inside he has a small gym with weights and an exercise bicycle, and a consulting room where he is examined daily by a doctor.

He has a television and is allowed to read newspapers and listen to the radio.

The couple said Mandela had been given no indication about being freed. "Leopards do not change their spots," he is quoted as saying.

The newspaper also says Mandela is treated with considerable deference by his white warders. One proudly told the Cachalias he had been with Mandela "since the island days".

Passtoors 'a victim of psychological warfare'

253

The Star's Foreign
News Service

UTRECHT — ANC activist Helene Passtoors says she was the victim of excruciating "psychological warfare" during her jail term in South Africa.

Mrs Passtoors made the claims on television on Sunday, and in recent weeks newspapers have published her allegations in detail. *Star 4/16/87*

Wearing her now customary green, yellow and black outfit, the colours of the ANC, she said the "psychological torture" included being filmed by video camera every minute of the day.

She suffered a breakdown after spotting a friend from Mozambique during a visit to a medical clinic. Surrounded by security policemen, she failed to get her friend's attention. "When I went back to my cell, I had a tremendous reaction to this and broke down and cried with self-pity for several days," she said.

She had followed the advice of ANC leaders when she signed the undertaking with the South African Government to no longer take part in any violent actions against the country. But in a dramatic gesture upon her arrival at Brussels Airport, she tore up the agreement during a media conference.

Asked to comment on her allegations, a spokesman for the SA Prisons Service said the service "is satisfied that all prisoners entrusted to its care are treated humanely and in a professional manner."

"Ex-prisoners at times subjectively present their own experiences as facts but they can seldom be substantiated as such."

"The allegations made by Mrs Passtoors in the report are untrue and appear to be propaganda aimed at discrediting the system."

2531

SOWETAN Friday June 23 1989

Fears Over restrictions

CONCERN that restrictions may interfere with rehabilitation programmes for released detainees has been expressed by the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

He undertook to consult with his Cabinet colleagues on this issue representatives of concerned health bodies said at a Press conference in Johannesburg.

A delegation of nine met Van Niekerk on June 16 in Cape Town to impress on him the serious psychological damage caused by detention - without trial and of the detrimental effects of restrictions imposed on released detainees.

Serious

Reporting back on the meeting they said Van Niekerk acknowledged that detentions and restrictions did have serious mental health effects.

They said Van Niekerk told them about comprehensive guidelines issued in March which governed the treatment of detainees and prisoners by district surgeons.

Though the guidelines had not been made public they said it included a regulation

Minister says it interferes with recovery of detainees

that detainees would be given a document to sign on their arrest, which outlines their access to health care personnel.

Forced

The "ethical compromises which were effectively forced on health workers" by security legislation and regulations in the treatment of detainees, as well as the conditions of imprisonment, were also discussed with Van Niekerk.

They said the meeting was useful because the groups that had met Van Niekerk were "a broad spectrum" of health care professionals.

One of their demands was that any doctor should have full and free access to any prisoner including those detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

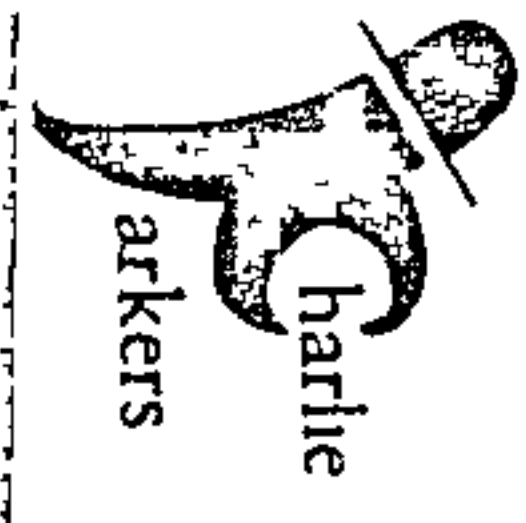
The recent hunger strike was described as a stark manifestation of

the severe mental and physical deprivation that detainees experience."

Commenting on the severe restrictions imposed on detainees after their release, they said "the psycho-social stress it produces is of such dimensions that it is placed squarely within the definition of torture" as espoused in the Tokyo Declaration of 1975.

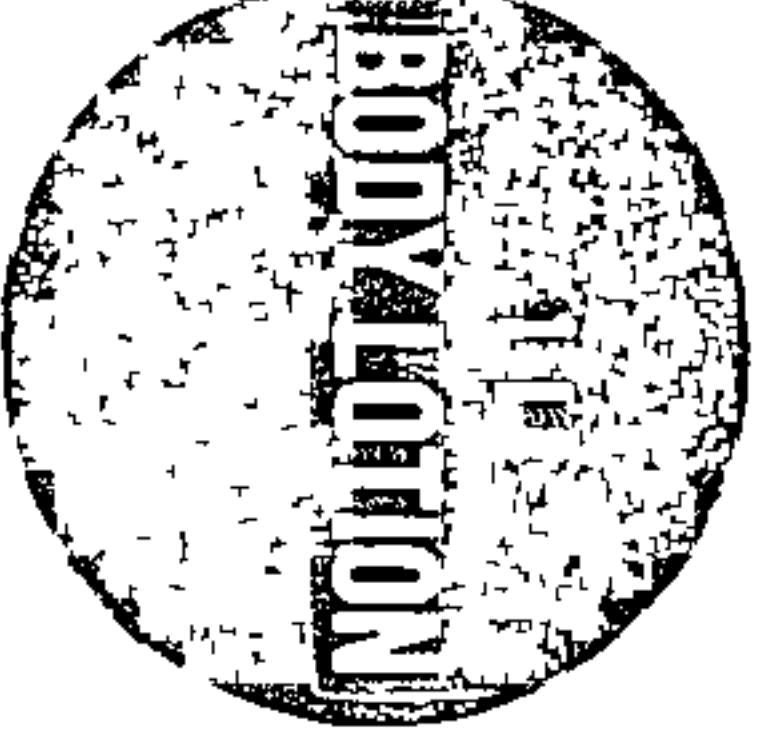
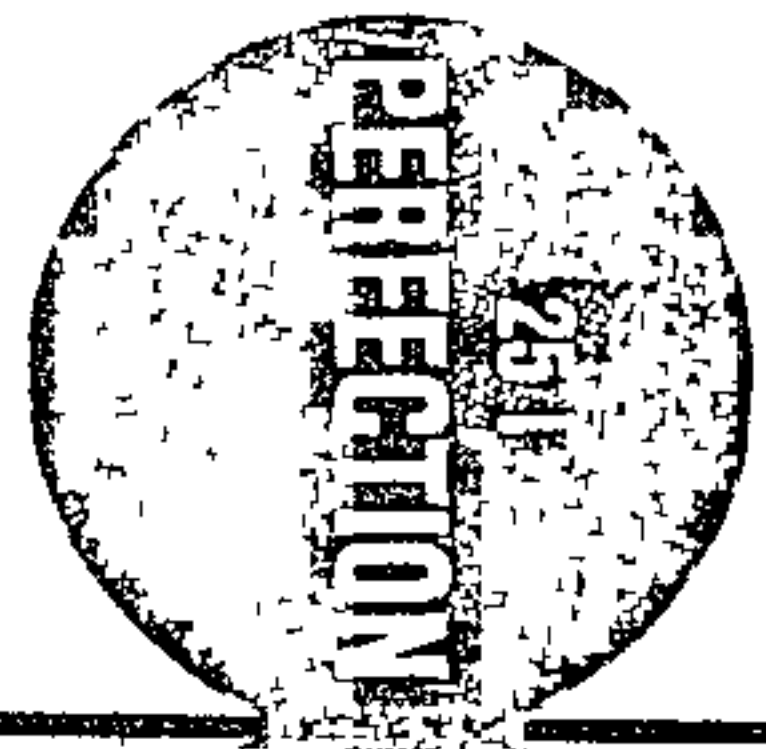
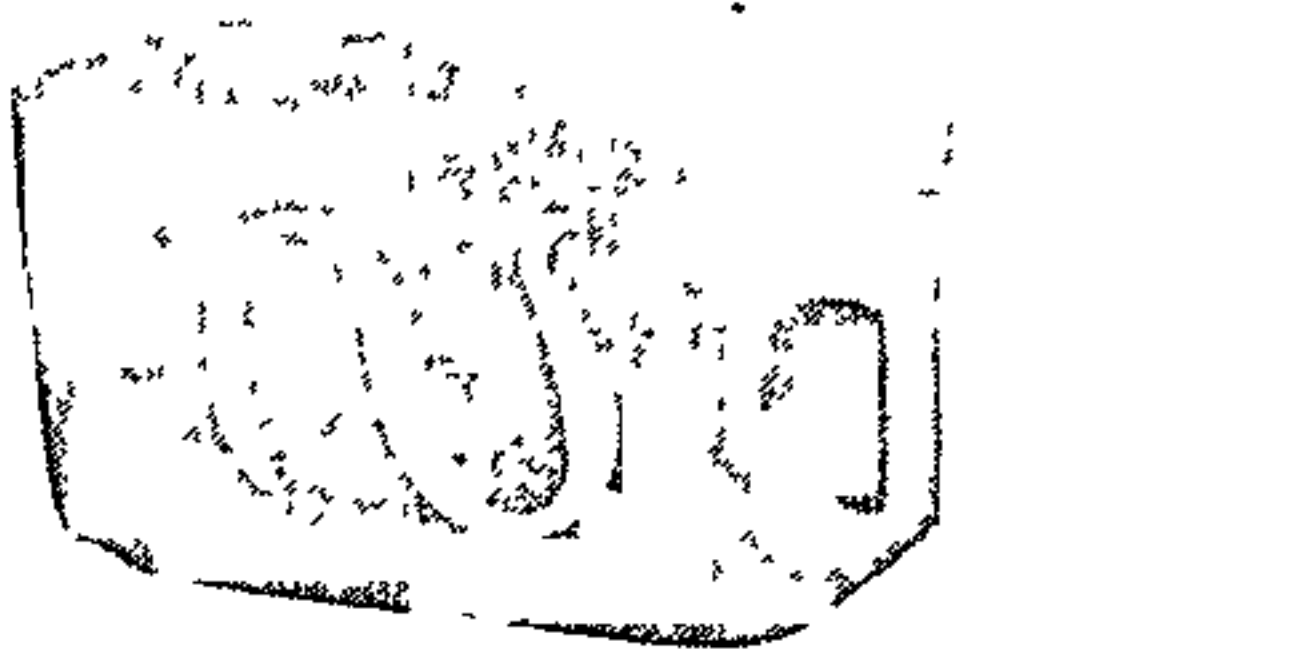
Delegates

The delegation comprised Prof John Kalk of the Health Crisis ad hoc committee, Drs Leslie London, Nkaki Mintala and Mangaliso Magqama of the National Medical and Dental Association, Miss Terr. Saeco of Concerned Social Workers, Miss Lana Edelstein and Prof Don Foster of the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in SA and Drs Ashim Dasoo and Etrol Holland of the SA Health Workers Congress — Saha.



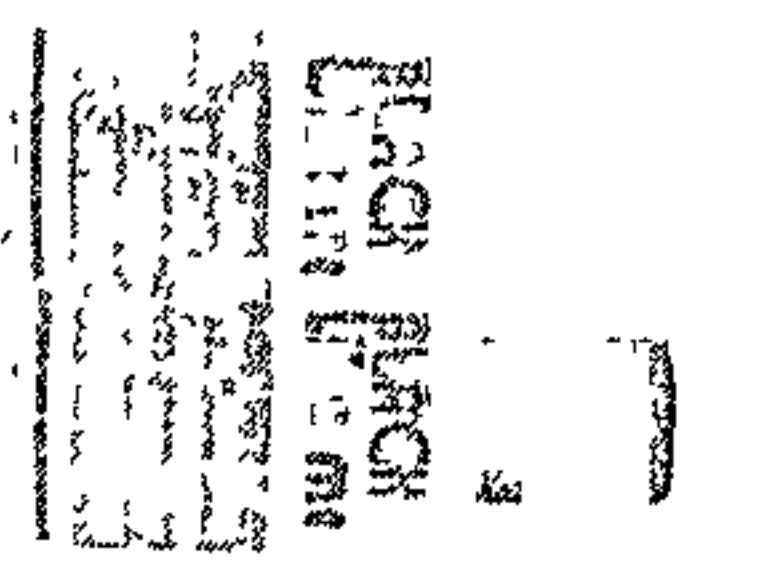
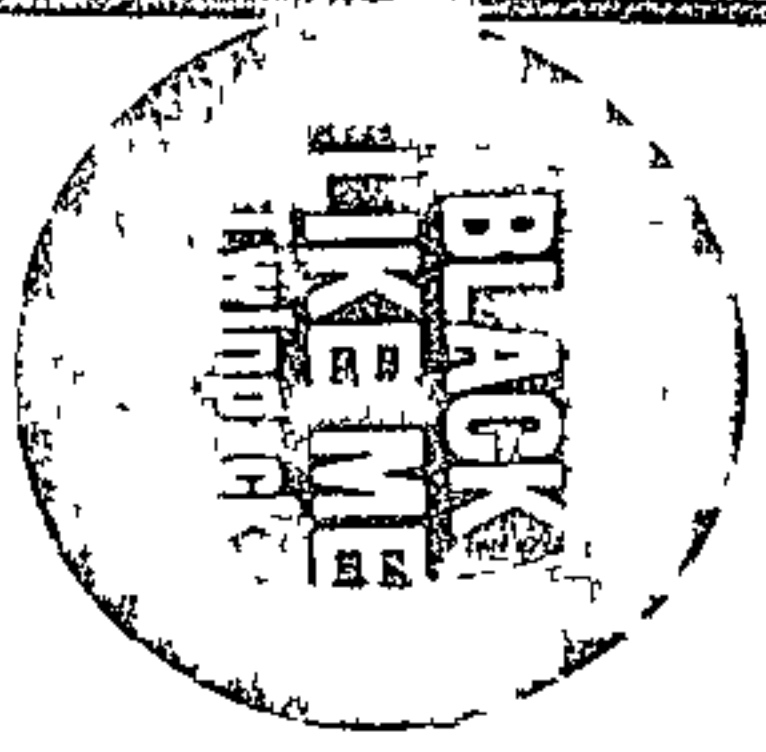
CHARLIE PARKERS
233a BREE STREET (between Wanderers and King George Streets), JOHANNESBURG

MISS SOWETO'S HOME SPECIALS



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Prisoners

253

must pay

Sowetan 23/6/87
THREE prisoners at the Westville jail were ordered by a Durban judge yesterday to pay R247 774 stolen from the Standard Bank in 1986.

According to the summons, Patrick Shabangu, Themba Jeffrey Mkhize, Gabriel Zitha and Victor Moorosi stole R362 760 from a Clairwood branch of the Standard Bank on December 8, 1986. An amount of R114 985 had been recovered.

Countrywide low security prisons?

By MEG BRITS

THE minimum security prison system, aimed at the rehabilitation of prisoners, could soon be extended countrywide

The first South African minimum security facility is being built at Pollsmoor Prison and minimum security grade prisoners are expected to be housed there from the end of the year

The extension of Pollsmoor to accommodate minimum security grade prisoners was announced by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, earlier this month

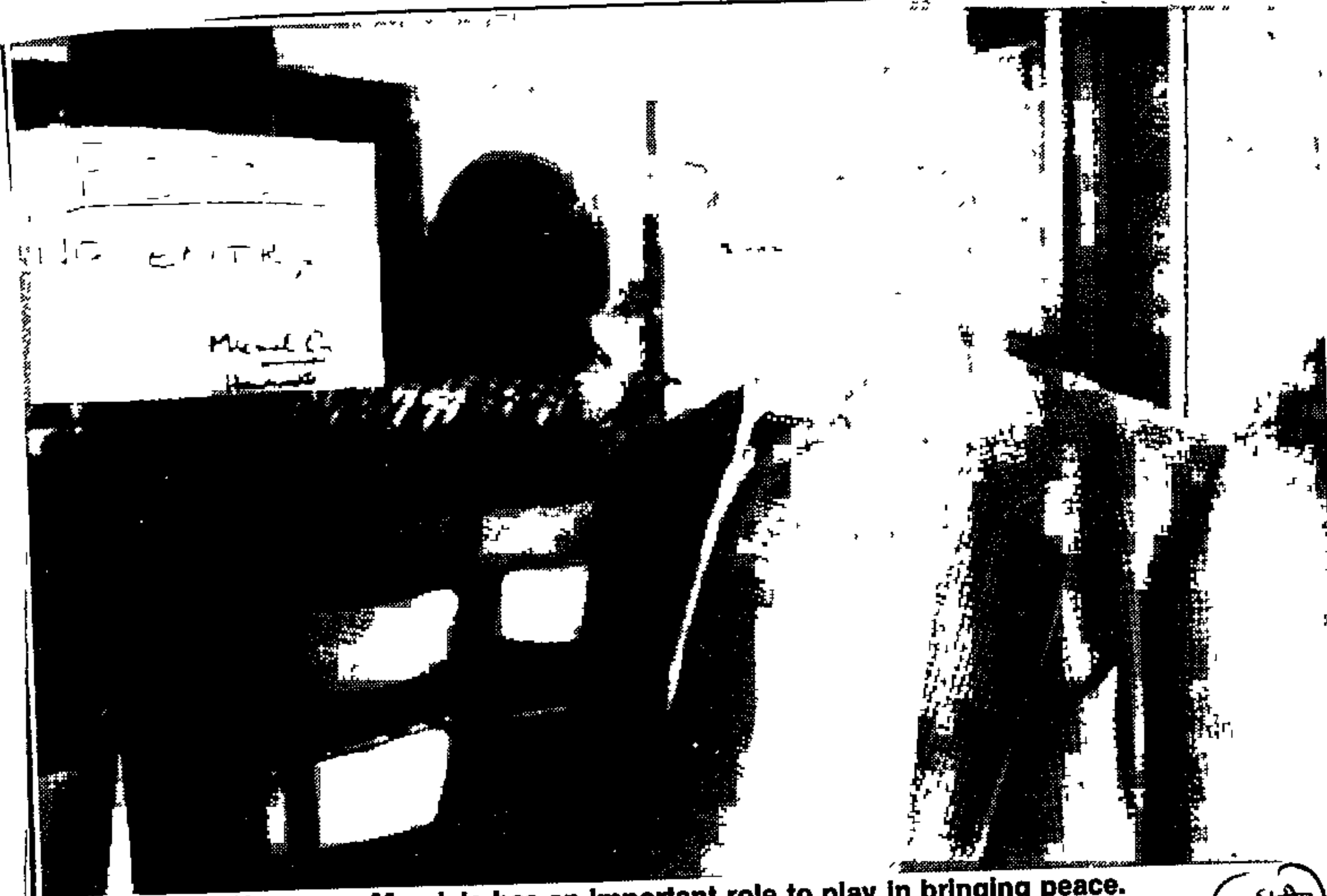
He also said that a "day parolee" system, to allow minimum security prisoners to go out to work during the day and return to the prison only at night, was being considered

The Prisons Service has also confirmed that the day parolee system is to be introduced after minimum security accommodation being built at Pollsmoor has been completed

The service said yesterday that after any teething problems "which may arise" had been sorted out, it was envisaged that similar projects would be undertaken in other regions

It also confirmed that reclassifying prisoners from medium grade to minimum security was a move aimed at the rehabilitation of prisoners, but emphasised that only those with a good prognosis for re-entry into society would be promoted to the minimum security grade

"The emphasis would therefore always fall on the interests of the community," it said



Blum says Mandela has an important role to play in bringing peace.

Blüm denied visit with jailed Mandela

Sowetan 28/6/89 253

THE West German Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Mr Norbert Blum, was denied an audience with the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday, Mr Blum said in Pretoria.

He was addressing reporters after an unscheduled meeting with Coetsee after the State President, Mr P W Botha, redirected him to Coetsee regarding permission to see Mandela.

Pretorians stopped to stare in amazement as the short but dapper Blum cut short his meeting with Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok to walk up Pretorius Street — pursued by scores of West German and foreign cameramen and empty dip cars — to the Ministry of Justice a block away.

Blum told newsmen afterwards he had also expressed his opposition to capital punishment, and pointed out that if the Uppington 14 were executed, there would be "worldwide unrest", because the convicted people had merely been at the scene when the crimes were committed.

Blum added that it was not really important whether he personally saw Mandela, but it was important that Mandela be afforded an opportunity in playing a role in finding a solution to South Africa's problems.

"Mr Mandela has an important role to play in bringing peace to a situation that is full of conflict," said Blum — Sapa

Call for reprieve

Sowetan 29/6/89

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Mr NORBERT Blum, the West German government minister fresh from a verbal altercation with President Botha, has dropped further sensitive issues in the laps of two South African Government ministers.

He has called for the reprieve of all "political" prisoners on Death Row.

In a day marked by a series of meetings with South African Government Ministers — including the

clash with Botha — Blum also handed lists of emergency detainees and unsolved political "assassinations" to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. He also handed a list of condemned prisoners to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Blum denied reports emanating from the office of Coetsee that he had agreed with Coetsee not to visit the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Mandela 'team' man in jail cell incident?

11/7/89
STAFF REPORTER

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REPORTS that Mr Jerry Richardson, the former leader of Mrs Winnie Mandela's "football team", is being held in isolation in the Johannesburg Prison after allegedly assaulting a man charged with murdering Dr Abu-Baker Asvat remained unconfirmed yesterday.

Ms Kathleen Satchwell, legal representative for Mr Richardson said she was not aware of the events alleged to have taken place in the prison as she had not consulted with her client recently.

A Prisons Service spokesman refused to comment on whether Mr Richardson had been charged with assault. It was not policy to furnish detailed information regarding individual prisoners.

However an earlier statement confirmed an "incident" involving awaiting-trial prisoners.

According to reports Mr Richardson, one of nine standing trial for the murder of Stompie Moeketsi Seipei, had allegedly been sharing a cell with 37 other prisoners, including the two men standing trial for the Asvat killing.

Mr Richardson is reported to have broken one of the men's noses and injuring his right eye two weeks ago.

Dr Asvat, a former official of the Azanian People's Organisation, was shot by two gunmen inside his consulting rooms in Soweto in January.

New colleague could be doing time

The construction of the country's first minimum security prison in the Cape heralds a new era in South African criminal history.
TONI YOUNGHUSBAND reports

Like thousands of South African businessmen, John Smith goes to the office at 8 am each day, handles many important transactions and closes up at 5 pm.

However, unlike his peers John Smith does not go home to the suburbs. He returns to prison.

This unlikely scenario may become reality by the end of 1989. Imprisonment for criminals classified under the country's new minimum security risk category could mean 12 hours under lock and key in a building no more secure than an average house.

Minimum security classification is a new approach aiming to accommodate the thousands of low risk prisoners housed in medium security facilities. The new classification is cost-effective with emphasis on rehabilitation.

For decades, prisoners in this country have been divided into two categories — maximum or medium security risk — and imprisoned accordingly.

Big population, overcrowding

But as the prison population grew and prisons became overcrowded, authorities took a closer look at the classification process and found that in the medium risk category could be termed low risk.

In the interests of cost it was felt a minimum risk category, which does not warrant strict security measures, can be introduced. It would have advantages in cost and manpower.

Earlier this month, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced the erec-



tion of the country's first minimum security prison — on the Westlake side of Pollsmoor prison in Tokai, Cape Town.

Mr Coetsee said that steel doors and bars, thick ceilings and concrete roofing and walls would go.

Even more startling was the proposed introduction of a "day parole" system under which prisoners would go out to work during the day and return to the prison at night — transport to and from the prison provided either by the Prisons Service or the employers.

Minimum security prisons have been operating successfully for a number of

years overseas but the South African public will undoubtedly ask many questions of the system particularly as it involves greater freedom to convicted men.

The Prisons Service is quick to point out that each prisoner's case will be thoroughly investigated before he or she is considered for reclassification.

More to guard high risks

It is likely that only those with a few months' of their sentence qualify as minimum risk. "This could mean a month or two either way," Mr Coetsee said.

He said the new minimum security would

enable authorities to accommodate prisoners for whom the prognosis was good in lower security and cheaper accommodation.

An added advantage is more staff to guard maximum security criminals. But which prisoners are likely to be considered minimum risk? Prison authorities believe any prisoner is a potential minimal risk. One would not automatically term a murderer a maximum risk and a petty thief a minimum risk.

Each prisoner will be evaluated by a committee consisting of psychologists, social workers, educationists and others. A criminal, for example, might at the end of a

10-year sentence be found worthy of minimum security imprisonment for the last three months of his term. His rehabilitation in prison may have proved successful.

Of today's 112 000 prisoners an estimated 5 500 would qualify for minimum security. But much must still be ironed out. The Prisons Service says the plan is in its infancy.

However, tentative calculations indicate that this new approach could lead to a 40 percent saving in construction costs and since the emphasis shifts from security to treatment, this would also mean a significant saving in manpower.

Released PAC
men arrive home

By Montshiwa Moroke

Two members of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) arrived home yesterday after each serving 10 years' imprisonment for furthering the aims of the banned organisation

They are Mr Funani Benny Ntoele (47) of Mamelodi West and Mr Johnson Nyathi (44) of Kagiso. The pair were released from Robben Island, where Mr Ntoele has spent about half his life

The men were among the 18 accused in the Bethal trial which started in June 1979 and which lasted for about 18 months

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Mandela wants prison party

JOHANNESBURG. — Nelson Mandela wants to hold a party in prison for up to 50 people to celebrate gaining a law degree, sources close to his family said today.

Mr Mandela, who is in his 27th year in captivity, asked the Prisons Service a month ago for permission for a graduation party at his one-man jail in Paarl, they said.

Prisons Service spokeswoman Elsa Jones said the department was considering a request submitted by Mandela. She declined to elaborate.

LONELY

Apart from visits by his wife Winnie and meetings with small groups of other family members, Mr Mandela, 70, has been allowed only occasional visits from friends.

He is held in a luxury bungalow in prison grounds after being moved from Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison last year to be treated for tuberculosis. Visitors say he is lonely.

The sources said Mandela wanted to invite his entire family and a number of jailed black leaders, including Walter Sisulu, Elias Motsoaledi and Ahmed Kathrada, imprisoned for life with him in 1964 for plotting to overthrow white rule.

The entire Mandela family has not met together for more than 20 years. — Sapa-Reuter.

Winnie Quashnes reports of Mandela 'party' bid

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Stev 8/19/89

REPORTS of an application by jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela to have a graduation party in his isolated prison bungalow were quashed yesterday by his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

"It is an infringement of the family's ideals and our respect for the man. There is no occasion for a man behind bars to celebrate," Mrs Mandela said.

Mr Mandela was recently awarded a further degree in law after completing his studies by correspondence.

But Mrs Mandela, who clashed with her husband and members of the mass democratic movement recently because of her relations with the "Mandela Football Club", said the family was not in the habit of throwing parties and such a function would be "out of context" considering her husband's incarceration.

Mr Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismael Ayob, said "I know about it (the application for the party) but I certainly did not make the application."

Reuter news agency earlier quoted sources close to Mr Mandela's family as saying Mr Mandela had asked the SA Prisons Service a month ago for permission for the graduation party.

Mrs Mandela said today she had last seen her husband three weeks ago. She knew nothing about such an application by him, she said.

The Reuter article said that, according to the same sources, "Mr Mandela wanted to hold a party in prison for up to 50 people to celebrate gaining his law degree."

The ageing leader has been in jail for more than a quarter of a century. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in June 1964 and is presently held at a prison bungalow, complete with swimming pool, in Paarl.

His sentence began after a trial for sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government by revolution.

Mrs Mandela said the only gathering which had been planned was a meeting for prayer on her husband's birthday, July 18. "We shall be with him on his birthday and we are hoping to bring the family members from Transkei, and his grandchildren," she said.

Mrs Mandela said that, if this could be arranged, it would be the first time in 20 years that the whole Mandela family would be together.

Part of family

She said she would be delighted if jailed black leaders Walter Sisulu, Elias Mokoaleli and Ahmed Kathrada — mentioned in the Reuter report as among those who Mr Mandela wanted to invite to his "party" — were at her husband's birthday.

"They are considered to be part of the family, anyway," she said. "And we have not seen them for 20 years."

Mrs Mandela, who married Nelson Mandela in 1957, said she did not know who the "sources close to the family" — who allegedly submitted the basis for the earlier report — could be.



PLAQUE FIGHTERS Three-year-old twins Georgia and Alexander Sandison use "The Mouth Trap", an oral health education programme which has won an international award for Professor Michael Rudolph, of Wits University's department of community dentistry. Designed for teachers to use with children aged five to 14 years, it consists of bright felt glove and finger puppets representing a family and the forces fighting for and against healthy teeth. A cassette of songs accompanies a series of five playscripts. Professor Rudolph, with colleagues Helen Lewis and Paddy Terry, would like the "Mouth Trap" to reach as wide an audience as possible. Africans and Sotho kits will be available in July, and a Zulu translation is also in progress. The package costs R200.

Cuban hero sentenced to death

LIONEL MARTIN

HAVANA — A Cuban military court sentenced revolutionary hero General Arnaldo Ochoa and three others to death yesterday for involvement in drug trafficking — the biggest scandal to hit Cuba since the 1959 revolution.

Ten other defendants, all army and state security officers, received prison terms ranging from 10 to 30 years, the state news agency AIN reported. All 14 defendants had pleaded guilty.

By VIVIEN HORLER and
DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Weekend Argus
Reporters

PLANS are going ahead for a private graduation ceremony — "not a party" — for imprisoned ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela at his Victor Verster Prison house.

Amid angry statements from Mrs Winnie Mandela that celebration parties were not in the family tradition, Mr Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, confirmed today that an application had been made for a private graduation ceremony

Mr Ayob was reacting to reports that Mr Mandela was hoping to give a party for 50 guests to celebrate his graduation with an LLB degree from Unisa

Confirmed

Speaking at DF Malan airport on his way to a "routine" consultation with Mr Mandela today, Mr Ayob said "My understanding is that what has been applied for is a private graduation ceremony, not a party, to be attended by Mr Mandela's tutors from Unisa and immediate family"

His interpretation of the nature of the event was supported by a statement from the Prisons Services "It is confirmed that consideration is being given to the arrangement of an occasion at which a degree certificate can be presented to Mr Mandela in the presence of his immediate family and friends"

It is believed the application for the private graduation ceremony was made by Mr Man-

dela himself at the suggestion of Unisa academics

Last night Mrs Winnie Mandela said she had not applied to the Prisons Services for permission for the party

"I have not made an application for any party I will not do so because it is not in keeping with the family tradition"

Tradition

Mrs Mandela said from her Soweto home she had seen her husband three weeks ago and he had not discussed a graduation party with her

"I know of no family tradition to throw a party. We have nothing to celebrate. How could we if my husband's a prisoner?"

The Mandela family had not celebrated Mr Mandela's birthday since his imprisonment "We have always fasted on his birthday"

However, the family hoped to visit Mr Mandela on his birthday on July 18 "We shall be with him on his birthday, all his grandchildren and his family from Transkei"

Mr Ayob said he did not know when the private ceremony was to take place He also

did not know who would be invited. "I assume it will be close family members and some tutors from the university"

It has been rumoured that jailed African National Congress veterans Walter Sisulu, Elias Motsoaledi and Ahmed Kathrada — charged and convicted with Mandela in the Rivonia Treason Trial — would be invited to the graduation ceremony

Mr Mandela's plans were leaked to the Press by sources allegedly close to the Mandela family

The guest list for the graduation party is a closely guarded secret.

'Fantastic party'

Athlone attorney Mr Essa Moosa, who represents Mrs Winnie Mandela in Cape Town, said he had not been informed about the ceremony

"It will be quite a fantastic party if it gets off Let's see what happens," he said

Mrs Amina Cachalia, who with her husband Yusuf, is a life-long friend of the Mandelas, said she had read reports about a party "but I don't know of it"

Winnie
angry over
Mandela
'party' plans

W/C News 8/7/89

8/3

Now Thatcher pleads for Sisulu and Mpetha

THE political prisoners British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants released — Walter Sisulu, 77, and 79-year-old Oscar Mpetha — have spent most of their adult lives fighting apartheid

Sisulu was given a life sentence in 1964 in the Rivonia trial along with ANC leader Nelson Mandela, whom Thatcher also wants released, while Mpetha was jailed for five years in 1985 after being convicted under the old Terrorism Act

Mpetha is the oldest political prisoner in SA. One leg was amputated after he began his sentence and he suffers from diabetes. He has spent much of his sentence in Groote Schuur Hospital, where he passes the time knitting jerseys.

His wife Rose and son Karl died while he has been in jail, but on both occasions he was refused permission to attend their funerals. A veteran trade unionist, Mpetha was also Cape chairman of the ANC in 1958 and one of the first presidents of the UDF when it was formed in 1983. He also served a number of banning orders and spent four years in jail between 1960 and 1964 after being con-

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BARRY STREEK
in Cape Town.

victed of furthering the aims of the ANC

Sisulu is held in Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town with four other Rivonia trialists. He was general secretary of the ANC between 1949 and 1954 until government compelled him to quit.

Within the ANC, he is credited as being one of the key figures in transforming the body into a mass movement before it was banned in 1960.

He was banned and house-arrested before he disappeared in 1963 to join Umkhonto we Sizwe, the underground military wing of the ANC. Three months later he was arrested at Rivonia.

Sisulu's wife Albertina is one of the presidents of the UDF and one of his sons, Zwelakhe — editor of New Nation — was restricted last year after being released from detention under the emergency regulations.

Young man dies in police cells - 2 versions of events

By Kevin Udemans

A 23-year-old Bez Valley, Johannesburg, man, Mr Shane Swanepoel, died in the Hillbrow police cells on Tuesday June 6 after he and his stepbrother, Mr Michael Stephens (26), were locked up for the night for drunkenness

A police investigation into the incident is under way

Swanepoel family says:

Mr Stephens said on June 5 he and Mr Swanepoel went to a disco called Simply Red at the Moulin Rouge Hotel

While they waited for someone, Mr Swanepoel had two beers and Mr Stephens two passion fruit drinks

"A man came to tell us to leave because a woman was having a fit in the toilets and claimed we had given her drugs. He said an ambulance and the police were on their way.

"We refused to leave because we had not given her anything.

A group of men in plain clothes, whom they presumed to be policemen, asked the two men to accompany them. "While we were walking with them, I blacked out and woke up in an ambulance. Shane was on the stretcher next to me and we were being treated by two paramedics."

Mr Stephens he had blacked out once before when he was hit on his head

"We were taken to hospital. We were there for quite a while before the police arrived and took us away. Shane could not walk and had to be taken out in a wheelchair.

"We were later told we had apparently refused medical treatment. I couldn't see Shane while we were in hospital but I could hear him mumbling in one of the cubicles next to me. I didn't hear him refuse treatment. I know I didn't refuse treatment.

"At about 4 am we were locked up at the Hillbrow police station. In the cell I realised there was something seriously wrong with Shane. He could not stand up at all and there was blood near his ears. I banged on the door to attract attention but no one came to help."

Mr Stephens was released the next morning.

Mrs Swanepoel said when she went to the police station, she was told by a constable that her son had been locked up for drunkenness. When she asked to see her son, she was told that she would have to go to the government mortuary. "The shock was too much for me. I just went berserk," she said.

dent is under way

The two men visited a disco in Hillbrow on June 5

The Star asked Mr Stephens and Mr Swanepoel's mother, Mrs Margaret Swanepoel, and the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria to comment on the incident

Their versions differ

The police say

"We confirm that Mr Shane Swanepoel died while being detained in the Hillbrow police cells and the circumstances surrounding his death are being investigated by the police.

"Allegations surrounding his detention and subsequent death are. On June 5 at about 10 pm Mr Swanepoel and his step-brother, Mr Michael Stephens, were allegedly asked by the management of the Moulin Rouge Hotel to leave the disco but they refused.

"The manager then approached an off-duty policeman and asked him to request the two men to leave the premises. When the policeman asked them to leave, Mr Swanepoel allegedly struck him. A fight ensued. Messrs Swanepoel and Stephens were later taken to hospital.

"On June 6 at about 3 am the police received a complaint from the Johannesburg Hospital. A doctor requested the police to remove two men 'as they were drunk'. It was discovered the two men were in fact Messrs Swanepoel and Stephens.

"The police complied with the request and they were both taken to Hillbrow police station where they were detained on charges of drunkenness.

"On June 6 at about 7 15 am, Mr Stephens was found to be sober and he was released. However, as Mr Swanepoel still appeared to be drunk, he was not. Later that morning, Mr Swanepoel's cellmates raised the alarm and it was discovered he was dead.

"The policeman who conveyed the death message denies he was blunt in informing Mr Swanepoel's mother of his death. It is police policy that this type of message always be given with the utmost respect."

● A Johannesburg Hospital spokesman said the doctor on duty that night had called the police because the two men were obviously under the influence.

"The doctor on duty said there were no obvious injuries and the men were aggressive and abusive. They also did not want to be examined."

Mandela statement under scrutiny

JAILED ANC leader Nelson Mandela has prepared a statement on his meeting with President P W Botha and has submitted it to the prison authorities for clearance, a Press conference in Johannesburg was told yesterday

His statement would put the meeting and the discussions in a proper context, said a statement compiled by Mandela's wife Winnie, SACC secretary general Frank Chikane and National Union of Mineworkers secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa

An SA Prison Services spokesman, Brig Erica van Zyl, approached for comment last night, could not immediately confirm or deny that a statement by Mandela had been received

The Press conference followed a visit by Winnie Mandela to her husband yesterday

The statement read by Chikane

RIAAN SMIT

said Minister of Justice Kobie Coetzee's version of the meeting last week was "fairly accurate"

"However in order to deal with some speculation that has arisen he (Nelson Mandela) will soon release a statement that will put the meeting and the discussions in a proper context," the statement said

~~REDACTED~~ **Tampered**

Mandela remained a prisoner of the SA government and was therefore not free to propagate his ideas.

"Therefore, we do not know whether what he has to say will reach the public without being tampered with," the statement said

In Lusaka, meanwhile, Sapa reports that the ANC said yesterday

that Botha met jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela in a public relations show to pretend he was moving towards talks to end apartheid

The government, which faces elections on September 6, was "playing to its voters inside SA and also to the international community to pretend that they are moving towards negotiations", a spokesman said

But the ANC did not condemn the meeting outright and ANC sources said this was because the guerrilla group felt the meeting could be part of moves by the government to eventually free Mandela

In Pretoria, CP leader Andries Treurnicht expressed astonishment at the meeting

"Many people in SA are now sick and tired of seeing Mandela used as a political football both inside and outside the country," Treurnicht said,

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Winnie tells newsmen after visit to ANC leader

WIMMIE MANDLA PREPARED TO SPEAK

753

Sowetan 11/7/89

Monday visit

From Page 1

distribution from its most famous prisoner:

"It is policy not to comment on whether or not any requests have been made by or received from any individual or to disclose the contents thereof," the chief of prisons Hanson, Brigadier Erka van Zyl, said.

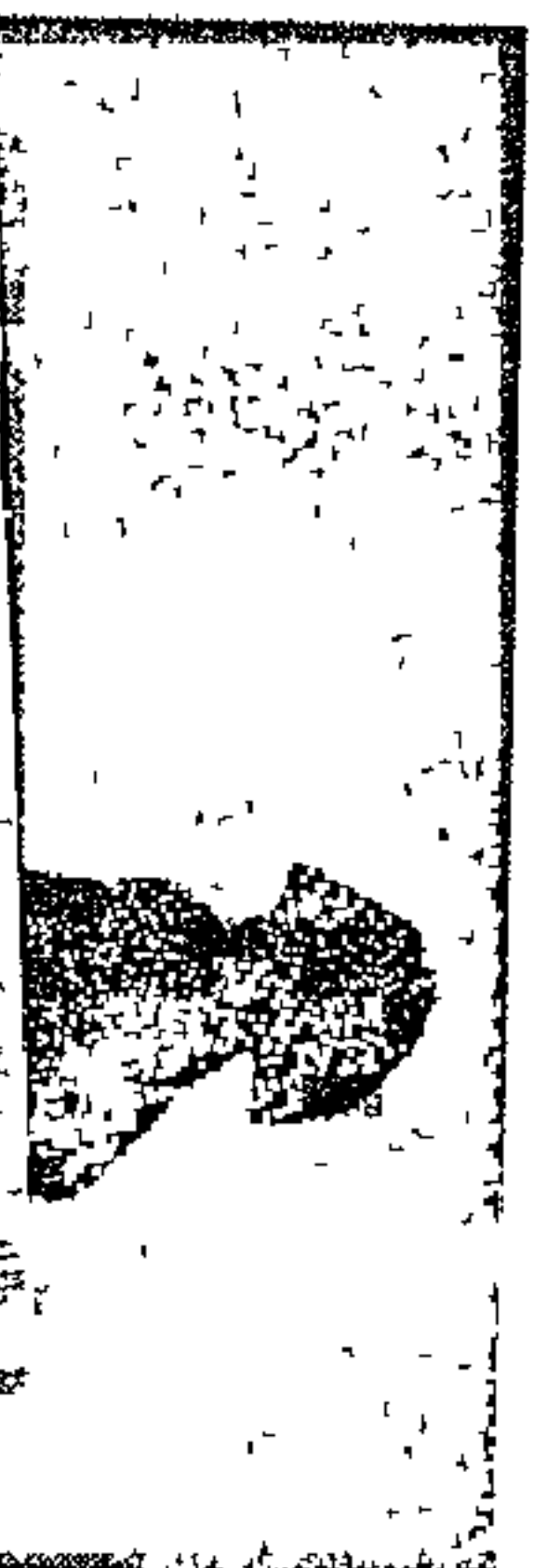
SA Council of Churches general secretary, The Rev. Frank Chikane, said Mandela had handed a statement to his ministers before Mrs Winnie Mandela visited him early on Monday at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

It is not clear whether Winnie knows the contents of her husband's statement.

Chikane said the purpose of the visit was to consult Mandela on news reports about a meeting between the ANC leader and Botha in Tuynhuys last Wednesday. The encounter seemed to have taken Winnie off guard.

A statement issued on behalf of Winnie said her husband had confirmed the Tuynhuys meeting, and that Justice Minister Koba Coetsee's description of what had transpired was "fairly accurate."

London's most heroic



But Mandela wanted to issue a statement "to deal with some speculation that has arisen," placing the 45-minute meeting in "proper context." Mandela asked us to convey to the people that he is in good health and values their support at all times," Chikane said. "The people's leader (Mandela) went on to say that his position and that of the movement he is leader of has not changed in any way." Chikane said that because Mandela was a prisoner of the Government and was not free to propagate his ideas, community leaders did not know whether his statement would reach the public, unaltered.

To Page 2

SOWETAN Correspondent
Chikane, told a Press conference in Johannesburg last night.

In a statement about Mrs Winnie Mandela's visit to her husband at the Victor Verster prison near Paarl yesterday, Mr Chikane said the purpose of the

visit was to consult with him on reports issued to the media by Minister of Justice, Mr Koba Coetsee, and the speculation these had caused.

He said by the time Mrs Mandela met her husband he had already handed a copy of his statement to prison authorities and

JAILLED African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, has submitted a statement to prison authorities to be released to the public, South African Council of Churches general secretary, the Reverend Frank

Star 12/7/89

Prisons stay mum on Mandela

Has ANC leader made statement on PW meeting?

Political Staff

Mr Nelson Mandela's version of his meeting with President Botha is apparently being held by the Prisons Service, which is keeping mum about it.

The department would not even confirm or deny whether it had received a statement for public distribution from its most famous prisoner.

"It is policy not to comment on whether or not any requests have been made by or received from any individual or to disclose the contents thereof," said the chief of prisons liaison, Brigadier Erika van Zyl.

The Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said earlier that Mr Mandela had handed a statement to his jailers before Mrs Winnie Mandela visited him on Monday at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

Contents

It is not clear whether Mrs Mandela knows the contents of her husband's statement, but the SACC does not have a copy of the statement, according to a spokesman, Mr Sakkie Makozoma.

Sapa quotes official sources in Pretoria as saying that the Prisons Service could not take it upon itself to sanction release of Mr Mandela's statement.

They pointed out that a decision of

such import was not likely to be made public before the Cabinet had had a chance to formalise it.

● Referring to Mr Mandela's earning an LLB degree from the University of South Africa, a Prisons Service spokesman has confirmed that "consideration is being given to the arrangement of an occasion at which the degree certificate can be presented to Mr Mandela in the presence of his immediate family and friends".

● The Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, has denied claims by the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party that last week's meeting between President Botha and Mr Mandela signified the first talks between the Government and the banned African National Congress organisation.

Dr van der Merwe emphasised yesterday that the meeting had been between the State President and Mr Mandela — not the Government and the ANC.

● The Star's sister newspaper in Cape Town, *The Argus*, has been refused permission to interview Mr Mandela.

The Argus applied to the Prisons Service at the weekend to interview him in prison in Paarl.

"I regret to inform you that an interview with Mr Mandela is not considered opportune," said liaison officer Mr J H Smith.

Govt mum on Mandela statement

 RIAAN SMIT 253

MINISTER of Justice Kobie Coetzee could not be reached for comment yesterday on whether a statement by jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela after his meeting with President P W Botha last Wednesday would be released, a department spokesman said.

After Winnie Mandela visited her husband on Monday, SA Council of Churches secretary-general the Rev Frank Chikane said that as far as he was aware the jailed leader's statement was in prison authorities' hands.

The statement would put the discussion between Mandela and Botha "in a proper context", Chikane said.

Prison Services spokesman Brig Erica van Zyl said on Monday it was not policy to comment on whether a request had been made by or received from any individual, or to disclose its contents.

If government authorised Mandela's statement, it would be his first direct public words in 26 years.

Meeting With President Botha at Tuynhuys

MANDELA



P W BOTHA

Sowetan 12/7/89

VERSION



Nelson Mandela, a photograph from a Department of Information booklet, "Talking with the ANC", published in June 1986

UNDER

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WRAPS



IMPRISONED African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela's version of his meeting with President Botha is apparently being held by prison authorities who are keeping mum about it.

The Department would not even confirm or deny yesterday whether it had received a statement for public

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From Page 1

asked that they publicise the contents so he could keep his people informed about last Wednesday's meeting

"Mandela asked us to convey to the people that he is in good health and values their support at all times"

Chikane said according to what Mr Mandela told his wife, Coetsee's reports on the meeting were "fairly accurate". Mandela said he would soon release a statement that would put the meeting and discussions in "proper context"

Chikane emphasised that because Mandela was a prisoner of the South African Government and was not free to propagate his ideas, it should be noted that they did not know whether what he had to say would reach the public without being tampered with.

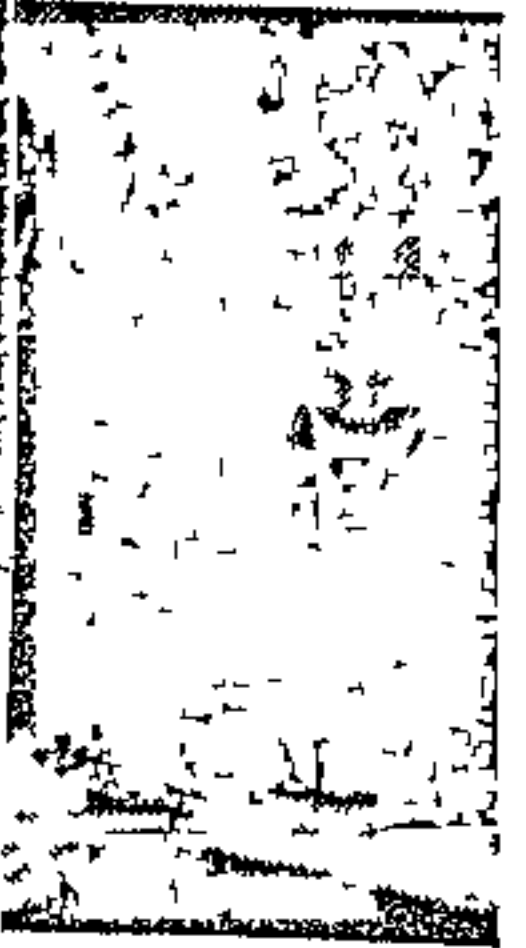
Chikane denied he had claimed Mandela was being manipulated by the Government, but said information was being carefully used.

"It is clear that those in power have tried to use this meeting as some form of propaganda, to portray an image of the South African Government as one that was willing to talk

"We are saying there are no negotiations. The meeting was between a prisoner and his captor. It is unfair to make his family a communication organisation to convey political decisions and issues that Mandela is dealing with"

makes

pal, Damelin Correspo



Chairmanship of Damelin Corroon... you must have a good character way than a Damelin Corroon... enabled me to develop private institution with new teaching methods. I can best notes. But of course I am in constant touch with you. If you do fail, we will give you below and we will send a message of the African teachers.

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COLLEGE



By HENRY LUDSKI

A YOUNG woman prisoner was rushed to hospital in a state of shock and haemorrhaging internally after allegedly being held in a strait-jacket for 22 hours.

However, in spite of frantic efforts by doctors, 20-year-old Carol Anne Meyer died two days later.

Now her mother, Mrs Josephine Meyer of Parkwood, is demanding a full inquiry into her daughter's death which is being investigated by police and prison authorities. Meyer, 39, has already taken legal

Police, prisons probe 'strait-jacket' death

advice. A private pathologist has also been appointed.

"My child was always strong and healthy," said a distraught Meyer

"She was already in jail. Why did they have to punish her further by putting her in a strait-jacket?"

Her daughter, who was popularly known as Debbie, was convicted in October last year of crimes inurn, resisting arrest and robbery. She had served nine months of her

two-year sentence.

Relatives who visited her recently said she had always been cheerful and at no stage did she complain of illnesses or conditions, at Pollsmoor Prison.

On June 30 Meyer was admitted to Victoria Hospital in a state of shock and haemorrhaging internally.

She was then transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital where her condition initially stabilised. It later deteriorat-

ed and she died on July 2

Before her death, Meyer is understood to have told doctors about having been kept in a strait-jacket for 22 hours. She claimed it was so tight she could hardly breathe.

Meyer was buried on Wednesday. "I didn't have any money to bury Debbie, but I would not allow her to be buried by the government," said her mother.

The death of the young prisoner is understood to have perplexed doctors

who have been unable to establish the exact cause of her death.

However, they believe that being kept in a strait-jacket for at least 22 hours may have contributed to her death.

Doctors approached for comment described the practice of placing prisoners in strait-jackets for disciplinary measures as "totally barbaric".

A SA Prisons Service spokesperson confirmed that an investigation into the cause of Meyer's death was being conducted departmentally and by the SA Police.

"The assurance can be given that, as is customary of the SA Prisons Service, everything possible will be done to have the matter clarified and properly dealt with."

Nelson's other visitor

AMID all the excitement around Mrs Winnie Mandela's visit to her husband on Monday, his biographer, Professor Fatima Meer, spent the day with him working on an international edition of his life-story, *Higher Than Hope*

Confirming his visit from Durban, Meer, a life-long friend of the Mandelas, declined to comment on what went on between Nelson Mandela and his wife during the 80 minutes they shared at Victor Verster prison.

"My visit was business," she said. They had spent the day working on his biography.

"We are coming up with four international editions - English, American, Scandinavian and German - which will contain all that is in the South African version and more."

Mandela had read the South African edition and had noticed a few inaccuracies. "He requested that we sit down and polish the international edition. We're making the book as factually correct as possible and try to cover as much ground as possible."

MANDA DEE FA SPEAKS

Sowetan 13/7/89

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Nelson Mandela,

THE only way to end violence and bring about peace in South Africa is through dialogue with the mass democratic movement and particularly the African National Congress, jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela said in a statement released by the Prisons Department yesterday.

The department said Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee confirmed that Mandela, in reaction to comment on his widely publicised meeting with State President P W Botha, had released the statement for media publication.

SA Press Association

The statement, however, constitutes no deviation from the position I have taken over the past 28 years, namely that dialogue with the mass democratic movement and, in particular, the African National Congress, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country", Mandela said.

Statement

The jailed ANC leader said his release was not an issue at this stage "As implied in the original statement (Mr Coetzee's), I only would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa."

He said he had made the statement in response to comments in the media concerning the meeting with the State President, but that

future press statements were unlikely.

"I believe, however, that at this early stage further statement to the press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development."

Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, yesterday, (today), told a BBC correspondent her husband was not given the opportunity to prepare for his meeting with the State President.

Mandela was told personally by Mr Coetzee on Tuesday night last week that he was to meet Mr Botha the following morning, Mrs Mandela said.

He therefore had no opportunity to consult with his people, and subsequently decided to go ahead with the meeting.

Mrs Mandela said her husband told her of the sequence of events when she visited him for one hour on Monday at his prison home in Paarl.

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253

Prison urged to reveal findings

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

LAWYERS for Human Rights has sent a letter to Pollsmoor Prison requesting that the findings of an investigation into the death of a 20-year-old prisoner be revealed to the public.

Debbie Meyer, of Parkwood, who was serving a two-year prison term at Pollsmoor after she was found guilty of crimen injuria, resisting arrest and robbery, died at Groote Schuur Hospital on July 2.

She was admitted to Victoria Hospital on July 1 and was taken to Groote Schuur in a worsening condition the next day.

Lawyers for Human Rights regional director Mr SD Raubenheimer said in his letter that it was alleged that Meyer had been put into a straitjacket at the prison prior to her admission to hospital.

"The precise nature of this straitjacket is not known," Mr Raubenheimer wrote.

He said he understood the Prisons Service was conducting an independent inquiry into the circumstances of Meyer's death and that her family had instructed attorneys to represent them.

A pathologist instructed by the family was finalising a post mortem investigation.

"While it is not clear whether there is any link between the alleged use of the straitjacket and Debbie Meyer's death, the implications that might be drawn are disturbing."

"With this issue already in the public eye, we trust that all the authorities involved are fully committed to the principle that a full public inquiry in this matter is essential."

In response to questions from The Argus last week, the Prisons Service said it could not disclose details about Meyer's death as it was "subject to an investigation."

Mandela release not likely

NELSON Mandela's release is no nearer despite his momentous meeting with South African President P W Botha, the ANC leader's lawyer said yesterday. (253)

But the 45-minute encounter in Cape Town last week, plus a moderate statement by the world's best known political prisoner, could act as a catalyst for talks between Pretoria and the anti-apartheid movement, Ismail Ayob said.

Speaking in his Johannesburg office, Ayob was emphatic in dismissing speculation that the meeting with Botha would hasten the end of Mandela's nearly 27-year-long incarceration. "No. The meeting took place probably as a result of a dispute within the National Party, but not out of concern for Mandela or his organisation," said Ayob. He did not elaborate.

● To Page 2

Mandela release

● From page 1
Sowetan 14/1/87

on the dispute. But one theory about the meeting has been that Botha was snubbing his heir-apparent, National Party leader F W De Klerk.

In his statement on Wednesday night, Mandela challenged Pretoria to negotiate with his organisation, the ANC, and the mass democratic movement.

Ayob said Mandela's statement meant it was now up to Pretoria to sit down with the ANC and the mass democratic movement.

"It is now in the hands of the South African Government," he said.

Mandela said his own release was not an issue.

Ayob said: "This is perfectly consistent with the view that his personal freedom is not an important issue in relation to the freedom of all South African people."

Mandela's apparent agreement to meet Botha prompted unease among his black supporters.

Dr Nthato Motlana said on Thursday that Mandela's statement bore the marks of a Pretoria publicity stunt.

"The meeting was an attempt by the Government to take advantage of a prisoner. Mandela's statement confirms that it was a non-event," Motlana said.

But Ayob rejected claims that Mandela was being manipulated. "I simply refuse to accept that Mandela can be manipulated," the lawyer said.

Lawyers urge: reveal findings of probe into woman prisoner's death

CAPE TOWN — Lawyers for Human Rights has sent a letter to the officer commanding Pollsmoor Prison requesting that the findings of an investigation into the death of a 20-year-old prisoner be revealed to the public.

Debbie Meyer, of Parkwood, who was serving a two-year prison term at Pollsmoor after she was found guilty of crimes injuria, resisting arrest and robbery, died at Groote Schuur hospital on July 2. She was admitted to Victoria Hospital on July 1 and was taken to

Groote Schuur in a weak and deteriorating condition the next day.

Lawyers for Human Rights regional director Mr. S. D. Raubenheimer said in his letter to Brigadier Booysen, the officer commanding Pollsmoor, that it was alleged Meyer was kept in a straitjacket at the prison before her admission to hospital.

"The precise nature of this straitjacket is not known at this stage," Mr. Raubenheimer wrote.

He said he understood that the Prisons Service was conducting an

independent inquiry into the circumstances of Meyer's death and that her family had instructed attorneys to represent them.

A private pathologist instructed by the family was finalising a post-mortem investigation.

"While at this stage it is not clear whether there is any link between the alleged use of the straitjacket and Debbie Meyer's death, the implications that might be drawn are,

to say the least, disturbing," Mr. Raubenheimer said.

"With this issue already in the public eye, we trust that all the authorities involved are fully committed to the principle that a full public inquiry in this matter is not only desirable, but essential."

Mr. Raubenheimer asked if the use of straitjackets on inmates at the prison was a practice and how it was regulated.

He said the death of Meyer might raise fears among other prisoners and their families.

"Our respectful view is that a moratorium should be declared by the prison regarding the use of straitjackets, if indeed the practice exists, until a full public inquiry has been concluded.

"We believe as well that it is in the public interest to disclose the prison's internal investigation."

In response to questions last week, the Prisons Service said it could not disclose details about the circumstances of Meyer's death as it was "subject to an investigation".

THE NEW MARBLE COLLECTION

THE PRISONER IN THE GOVERNMENTABLE GOOGOLY

N active but lonely life in a comfortable cocoon, this is how longtime friends of Nelson Mandela of this week summed up the solitary existence of the 71-year-old ANC leader in his Paarl prison home.

From exercising regularly, reading voraciously, putting his political thoughts to paper to receiving visitors, the world's most celebrated prisoner has busy days at Victor Verster Prison — but he sorely misses the company of his comrades. Mr Mandela is a VIP prisoner in unique and amazing circumstances — “a prisoner

By HAMISH MCINDOE and MANDLA TYALA

who is not in prison” — On an ordinary day he largely follows his own schedule in the finely appointed, six-roomed house. Friends who have visited him recently say Mr Mandela — “tall, dapper and debonair” — is a prisoner-turned-diplomat, who is waiting to take his place in history. “He will stop anything he is doing to listen to the news on the radio,” says an associate. Television and a regular supply of newspapers also help him keep abreast of events at home and abroad. “Nelson spends a lot of time writing,” says Mrs

MRS AMINA CACHALIA
Regular visitor

Amina Cachalia, who has known Mr Mandela since 1949. “I don't know if he's keeping a prison diary, but it's highly likely that he has written an account of his long prison life. He's a very lonely man

He's a very lonely man

and misses the talks he had with friends in Pollsmoor Prison, particularly with Walter Sisulu. Having recently completed a Unisa law degree, Mr Mandela told the Cachalias on a three-hour visit last month that he would not be

enrolling for further study courses. “At the moment, he's devoting most of his time to political writing. During our visit he read a few pages from a manuscript that he is working on,” said Mrs Cachalia. The subject echoed some of the themes contained in Mr Mandela's historic statement on his visit to State President P W Botha at Tuynhuys on July 5. “One passage dealt with the necessity of the Government speaking to the mass democratic movement,” she said. Mr Mandela's prison home has its own television room with a “couple of couches and several easy chairs”. The prisoner watches television every night, according to Mrs Cachalia. Radio news broadcasts by

the SABC and the BBC's World Service are tuned into at regular intervals throughout the day. “South African newspapers, including Business Day, Beeld and the Star are delivered daily. Mr Mandela also receives lots of letters. Describing the house as a “nice, middle-class home”, Mrs Cachalia said family photographs were displayed on a small bookcase in the hallway and prints of South African fauna and flora hung in the lounge. “Nelson (a former boxer) works out in his gym every morning,” said Mrs Cachalia. “And for a man of 71, he's extremely fit.”

Visitors have remarked at how well Mr Mandela's guards relate to him. Chief among them is apparently a Warrant Officer Gregory who has shadowed Mr Mandela for 22 years, moving with him from Robben Island to Pollsmoor and Victor Verster prisons. Mrs Helen Suzman describes the guards as “very discreet” and says the two of them were left alone when she visited him recently. Mr Mandela wears civilian clothes and will sometimes receive a visitor in a three-piece suit.

His face, by one account, remains unwrinkled, and his laughter is still characteristically deep-throated and spontaneous. He has a healthy appetite and some visitors have been entertained to lunch at the oak diningroom suite which is upholstered in petit point.

According to Mrs Cachalia it is “basically used for making coffee”. “He says the prison food is good and, when family and friends visit, he has a special menu drawn up for which he pays from his own pocket.”

It is understood that at 4pm, as in most jails, the prisoner has to be indoors. A doctor visits Mr Mandela on “virtually a daily basis”. “The atmosphere inside the bungalow is very relaxed,” said Mrs Cachalia.

PRISON HOME the comfortable house in which Mr Nelson Mandela lives in lonely solitude

Comrades gather for birthday bash

NELSON MANDELA celebrates his 71st birthday on Tuesday. By all accounts, it will be an occasion he and his loved ones will long remember. Although the Prisons Service has declined to comment on arrangements, it is understood the function will bring together the whole Mandela family for the first time in 20 years. The occasion also promises an emotional reunion.

Between South Africa's most famous prisoner and some of his closest friends. Sources said the guests were likely to include Mr Mandela's fellow treason trialists — Walter Sisulu, Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba, Ahmed Kathrada and Elias Motsoaledi — as well as several labour leaders and Unisa academics.

Honour

The five prisoners will be donning civilian clothes for the first time since 1964, when they and Mr Mandela were jailed for life after the

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Mandela hosts party

ANC nods

SOWETAN
Correspondent

• THE African National Congress has given its nod of approval to Mr Nelson Mandela's meeting with President P W Botha.

This is the impression of a Democratic Party delegation after all-day talks with the ANC in Lusaka at the weekend. The P W Botha Mandela meeting was discussed at length during the talks.



Party host Nelson Mandela.

THE world's most extraordinary prisoner plans to spend his 71st birthday on Tuesday with about 50 relatives, friends and community leaders, in the most un-prisonlike surroundings, discussing the future of South Africa.

Although the Prisons Service has declined to comment on the unprecedented "birthday party" on the grounds that to do so would be to "intrude on Mr Mandela's privacy," a source close to Nelson Mandela's family confirmed yesterday that the function was going ahead.

The ANC leader was planning to receive his family and a large group of prominent community leaders at his luxury "home" in the grounds of the Victor Verster Prison and to exchange views with them, the source said.

However, the occasion should not be seen as a party, the source said "Mr Mandela still has the status of a prisoner and we will continue

SOWETAN REPORTER

to treat him as such."

The source explained that "the family is not in the habit of throwing parties" and such a function would be out of context considering Mandela's imprisonment.

The occasion - to which 50 special guests had been invited to celebrate Mandela's birthday and his gaining a law degree - should rather be seen as "a get-together of family members and old friends of Madhba" (Mandela's clan name).

"The list submitted to Prisons (Department) is not of people Mr Mandela wants to boogie with. The names are those of prominent community leaders and it is clear that he wants to exchange views with these people," the source said.

But by yesterday, none of the guests, except members of his family in Soweto and Transkei, had received a formal invitation.

The family source confirmed that relatives, who were informed of the occasion by the Prisons Service, would be attending although there was uncertainty whether his eldest daughter Zennani, who is in the United States, and her husband Prince Thumbunzi and their children would be there.

Early this year, after Mandela passed his final examination for admission to the bar as an advocate, Unisa approached the Prisons Service to make arrangements for his graduation.

The letter was passed on to Mandela who agreed to have the degree conferred in Paarl on condition he drew up his guest list.

The list included fellow Rivonia trialists, Ahmed Kathrada, Walter Sisulu, Elias Motsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and Raymond Mhlaba Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mrs June Mlangeni are also believed to have been on the list.

(253)

Cape Times, Tuesday, July 18, 1989 3

PRETORIA — A second function at Mr Nelson Mandela's prison home at Victor Verster, to mark the conferment on him of a University of South Africa (Unisa) LLB degree, is in the pipeline

Prison academic function possible

Mr Mandela celebrates his birthday at a family reunion today. Meanwhile, prison authorities have confirmed that they are considering an application for an "academic" function, to be held at a later date

tionally, as a human gesture, attend privately arranged functions for students who had been unable to attend the university's graduation ceremonies

Unisa principal Prof Cas van Vuuren confirmed here that he had been asked to attend this occasion

"This is not unusual. The other day in Cape Town I visited a student with cancer, for instance, and I also do so on overseas visits"

The law degree was conferred in absentia on Mr Mandela on May 17. Prof Van Vuuren said he did occa-

Prof Van Vuuren said the Prisons Service and Mr Mandela were arranging the function — Sapa

(253)

Mandela birthday is no party

NELSON Mandela will have his family gathering around him for the first time in 28 years when he celebrates his 71st birthday in his prison house near Paarl today.

The celebration, in line with the Mandela family's practice of the past 28 years, will not be a party.

Mrs Winnie Mandela has said that her family had not celebrated her husband's birthday with a bash for the past 28 years.

"We have nothing to celebrate," she said in a recent interview. A family friend, advocate Dullah Omar, agreed with her.

Lonely life

"From my own knowledge of the arrangements it will be a family reunion . . . hardly an occasion for celebration. It will be an occasion with a strong theme of sadness because after the reunion they will leave Mr Mandela to resume his lonely life," he said.

Due to arrive in Cape Town yesterday were Mrs Winnie Mandela, daughter Zanzi and three grandchildren, Gadafi, Zoleka and Zondwa.

Two children from his first marriage, his eldest son Makgatho and a daughter Maki, and their grandchildren are also expected in Cape Town from Transkei yesterday.

From Swaziland will come Makgatho Mandela's son, Mandla Mandela, the young man who visited his

SOWETAN Correspondents

grandfather while he was recovering from tuberculosis at Constantiaberg medic-clinic last year and who is said to bear a striking resemblance to the jailed African National Congress leader.

Mandela's first wife, Mrs Evelyn Mandela, is not expected to visit him, but other relatives from Transkei are expected to travel to Victor Verster Prison to see him.

From Johannesburg Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he would not be at the birthday celebration.

"It is an occasion for the immediate family," he said.

Omar confirmed that the Rivonia treason trialists were briefly reunited with Mandela, the first accused in that trial, when they saw him for "a good few hours" at Victor Verster Prison last Friday.

Special suits

Mr Ehas Motsoaledi, who is being held on Robben Island, was brought to the mainland where he joined Pollsmoor Prison inmates Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni Wilton Mkwayi, another veteran ANC member who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1965 and is being held at Pollsmoor, accompanied them on their visit to Paarl.

"Each of them wore a suit specially made for the occasion," Omar said.

"It was the first time that they had seen each other since Mr Mandela met Mr P W Botha. They obviously had a lot to talk about, but I can't give you any details."

Mandela family reunion lasts six hours

B | Day 19/7/81

(253)

CAPE TOWN — On his 71st birthday yesterday ANC leader Nelson Mandela spent nearly six hours with the 16 family members who visited him at his house in Victor Verster Prison

Some of his grandchildren had never seen him before His wife Winnie said afterwards that it had been "a wonderful reunion for the family", who had flown in from the US, Johannesburg and East London

"It was not a birthday party, we have no cause to celebrate," she said at a crowded Press conference outside the prison gates afterwards

Own Correspondent

Her husband did not anticipate his release this year The question of his own release had always been the last on his personal agenda with the government, she said

The freedom of the people he went to prison for and the freedom of his ideas were more important to him, she said

She said she had no authority to confirm that her husband would have a meeting soon with trade union leaders

"He has personally asked the government to allow him to communicate with

the people, particularly with the trade union leaders, including the National Union of Mineworkers

"He intends to see these people within a very short time," she said

Her husband acted in consultation with the leadership behind bars and the ANC outside, she said

Fifteen-year-old Mandla Mandela said his grandfather had been happy and well, and had talked to him about his school in Swaziland

● Picture Page 3

Happy birthday Nelson

SOWETAN
Correspondent

THE top structure of the NP and party leader Mr F W de Klerk was aware of the meeting between State President Mr P W Botha and imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela in Cape Town on July 5

This was claimed by Mrs Winnie Mandela after a six hour visit to her husband at Victor Verster Prison outside Paarl yesterday

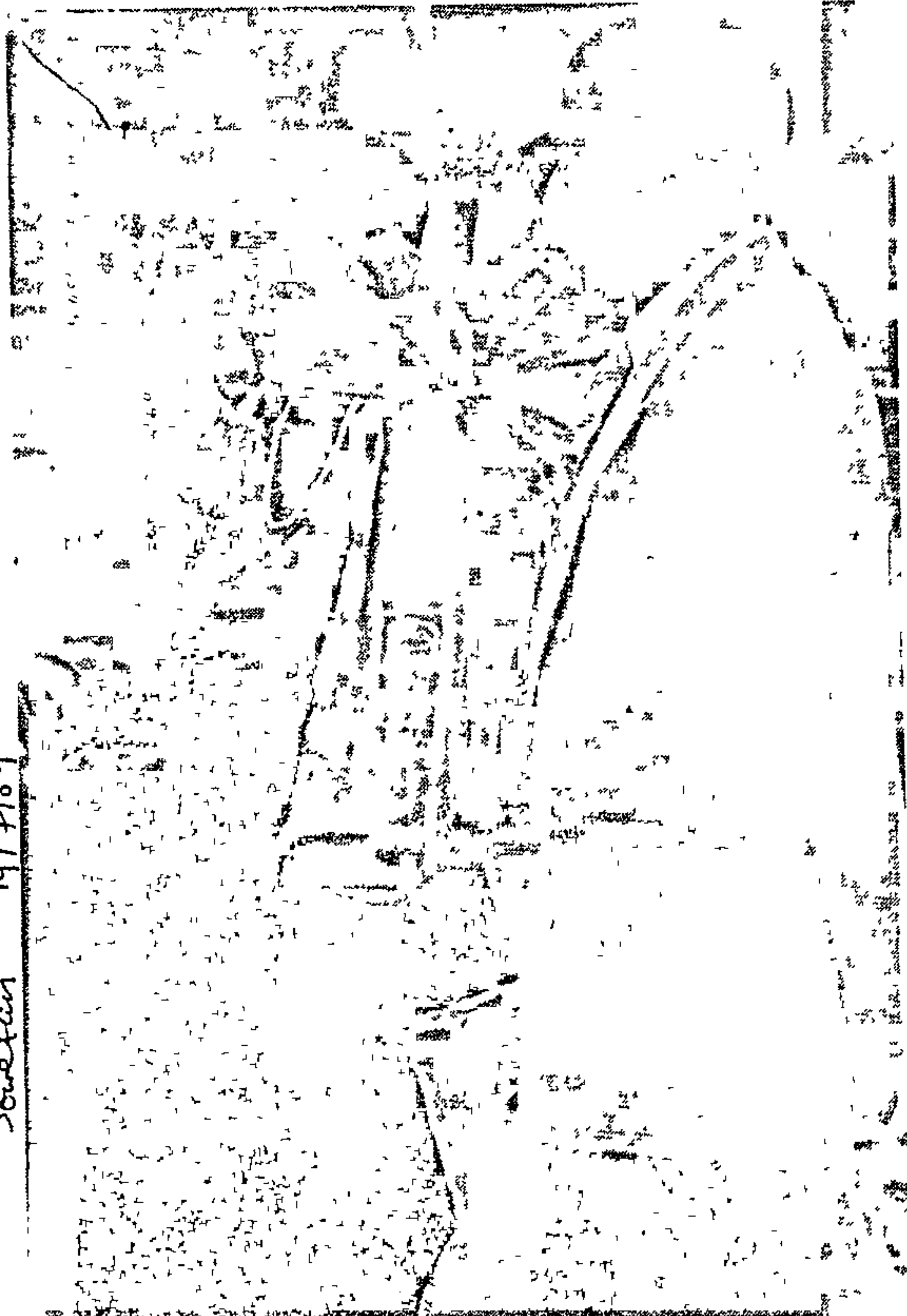
Winnie and a group of about 20 close relatives celebrated Mr Mandela's 71st birthday in Mandela's house on the prison grounds yesterday

In a disorganised Press conference outside the prison grounds she said her husband could not send any political messages because he is still a prisoner

Asked whether the family discussed Mandela's meeting with the State President she stressed that it was a family meeting and that politics was not discussed

She did say, however, that the NP and De Klerk were aware of her husband's meeting with the State President, although both have seemed to ignore this meeting.

● To Page 2



Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mr Makgatho Mandela carry gifts of fruit and birthday cards into the prison yesterday.

Mandela birthday

Sowetan 19/7/89

● From page 1

She said Mandela was "in perfect health" but still a prisoner. It was no day for rejoicing although it was his birthday, but it was "a wonderful day for the children."

"For the first time in 28 years we could spend more than the regulation 45 minutes with our comrade, father. It was a wonderful family reunion," Winnie said.

She said he sent his love to all those outside the prison. She said he was "in full contact with the leaders of the ANC and other leaders behind bars."

Asked whether she was more optimistic, after the meeting, that his release was imminent she replied "not at all."

Mr Makgatho Mandela, a son out of his first marriage, who last saw his father in December 1987 said Mandela had not changed much.

"It was wonderful to share his thoughts again."

His 15-year-old grandson Mandla, who travelled all the way from Swaziland for the meeting, said his grandfather was "absolutely delighted to see us all and we are hoping to have another family reunion soon."

Mother reunited with son on death row

Policeman succeeds in compassion quest

Star 20/7/89
By Therese Anders,
Highveld Bureau

A death row prisoner's final wish to trace his mother so that he could say goodbye has been made possible by the compassion of a Middelburg municipal policeman.

Yesterday, Mrs Selina Sindane of Mhluzi township near Middelburg spent time with her

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convicted murderer son, Evaton Robert Sindane, in Pretoria's maximum security prison, thanks to the detective work of Captain Dries Breytenbach.

Sindane has been on death row for the past year after being sentenced in April 1988 for the murder of an elderly Middelburg farmer.

Earlier this year, Sindane

wrote to the Lawyers for Human Rights asking them to trace his mother or other next of kin.

"If you find my mother I will be the happiest man on earth," he told one of the lawyers.

Lawyers for Human Rights spokesman Mr Huggins Sefanyetso takes up the story: "Sindane had only an old address for his mother, so we knew this was going to take some doing. I wrote to the station commander of the Mhluzi municipal police, Captain Dries Breytenbach, and asked if he could help."

Captain Breytenbach would say only "it was just part of my job".

Townships

However, The Star has been told that Captain Breytenbach immediately launched a hunt for the old woman which took him and his men throughout the townships of Middelburg and Witbank.

Eventually, they found her, only to discover that Mrs Sindane had no idea her son was on death row.

She told Captain Breytenbach she knew her son was in prison and she expected him to be released soon.

Captain Breytenbach took her to his office so that she could speak to Mr Sefanyetso on the telephone and then arranged a lift to Pretoria and back for her.

Said Mr Sefanyetso: "Captain Breytenbach's role was most commendable."

He said Sindane's petition for leave to appeal had recently been turned down by the Chief Justice.

MANDELA GETS A NEW SUIT

Sowetan 20/7/89

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NELSON Mandela's special suit which he will wear when he gets his law degree from Unisa was delivered to him at Victor Verster Prison yesterday.

Lawyers were tight-lipped about the delivery, but solid sources said it had been dropped off at Victor Verster by an employee of an Athlone firm of attorneys, E Moosa and Associates.

So far the SA Prisons Services has declined to say when Mandela will get his LLB, awarded to him in absentia in May, or who have been invited to attend.

Leaders

However, it appears that Mandela, who lives in a warder's home at Victor Verster Prison, has invited trade union and community leaders to the function.

Meanwhile, the last of the Mandela clan flew out of Cape Town bound for the Transkei on Tuesday.

With them went Miss Maki Mandela, Nelson Mandela's daughter from his first marriage, and her three children.

SOWETAN Correspondent

The stunning Miss Mandela has been studying in America, but she and her three children, two sons Duman and Kweko and a daughter, will stay on in South Africa for a while.

Research

She plans to return to Cape Town towards the middle of next month to do some research on rural workers

The Mandelas who left Cape Town are young Mandla Mandela, the son of Makgatho Mandela, one of Mandela's two sons from his first marriage, his mother, Mrs Zobdi Mandela, his father, and his brother Ndaba

On the same plane went Miss Nandi Mandela and Miss Ndileka Mandela, the two daughters of the late Mr Thembekile Mandela, another son from the first marriage.

But fewer get the ¹⁵³ hangman's noose ^{news}

By DESMOND BLOW

SOUTH AFRICA'S death row population is growing so rapidly that additional cells are being built at Pretoria Maximum Security Prison to accommodate the overflow.

The latest figure for condemned prisoners is 283, the vast majority black.

There are 228 black prisoners awaiting execution — including two women — and 39 coloured, 11 white and five Asian men.

Earlier this year the Minister of Justice, Kobus Coetsee, revealed that death row was 43,5 percent overcrowded and that additional death cells were being built.

At present some death row prisoners are being held in other prisons in Pretoria because Pretoria Maximum is so full.

However, all condemned prisoners must eventually go to Pretoria as it is the only prison in South Africa where prisoners are executed.

Lawyer for Human Rights Brian Currin says there are more prisoners on death row now than ever before in South Africa.

One reason is "mob" political trials where as many as 14 people have been condemned to death at once.

The second is the strong campaign against capital punishment, which has led to fewer writs of execution. Since October last year Lawyers for Human Rights have successfully brought 13 stays of execution.

Currin said only 39 prisoners had been hanged so far this year, compared with an average of 12 a month since 1980 — a drop of more than 50 percent.

The death row cells are also packed because a condemned man has several legal avenues to appeal against conviction and this can take time.

He can also apply for a stay of execution for further legal remedies and can petition the State President for clemency.

Though death row prisoners must try every available means to save themselves this means they live longer — perhaps for years — with the horror of the hangman's noose over their heads, said Laurel Angus of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

"The only humane solution is the abolition of the death sentence," she said.

SAND

DEATH ROW OVERFLOW

Three prisoners break free in Vryheid

Three whites escaped from the Vryheid Prison in Natal at the weekend, the liaison officer for the South African Prisons Service said in Pretoria

The Prisons Service has warned members of the public not to confront the men, but to contact their nearest SAP office.

Cornelius Johannes Erasmus (24) has been serving a three-year sentence for theft since January 17 this year. He is 1,73 m tall with brown hair and green-brown eyes and weighs 78kg.

He has tattoos of a woman's face and a rose on his inner right arm.

Lendard Pieterse (28) was sentenced to five

years' imprisonment on a charge of theft on June 15 this year. His sentence was suspended for five years on condition that he remain in prison until his admittance to a rehabilitation home for alcoholics.

Pieterse is 1,8 m tall with blonde hair and blue eyes.

Peter Brits (20) was serving a three-year sentence for armed robbery. He was admitted to prison at the end of June.

Brits is 1,9 m, weighs 90kg and has knife scars on his left forearm. — Sapa

Terrorism co-accused are to wed

253 Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Terrorism co-accused Mr Tony Yengeni and Ms Lumka Nyamza are to be married at Pollsmoor prison today, but their five-year-old son Mandla has been refused permission to attend the ceremony.

Mr Yengeni's attorney, Mr Mike Evans, said prison authorities had limited the number of people attending the ceremony to two — Mr Yengeni's father and Ms Nyamza's mother

The prisons service had standing regulations on prison weddings which were usually applied fairly flexibly in the case of sentenced prisoners, Mr Evans said

However, Mr Yengeni and Ms Nyamza were awaiting trial prisoners and therefore

fell under the jurisdiction of the police, who were applying the regulations rigidly

The Star was unable to confirm the wedding arrangements with the police or the prisons service.

Mr Yengeni's father and Ms Nyamza's mother, who travelled from East London for the occasion, will attend the wedding ceremony, to be conducted by a prisons service chaplain Mr Evans has been given permission to attend a "small reception" afterwards

Mr Evans said they had applied to have several other family members present

They had also applied to have their 12 co-accused, who include Ms Jennifer Schreiner, at the service

5/6/89 27/7/89

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Ex-champ's escape 253

SOUTH African prison authorities were tight-lipped as to how former light heavyweight boxing champion, Sakkie Enslin and three others escaped from the Westville jail at the weekend.

Enslin, who is serving a six-year prison sentence for armed robberies in the

Sowetan 16/8/89
Verrening area, escaped on Sunday.

However, the four prisoners were re-arrested about an hour later in the Westville prison area. They were still wearing prison uniforms.

Colonel Danie Immelman, public relations of-

ficer for the South African Prison Services, confirmed that Enslin was one of the four who escaped.

"It is not policy to say how they escaped, but all of them were re-arrested in the prison vicinity," said Colonel Immelman.

Out of jail! But no jobs for warders

By CHARLES MOGALE

FOUR East Rand prison warders were fired from their jobs after spending time in jail for being in arrears with their service charges

The four, all long-serving employees of the Prisons Services, say they were thrown into jail without being taken to court.

They are Raymond

Phale, 30, Tladi Morallane, 37, Cumile Ncwabe, 35 and Moses Mthetwa, 32, all of Daveyton.

The men said they were arrested on June 6 when the Daveyton Council clamped down on people who were in arrears.

"We were in arrears but we were charged for services we did not get, like electricity," said Morallane

"We served 30 days, except Mthetwa, who served 45 days, without appearing in court to defend ourselves," Phale said

They were held at their place of work, Modderbee Prison.

On their release they were told by the assistant head of the prison, a Major Swart, that their services with the Prisons

Services had been terminated and their pensions frozen.

On inquiry at their banks, they said, they discovered that their savings had been drained, apparently to pay off their arrears

The four said they intended to challenge their dismissal in court, but could not afford the legal costs.

A spokesman for the Prisons Services in Pretoria confirmed the four men were dismissed because of their imprisonment

The department could not respond to allegations that the men were not brought before court.

Any money to their credit would be paid out only after departmental debts had been deducted.

27/8/89

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Covers

(255) comment 1-7/7/81

The major growth industry in rural US: building prisons

Residents in small American towns have found a solution to their ailing economies — jails.
By MICHAEL KROLL

PRISON officials have found a way around the public's traditional reluctance to live next door to jails — the hunger for jobs in impoverished rural communities

"Prisons are a good, clean industry," enthuses an aide to the governor of Georgia where nine rural counties have recently landed commitments for new state prisons

With America's prison population increasing at a rate of 800 inmates a week, prison construction is a growth industry. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is engaged in what it calls "the largest prison expansion programme in history." Well over 100 prisons are being built, at a cost of more than \$70-billion (about R189-billion) for construction alone

But the real obstacle to prison growth has been a near-pervasive "not-in-my-backyard" attitude on the part of local communities, especially in cities

This explains why prison officials have been targeting rural areas with high unemployment and little industry. Prisons, they say, are job generators with multiple economic benefits

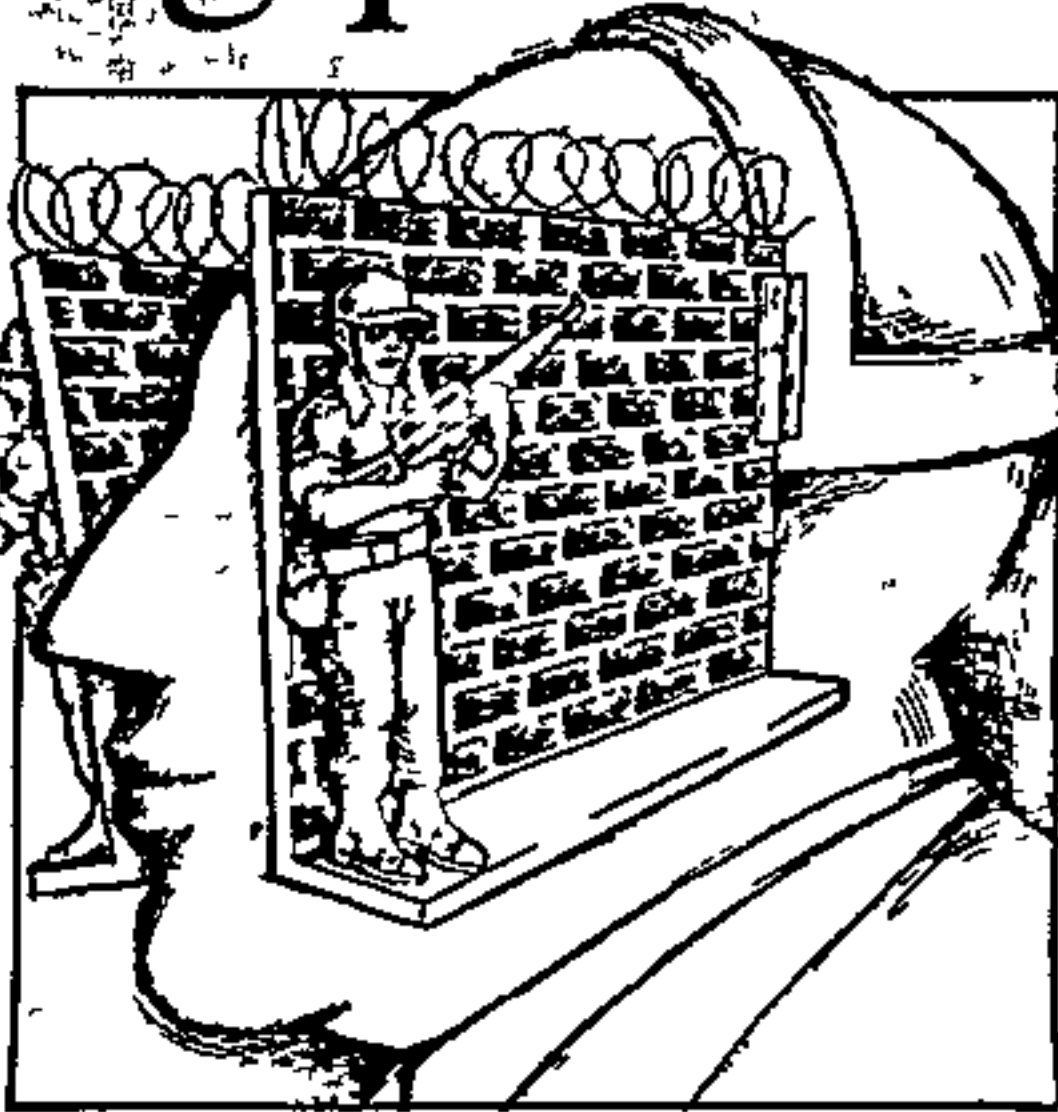
"A new corrections centre can be a real economic boost to a rural community, especially if the community lacks major local industry," says William Choquette, vice-president of Gilbane Building Company, an architectural firm for prison construction

"With local economies ailing in many parts of the country, local leaders often see a prison as a recession-proof economic base," states a Bureau of Prison publication titled "Acquiring New Prison Sites: The Federal Experience"

Across the country, the economic pitch is putting corrections officials in the unaccustomed position of having to select from a number of competing locations

In Hancock County, Georgia, where 40 percent of the residents live below the poverty line, a proposed 750-bed prison was welcomed when county officials were told of the 350 new jobs it would provide, one for every two people imprisoned

When rural Horton, Kansas, was rejected as a state prison site, the town financed its own prison with municipal bonds, noting that the 1 000-bed facility would provide 500 jobs. "We're behind it 100 percent," says local official Don Robidoux. "Prisons are a growth indus-



Prisons, the new job generators

try, and they're non-polluting."

Michigan officials had no trouble convincing rural Macomb County to accept a state prison when they promised to extend water and sewer lines at an \$18-million (about R48-million) cost the county could not afford

One prisons-commissioned study found that for every dollar spent on temporary construction jobs and permanent staff positions, another 30 cents was spent on wages for induced jobs — 60 percent in the retail sector. The study concluded that 75 percent of expenditure for goods and services was spent locally

But there is an economic downside that is not highlighted: while benefits accrue to the local communities, corrections budgets continue to deplete state coffers. For example, individual towns will benefit from the \$400-million Connecticut intends to spend on 4 600 new prison cells. But at the same time, most cities in the state are having to slash school budgets because of state-wide cutbacks

"Prisons are taking everything there is," complains a Michigan state senator. "It's the biggest growth industry in the entire state"

Even some of the benefits claimed for individual communities may be overstated. A study of Washington state's Clallam Bay Prison Project found that "new jobs tend to go not to the local unemployed work force but to new residents and commuters"

But these warnings have failed to dampen the enthusiasm of communities desperate for new jobs

When the Californian town of El Centro lost out to nearby Calipatria in a race for a prison, city officials mounted a full campaign to persuade the state to build a second prison. It was an offer the state apparently could not refuse

"They're going to give us two prisons," says El Centro Chamber of Commerce President, Ed McGrew, as excited as a kid in a candy shop. "That's 2 000 jobs. That's like apple pie" — Pacific News Service

THERE'S been a lot of speculation both inside and outside the luxurious headquarters of the SA Reserve Bank in Pretoria in the few weeks since Dr Chris Stals took over the governorship from the late Dr Gerhard de Kock.

What would the he do about the economy? Would growth be targeted or perhaps, hopefully, inflation?

Well, bankers, economists and corporate businessmen got the message in the governor's annual address earlier this week. It was clear inflation is South Africa's public enemy number one and it must be brought down to more acceptable levels.

Inflation has become endemic in South African society. Since 1974, when the first oil price crisis propelled the CPI-inflation into double figures for the first time in recent history, South Africans have comfortably accepted inflation, not realising that this process is undermining the very fabric of this country; not only economically, but also socially and politically.

I might be wrong about this, but many people fool themselves about inflation and the long-term effect it has on economic growth, employment creation and ultimately wealth-creation.

Salaries

Inflation is used and abused by trade unions, pressure groups and the labour force to receive salary and wage increases without concomitant increases in productivity.

Property owners and shareholders on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange deceive themselves into thinking that their investments are outperforming the inflation rate when, in fact, they are not.

Take property as an example. According to a study done by an economist from the United, average house prices at constant 1985 prices, when deflated by the CPI, are today 43 percent LOWER in real terms than in 1983. And most people tend to think that their property has increased in value.

The same goes for everyone's salary. When inflation and, of course, taxation is taken into

At last, a man to combat inflation

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Money Matters

MAGNUS HEYSTEK



into account, the real disposable income of almost everyone has dropped sharply since 1980.

Two groups of people in particular are hardest hit by inflation, the unemployed and the retired.

Overseas studies have convincingly indicated a strong correlation between high inflation and unemployment. The process of creating wealth, and by implication employment, is undermined by inflation. So, overseas investors and businessmen no doubt scared off by a declining currency, take their money elsewhere.

Pensioners are suffering terribly under the burden of a seemingly unrelenting spiral of price increases, particularly for food. This must create a terrible amount of anguish and anxiety after a lifetime's hard work and diligent savings to see one's financial lifeblood dripping away in the form of soaring commodity prices.

Problems

If Dr Stals succeeds in bringing the inflation rate down to more acceptable levels (between 5 and 8 percent) it would have the effect of slowing down the rapid depreciation of the rand against other major currencies, and even reverse the trend, if this process is accompanied by major political changes.



DR CHRIS STALS

It would change the whole investment and business environment. Increases in wages and salaries will represent real increases in wealth, not inflation-adjustments. This only creates the illusion of wealth, an illusion many of us suffer from.

But knowing what the problem is and also knowing how to solve it is not going to make the necessary medicine more palatable. It is going to require a con-

certed effort by both government and the private sector to succeed in this battle.

Dr Stals has spelled out what is needed: a continuation of the austere fiscal and monetary measures currently in force; wage restraints (are the trade unions listening) and positive real interest rates.

In the short term many people will suffer. But in the long term we will all gain in the form of a higher growth rate, real increases in wages and salaries and an appreciating rand against foreign currencies.

Dr Stals needs all the support he can get, but the first move must come from a profligate bureaucracy that can show some monetary restraint. The rest will be easier.

Dr Andreas Wassenaar, former chairman of Sanlam and a consistent critic of government economic and financial policies over the years, will be the guest speaker on the radio programme Financially Speaking on Radio 702 this Monday at 9h00. Listeners will be able to call Dr Wassenaar direct on 331-0702.

Saturday Star September 2 1989

20 LUXURY SIMPLEX HOMES
20 LUXURY HOMES

ESMINT
HOURS 9:00 - 5:00

PRICES FROM R35.000.00

58 4811

REMEMBER — The year is 1982 and luxury simplex dwellings were going for a song. Well, a mere R35 000 which is about a third of prices today.

Time to free Mandela US President

By David Braun
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — One of the first things President George Bush would like to see Mr F W de Klerk do when he becomes State President is to free jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Bush said this in a TV interview with David Frost broadcast in America at the weekend.

Speaking from his Kennebunkport holiday home, he said the release of Mr Mandela "would help things a great deal".

"I'd like to think that he would do that," he told Frost.

Mr Bush said he had heard good things about Mr de Klerk.

REACH OUT

He had also noted Mr de Klerk's statements and the steps the National Party leader had taken, such as going to Zambia to see President Kaunda

"Good. It's good to reach out to the Frontline countries," he said.

A spokesman for the State Department yesterday declined to comment on Mr de Klerk's election-eve statement that the time had come for apartheid to go

State Department spokesman Ms Margaret Tutwiler did comment, however, on the detention of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

She said the United States had long supported the peaceful expression of political ideas.

"We urge the South African Government to permit peaceful expression of political dissent," she said.

Star 12/9/87

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'Death penalty the most odious form of violence'

Clemency petition for prisoners

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Families of people on Death Row yesterday petitioned the Acting State President, Mr F W de Klerk, for clemency and to take steps to abolish the death penalty.

It is the second such petition to be handed in by Families and Friends of Prisoners on Death Row (Fopod). Last year, a similar document was handed to Mr P W Botha

The petition was handed in at the Union Buildings and is being telefaxed to Mr de Klerk, who is in Cape Town for the short parliamentary session.

It was presented by Miss Irene Thafeni, Mrs Winne Mncube, Mr Aubrey Lekwane, and the Dean of Pretoria, the Very Rev Robin Briggs

Miss Thafeni, Mrs Mncube and Mr Lekwane have relatives on Death Row. The document says Fopod members "have been reading and hearing many

things" about Mr de Klerk, including promises of a new era of justice, peace and reconciliation, an end to violence and negotiations.

"We would like you to show us that you are serious in your intentions by granting clemency to all the people who are now on Death Row. We think that doing this would be an act of compassion and mercy, of good faith.

"We do not believe there can be serious talk about reconciliation when people continue to be hanged.

Earlier, Mr Lekwane, who described himself as Fopod's spokesman, told the media that "99 percent of all prisoners on Death Row are black"

"It is difficult to ignore the fact that the death penalty is a political issue. It is the most odious form of violence in this country."

Mr Briggs said, "A compassionate response will enhance the climate for negotiations"



A security policeman (back to the camera) speaks to the relatives of death row prisoners prior to the handing in of a petition to acting State President, Mr F W de Klerk, at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday.

Letter from families asks FW for clemency

FAMILIES of people in death row yesterday marched on the Union Buildings to present a letter to Acting State President F W De Klerk's office asking for clemency for all the condemned prisoners and for the abolition of the death penalty

The letter, signed by Families and Friends of Prisoners on Death Row (FO-POD) was received by chief of security Brigadier Ben Groenewald who undertook to forward it immediately to De Klerk, who is in Cape Town for Parliament

The delegation included the mothers of ANC guerilla Mthetheli Mncube and Menzi Thafeni, convicted of a necklace murder. Others were family members of the

SIPHO NGCOBO

Upington trialists and those of ANC insurgents Ting Ting Mahlangu, Neil Pottsane and Obed Masina who were sentenced to death in Delmas recently

Police kept a low profile, and the group dispersed peacefully.

The letter said they would like De Klerk to show them he was serious in his intentions about ending violence and negotiation by granting death row prisoners clemency

"People who are dead cannot negotiate," it said

SAP blames shackling on manpower shortages

(253)

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The SAP yesterday hit back at critics who claimed the practice of manacling prisoners to hospital beds was "mediaeval" *BIPD 13/9/87*

An SAP spokesman said manpower shortages prevented the deployment of large numbers of guards at hospitals. Police guards had in the past been unable to prevent escapes by detainees from hospitals and these escapes had reached alarming proportions.

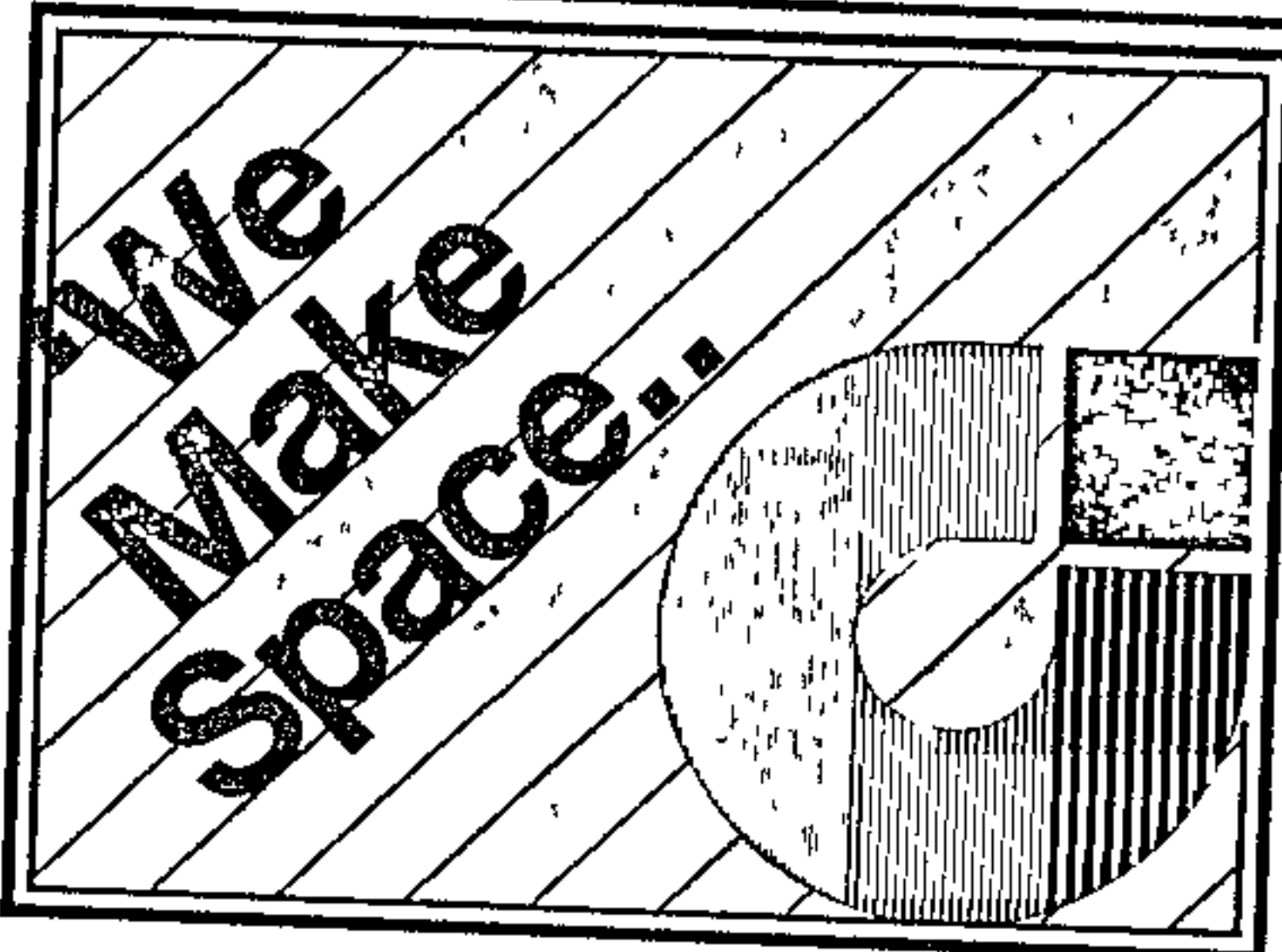
Indications were that prisoners shammed maladies, including depression, to be admitted to hospitals where the potential for escaping was favourable.

In a number of hospitals the medical fraternity's cooperation with the police was virtually non-existent.

He said prisoners in need of medical care included highly trained terrorists, murderers, robbers and hardened criminals who constituted a public danger.

Should any escape, police would be criticised for inadequate safety precautions.

Shackling was not designed, nor intended, to interfere with treatment, he said.



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'Release of Mandela is high on F W de Klerk's agenda'

TEL AVIV — South Africa's ambassador to Israel says the release of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela is only a matter of time and will be high on the agenda of incoming President F W de Klerk

"I just have a feeling that that's one of the important things that the government will have to consider in the next few weeks," Johan Viljoen told reporters in Tel Aviv on Tuesday night

It was the first direct comment on the issue by a government official since De Klerk's National Party won general elections a week ago

De Klerk is expected to be sworn in as president today

Mandela, leader of the ANC, was jailed

for life in 1964 for plotting against the government

There has frequently been speculation that his release could be imminent, although Pretoria says he must renounce violence first

"Mr De Klerk, shortly before the elections, said publicly that he would like to see Mr Mandela released," Viljoen said

Asked if Mandela's release was a matter of when rather than if, Viljoen replied "I think that one can safely say so, yes

"Mr Mandela's position will certainly be one of the priorities of the new government after it has been sworn in I don't think that Mr De Klerk wanted to take the decision before the elections," he added — Sapa-Reuter

Police deny...

Mandela will be free 'within weeks' (253)

TEL AVIV — The South African Government will consider the release of Mr Nelson Mandela within weeks, according to South Africa's ambassador to Israel

'I just have the feeling that that's one of the important things that the

Government will have to consider in the next few weeks,' Mr Johan Viljoen said here yesterday.

Mr Mandela would be one of the new Government's priorities, he said — The Star's Foreign News Service

Star 14/9/89

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in from news agency, the Joint Se-
curity Commission (JSC) monitor-
ing the Namibia settlement plan's
progress was due to meet in Ha-

leave.

Mr Nujoma was scheduled to fly
in aboard a specially chartered
Ethiopian Airlines jet.

Mandela will be free 'within weeks' (253)

TEL AVIV — The South African
Government will consider the re-
lease of Mr Nelson Mandela within
weeks, according to South Africa's
ambassador to Israel.

'I just have the feeling that that's
one of the important things that the

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in the next few weeks,' Mr Johan
Viljoen said here yesterday.

Mr Mandela would be one of the
new Government's priorities, he
said. — The Star's Foreign News
Service. Star 14/9/89

US preparing to 'turn up the heat in mid-1990'

Mandela's release is high on agenda

Star 18/9/89

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Dr Viljoen ... willing to talk to Mr Mandela, British TV viewers told.

The release of Mr Nelson Mandela is "high on the agenda", South Africa's new Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told British television viewers last night.

Mr Viljoen, interviewed for ITN's main evening news broadcast, said he would be willing to talk to Mr Mandela on South Africa's future "if he is released and if he is in favour of participating in these discussions".

ITN's reporter asked if Mr Mandela's release was now imminent "I think his release is a matter which is very high on the agenda," Dr Viljoen replied

Dr Viljoen said the gamble of allowing last week's marches in Cape Town and Johannesburg had paid off "If we can move forward in this way to relax restrictions on the expression of political views held by different groups and people this is an essential part of really implementing democracy"

In the United States, *Newsweek* magazine reported that the Bush administration expects State President-elect Mr F W de Klerk to release Mr Mandela and end the state of emergency. But further progress on the dismantling of apartheid would probably be slower "than a lot of people wish", a senior government official told the magazine

Newsweek said the White House was prepared to turn up the heat on Mr de Klerk in mid-1990 if he has not moved dramatically. South Africa was expected to seek a roll-over of its \$9 billion debt — and the US had the power to block it

Bargaining tool

"Officials say this will be the United States' most effective bargaining tool in trying to end racial-separation politics. You will see us focus on South Africa's financial interest," said the senior presidential aide. "De Klerk has till the middle of 1990"

● British newspapers reacted cautiously to the Cabinet named by Mr de Klerk at the weekend

The Times said he had "steered clear of a team of reformists that would indicate his readiness to push ahead with bold change". The paper added "Attention will focus on how quickly he and Dr Viljoen can get to grips with negotiating change with recognised black leaders"

The Financial Times said "The remarkable decision last week by Mr de Klerk to allow peaceful protest, legalising two of the largest protest marches in the country's history, is believed to be part of the process of reaching out to black leaders. However, the choice of the new Cabinet gave no clear indication of any accelerated commitment to political reform on the part of Mr de Klerk" — The Star Bureau, Sapa-Reuter.

● See page 6.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu sobs at the funeral of a friend. About 3 000 people attended the funeral, in Daveyton, pall-bearers, but broke down after putting the coffin in the

Winnie snubs talk of Mandela's release

Soweto 19/9/89

SOBA
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NELSON MANDELA will not allow himself to be drawn into talks with the Government because he believes the state should talk to the African National Congress and its leaders in exile and in prison, said his wife Mrs Winnie Mandela.

She was reacting to reports quoting Minister

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN

of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen as saying that he would talk to Mandela whose release was "high on the agenda".

From Soweto she said: "I know that he will not allow himself to be used. No discussions can take place without the release of all political prisoners, the return of those in exile, and the unbanning of the ANC.

"Comrade Mandela's release has never been high on his list of priorities.

"He's always been concerned with the release of all political prisoners, and he has made it quite clear to the Government that he has been in prison for the past 27 years on behalf of the oppressed people and the ANC. Any attempt to release him and discuss the country's future with him is futile."

"He does not see himself as a negotiator. He sees his role as opening dialogue," she said.

Reports that Viljoen wanted to meet Mandela were divisive and badly timed.

Govt may 'test the water' with other ANC leaders

Sisulu to be freed before Mandela?

Star 19/9/89

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By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

One of the jailed ANC leaders — probably Mr Walter Sisulu rather than Mr Nelson Mandela — could be released during the next few weeks

But no decision has been taken, senior Government sources said today, reacting to increasing speculation that Mr Mandela could be released "within weeks"

The speculation was sparked by remarks made by the new Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to the BBC's Radio 4

He said the release of Mr Mandela and others was "high on the Government's agenda" and attention would be given to it "soon"

Asked if this could be within weeks, he said he thought it could

Government sources today urged caution on the Mandela question and were adamant that no decision had yet been taken on his release

They said it should be noted that Dr Viljoen had said "attention would be given" to the release within weeks. He had not said Mr Mandela would in fact be released within weeks

It is understood though that the Government would like to offer something to British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher before she must again face sanctions pressure at the Commonwealth Conference in Kuala Lumpur next month

Government sources have pointed out that after his meeting with President Botha in Tuynhuys, Mr Mandela said his own release was "not an issue"

'Already negotiating'

This has been interpreted to mean that others of the ANC old guard — probably fellow-Rivonia trialists like Mr Sisulu — would be released first to "test the water" for the release of Mr Mandela

There has also been speculation that Mr Mandela is in fact already engaged in a process of negotiating the release of his fellow-prisoners. But Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee refused to comment on the speculation when approached today

Mr Sisulu, a former secretary-general of the ANC, was captured at the ANC headquarters on Lilliesleaf Farm, Rivonia, with Mr Govan Mbeki and others on July 11 1963

In the Rivonia trial he was found guilty of planning acts of sabotage, and on June 12 1964 was sentenced to life imprisonment. Until April 1982 he was held on Robben Island but was moved in that month with Mr Mandela to Pollsmoor Prison, in Tokai, Cape Town

His wife, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, is a leader of the UDF

● Archbishop Desmond Tutu, appearing in another British television interview yesterday, was not impressed. He insisted that lifting the three-year state of emergency be a condition of Mr Mandela's release

"It's no use releasing Mr Mandela and other political prisoners into a state of emergency situation. It would actually be quite, quite disastrous." Mr Mandela would have to be completely free, and not restricted to Soweto for example, the Archbishop argued

Driver leaps for life as fuel



Man in hospital after highway i

Pretoria Correspondent
A fuel tanker driver narrowly escaped death yesterday when he leapt from the cab of his vehicle seconds before it was ripped apart by explosions

Mr John Nonyane was admitted to hospital. He was reported in a satisfactory condition.

Mr Nonyane said he was driving on the Pietersburg highway,

25 km north of Pretoria, when a car swerved in front of him. He swung away to avoid a collision, causing the tanker to overturn.

A motorist who had overtaken the tanker earlier glanced in his rear view mirror and saw the blaze. He raced back, but the driver had managed to escape from the cab.

Five or six explosions flung

burning fuel in tarred surface up to 30 m from

A fire-fighter SADF was first lowered by teat and Bophuthata

A Mobil sp the value of the well over R1 n Nonyane was a

Police halt demo by city hospital workers

Staff Reporters
Police today stopped about 1 000 Johannesburg Hospital workers who tried to march through central Johannesburg

The march was stopped in terms of the emergency regulations

The workers, members of Cosatu's National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu), met outside the hospital this morning before the march, which was due to end outside the Rand Supreme Court

The protest is connected to a

vised against carrying placards while marching to the court

He said lawyers had told him the march was legal and the workers had to walk in groups of four

As the workers moved out of hospital grounds, policemen tried to stop them but they attempted to march on

They were then informed the march was illegal. They dispersed and regrouped outside the front entrance of the hospital to wait for buses to transport them into the city centre

Wom prote in Pr

By J

While two tions hold ra Saturday, m Against Rep march to the protest agau apartheid

The Afril beweging (A) that it will h The Boere (BVB), found AWB men, sa Church Squar

Family of ANC men 'in despair'

(253) The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The relatives of six ANC men awaiting execution in South Africa said last night they were disappointed at not being able to see President Mugabe to ask for his support in saving the men's lives. *Star 20/9/89*

Four mothers, an aunt and a father of the condemned men have been in Zimbabwe for a week and will be returning to South Africa later this week.

Mrs Doris McBride, whose son, Robert, is on Death Row, said the families were feeling desperate. They wanted their children to be regarded as prisoners-of-war.

Mrs McBride said she would rather not comment on suggestions that there could be a prisoner exchange involving people under sentence of death in South Africa and three men under sentence of death here for their part in an attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo when a man was killed.

She said she held out little hope of any relief under Mr F W de Klerk's rule.

"We have exhausted all channels," she said.

"We want the international community to intervene for us, our children and all the others awaiting execution," Mrs McBride said.

She hoped the relatives would be able to speak to someone in the Zimbabwe government before they returned home.

2531

2000 hunger strike

Alex men moved to OFS, says union

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

TWO executive members of the Alexandra Action Committee, who were detained a fortnight ago under emergency regulations, have been moved to prisons in the Orange Free State after embarking on a hunger strike.

This was said by a spokesman for the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) whose general secretary, Mr. Moses Mayekiso is also AAC chairman.

A police spokesman in the office of the Minister of Law and Order in Pretoria, Lieutenant P. Bothma, said he "could not confirm or deny the

detention of the men". He said the AAC officials' attorney would know if they had been on hunger strike or been moved to other prisons.

The two are the AAC's liaison officer, M. Obed Bapela and organiser, Mr. Paul Tshabalala.

They have been transferred to Kroonstad and Grootvlei prison (Bloemfontein) respectively after embarking on a hunger strike recently.

They demanded that they either be charged or released. Both activists were taken from their

homes on September 5 at 3.30am.

Police have seized several AAC documents and have been searching for the three other executive members who included Mayekiso, his brother M. Mzwanele Mayekiso and Mr. Richard Mdakane.

The AAC members said the clampdown on

the organisation activities was spearheaded by the Joint Management Security Committee responsible for Alexandra.

They said the clampdown followed the AAC's successful revival in the township after the acquittal of five executive members who faced treason charges early this year.

Numsa has called for the release of the two AAC officials and requested the police to stop acting as if the AAC was an unlawful organisation. The union states that the AAC was a civic organisation and had the right to organise openly.



Moses Mayekiso AAC chairman

Robben Islanders win their freedom

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Two Robben Island prisoners won an appeal against their convictions and sentences on charges of terrorism and other related counts in the Grahamstown Supreme Court last week

The men, Fikile Owen Gwadana, 36, and Mzwabantu Errol Dapula, 27, were arrested in July 1986 and convicted on August 12 1988 in the East London Regional Court by magistrate Mr David Cronje.

Gwadana, who was convicted of terrorism, attempted murder and for the unlawful possession of hand grenades, was effectively sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment

Dapula was convicted on the terrorism charge and sentenced to three years' imprisonment

In the appeal court hearing, the judges, Mr Justice Franklyn Kroon and Mr Justice Johan Jansen, set aside both the conviction and sentence of the two men

Gwadana's conviction was overturned on the basis of his confession not being made freely and voluntarily.

Dapula's conviction was overturned on the basis that he was convicted for an act which was committed outside of the jurisdiction of South Africa, in Ezibeleni in the Transkei

21-27/9/89.



South

FW commutes death sentences

Seven Death Row prisoners, one a woman, had their death sentences commuted to imprisonment by the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, hours before his inauguration. Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) said in Pretoria yesterday

The Department of Justice confirmed the news. It could not be determined whether Mr de Klerk had commuted the sentences to mark his inauguration.

LHR said the decision was a

positive reform move away from capital punishment.

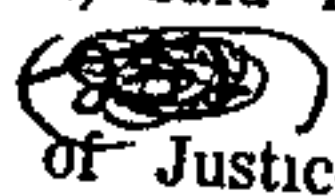
The seven are M Mohapi, N Booyesen, D Skoularikes, F Brenner, K M Ngubane, G P Sigubudu and J Moseki

The sentence of the woman, Mohapi, was commuted to 15 years' jail, as was the sentence of Sigubudu Booyesen, Ngubane and Moseki will serve 20 years and the other men 25 years

Booyesen is coloured, Skoularikes and Brenner are white and the others black

5/19/80

(253)



Row over cattle prods in prisons

CHP 714/11
21/9/81

253

By CHRIS BATEMAN

A ROW over the alleged use of cattle prods to control prisoners in "unmanageable situations" erupted yesterday when it was learnt that the practice was being conducted on an experimental basis.

Mr Huxley Joshua, of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), said that youths at Victor Verster Prison were recently electrically shocked with cattle prods when they refused to return to their cells.

Half-hour of exercise

Speaking at a press conference called to discuss the plight of hunger-striking human rights lawyer Mr Willie Hofmeyr, Mr Joshua said a group of Victor Verster prisoners refused to return to their cells when it became clear they would not be granted their full daily hour of exercise.

The prisoners had not been allowed their normal half-hour of exercise that morning. When it became clear that their afternoon exercise period would be only 30 minutes they had refused to budge, he said.

This had resulted in the use of the cattle prods and one youth falling and "badly damaging" his knee, Mr Joshua said.

Behaviour and treatment

Major Elsa Jones, a spokesperson for Prison Services in Pretoria, last night would not respond directly to reports of the use of cattle prods but said that in terms of the law heads of prisons were authorised and required "to use lawful means with the minimum force to control unmanageable situations which may arise".

It was Prisons policy not to comment on the behaviour and treatment of specific prisoners, Major Jones added.

However, in general "it should be pointed out that the prisons service is responsible for the safe custody of prisoners and for the maintenance of discipline and order in prisons".

Strange request from Nelson

S/Times 24/9/89

By HAMISH McINDOE

JAILED ANC leader Nelson Mandela had an unusual request when a close friend called on him this week

As the last showers of a wet Cape winter fell, the 71-year-old activist asked for a raincoat.

And even the long-standing friend who will take the macintosh to Victor Verster Prison near Paarl when he visits Mr. Mandela tomorrow, is mystified by the request.

"It's a very strange thing for him to ask for because he obviously doesn't need one in jail," said the friend, who did not want to be named.

"I rang the prison last week to speak to the Warrant Officer who looks after Nelson to find out how he was and whether he needed anything.

"The WO phoned back to say he wanted a raincoat.

"It struck me as a strange request because the rainy season in the Cape is nearly over. Why would he want a raincoat in prison anyway?"

Belief

Speculation about Mr Mandela's imminent release — and that of fellow Rivonia trialist Mr Walter Sisulu — was raised by a NP-supporting newspaper this week.

But Mrs Winnie Mandela believes the first of the jailed ANC leaders to be freed will not be her husband but Umkhonto We Sizwe founder Mr Wilton Mkwayi, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964.

Earlier this month, Mrs Mandela visited the Pollsmoor Prison lifer for the first time in 24 years.

Government sources this week said that 77-year-old Mr Sisulu, former secretary-general of the ANC, is likely to be the first long-term prisoner released, possibly at the end of October.

However, past releases of prominent political prisoners have not been trouble-free. Mr Mandela's former Robben Island cellmate, ANC stalwart Mr Govan Mbeki, was freed, but is still silenced by a restriction order.

Star 25/9/87

Luyt wants crisis meeting on rugby

By Barry Glasspool
Dr Louis Luyt, president of the Transvaal Rugby Union and influential member of the South African Rugby Board, wants to hold a crisis meeting of the heads of Springbok rugby to discuss the direction of the game.



Luyt ... What can we do?

Dr Luyt said he was upset by acidic remarks made by overseas officials after having had the "time of their lives" at the South African rugby centenary celebrations.

Apart from this, Irish and Welsh administrators were seriously thinking about severing links with South Africa, fundamentally because of apartheid, and other countries were likely to follow their lead.

"Where does it leave us? We need to get together fast to decide what we are going to do. Are we going to wither or are we going to show some fight?" he asked.

Dr Danie Craven, president of the SARB, agreed that something drastic had to be done, even if it meant paying players large sums.

Steve Bale of *The Independent* newspaper in London warned that South Africa had the financial clout — and now the fierce resolve following the Irish, Welsh fighting — to wreck British rugby.

Star 25/9/89

Maggie will visit SA next year — report

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is preparing an "historic" visit to South Africa early next year to break the country's 30-year world isolation, a British newspaper claimed today.

In a front-page report, the *Daily Mail* said the trip, probably at Easter, meant the release of Nelson Mandela could only be months away, "along with a package of reforms giving the country's black majority more freedom and power".

It added. "The log-jam over apartheid and discrimination against the black population which began when South Africa walked out of the Commonwealth during the Macmillan era is breaking up fast."

The report, written by political editor Gordon Creig, said Mrs Thatcher's visit suggested that Downing Street had been kept closely informed by the SA Government about its timetable for reform.

Star 25/9/87

Stron ... you Mandela free at weekend

There has been renewed speculation that the leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, will be released this week. (253)

According to *Beeld*, the Afrikaans morning newspaper, strong rumours were circulating that Mr Mandela would be released, "possibly before the

weekend".
The rumours said that he would be attending the re-burial of Xhosa leader Chief Sabata, who died in Lusaka two years ago, at Umtata on Sunday.
The newspaper quoted Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee as saying that "it doesn't help to play warm and cold games with Mr Mandela's release".

Hopes for new gold mine's listing

SOUTH Deep — a possible new JCI gold mine south of its Western Areas gold mine — will hopefully be listed separately on the JSE within the current year (to June 1990), says Freddev chairman Vaughan Bray in his 1989 review

He says the project has been delayed following the need to optimise the mining plan, so as to reduce initial capital expenditure requirements and improve the early flow of revenue

But, he says "Studies show that the financial viability of the project has been enhanced as a result of these changes"

The gold deposit which the South Deep project encompasses is possibly the largest in the world — but it presents enormous problems for mining engineers

The biggest problem is depth, the gold reefs — the Ventersdorp Contact Reef and the Massive and Individual Reef units of

REINIE BOOYSEN

the Upper Elsburg Reef zone — are between 3 000m and 3 400m deep, resulting in very high ambient rock temperatures and highly stressed rock conditions.

The other technical problem is the sheer width of the main gold reef to be exploited — the Elsburg Massive, which is between 50m and 150m thick. An SA gold mine's reef width is ideally around a metre, and the empty space left behind after ore extraction is supported against rockfalls using timber, steel and concrete pillars

But the Elsburg Massive presents a completely novel situation. Analysts suspect JCI will first mine the Ventersdorp Contact Reef to de-stress the rock structure before tackling the Elsburg Massive underneath

Mandela: govt mum

MIKE ROBERTSON

GOVERNMENT has refused to be drawn into speculation that Nelson Mandela will be released before the weekend

Asked about a report carried in Beeld which said there were rumours that Mandela could be released before the weekend, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen said "No comment"

A senior government source told Business Day last week that Mandela's release could be expected in January or early February. The source said Mandela's release would be preceded by the release of other long-term prisoners and would be part of a controlled process for getting serious negotiations off the ground.

The rumours also had it that Mandela would be the main speaker at the re-burial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo

President F W de Klerk's new Cabinet will meet tomorrow.

Poison spill cuts Nelspruit's water supply

PUMPS supplying water to Nelspruit were shut down yesterday after poison was detected in the Crocodile River following an accidental chemical spill at the Ngodwana Paper Mill belonging to Sappi

A Sappi spokesman confirmed that a "minor spill" of toxic chemicals had taken place on Saturday morning

The chemicals — sodium compounds and hydrolised lignins — were spilt into Ngodwana River from the Ngodwana Paper Mill in the eastern Transvaal

Sappi Kraft Mill GM Barry Melrose said he regretted that the spill into the Ngodwana River had also caused the chemicals

DANIEL SIMON

to enter the Elands River which in turn flows into the Crocodile River

Immediate action had been taken by management and staff at the mill, he said. Strategic points along the river were manned and samples of the water taken at regular intervals. The dilution levels reflected in their samples were "not toxic".

"The outlet valve of the Ngodwana Dam was opened to dilute any chemicals and reduce the possible effects these may have on the river

"We are aware there have been reports of fish dying and we understand that these are mainly Yellow Fish

"Studies are being made at this moment, along with other interested bodies, to determine the extent of any impact," he said. Melrose said he believed the affected fish were those from the source of the spillage which washed downstream after the dam discharge valve was opened

He added mill management had been working in close co-operation with Water Affairs, local farmers and the Irrigation Board to ensure "every effort" was being made

Key Market Movements — Sept 22 to Sept 25

Mandela rumours

RUMOURS that Nelson Mandela will be "released" for a weekend to address mourners at the reburial of his nephew, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo on Sunday, were quashed yesterday

Mrs Winnie Mandela said. "I don't know about any release this week *Sowetan 26/9/87*."

"We have lived on rumours for more than two decades I can't imagine anything more ridiculous," she told *Sowetan's* Cape Town correspondent

The Transkeian ambassador to South Africa, Mr de la Rey Mkhathshwa, said from Pretoria he knew nothing about the rumour

"I cannot deny or confirm it as I have been in meetings all day and haven't read a paper yet," Mkhathshwa said

The story was run on the front page of an Afrikaans morning newspaper yesterday (253)

FW reprieves four death row prisoners

253 Pretoria Correspondent

The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, has reprieved another four death row prisoners, bringing the total of condemned prisoners he has reprieved since his election to 11.

The four men who have been reprieved are Jabulani Zondi (25), Mhlawubi Desemele (24), Msokoli Willie (23) and Isaac Mqgatsa (25).

Four others have been given notices of execution. They are Alfred Ndlela (24), Naftan Mchunu (25), Mangena Boesman (36) and Jacobus Freeman (30). Their executions are scheduled for Friday.

Mqgatsa was sentenced to death on November 22 1988 in Cape Town for the murder of a 37-year-old man and an 18-year-old woman.

Zondi, a former policeman, was sentenced to death in Maritzburg for the murder of Mrs Mina Ngcobo.

Ndlela, also a former constable, and Mchunu were sentenced with Zondi for the same murder. They are to be hanged on Friday.

Willie and Desemele, who have both been reprieved, were sentenced to death in Grahamstown on July 29 1988, with Boesman, for murdering Mrs Melina Fass. Boesman is to hang.

Lawyers for Human Rights said yesterday it would try to save those condemned to hang this week.

Prisons deny using shocks

THE Prisons Service has strongly denied using electric "cattle prods" to control prisoners - including emergency detainees - but has confirmed using "stun guns" on a trial basis.

The Service has also dismissed allegations that detainees have been denied exercise rights

The allegations emerged at a Press conference last week at which Mr Huxley Joshua, a spokesman for the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), said attorneys were investigating several allegations of serious assaults on detainees

Joshua said some detainees at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl had complained recently that they had been denied all or part of their exercise rights in prison.

Emergency detainees are legally entitled to one hour's exercise in the open each day, although this is sometimes broken into two half-hour periods

Joshua said detainees had not been permitted their morning exercise session. When they had attempted to insist on taking the full hour in the afternoon, electric "cattle prods" had been used to force them back into their cells after half an hour

"This resulted in one of them, who is very young, falling and badly damaging his knee," Joshua said

In response to queries by *The Argus*, a Prisons Service liaison officer replied

"It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on the behaviour and treatment of prisoners

"The Prisons Service is responsible for the safe custody of prisoners and for the maintenance of

SOWETAN Correspondent

discipline and order in prison.

"In terms of the Prisons Act, heads of prisons are authorised and required to use lawful means with the minimum force to control unmanageable situations which may arise

"To ensure the more effective maintenance of order and the protection of staff and inmates in situations which are difficult to control, an investigation was launched into more effective methods and procedures

"As a result of this investigation, the use of the stun gun - which is used in comparable situations elsewhere in the world - has been implemented on a trial basis

"The device which was specifically developed for this purpose had been subjected to extensive forensic tests before implementation.

"It resembles a baton, however with qualities that do not make it necessary to use it with force and it can in no way be compared to a 'cattle prod'

"There are very strict guidelines for the use of this device which is only used as a last resort to prevent the possible application of more severe forms of physical force

"It must also be borne in mind that warders do not carry firearms in contact situations with prisoners "

The Service also said prisoners at Victor Verster had received their regular exercise and that the alleged incident had been handled "professionally and in a responsible manner"

Stev 27/9/89

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'Stun guns, yes, cattle prods, no'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Prisons Service has strongly denied using electric "cattle prods" to control prisoners — including emergency detainees — but it has confirmed using "stun guns" on a trial basis.

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Denied exercise

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"To ensure the more effective maintenance of order and the protection of staff and inmates in situations which are difficult to control, an investigation was launched into more effective methods and procedures.

"As a result of this investigation, the use of the stun gun — which is used in comparable situations elsewhere in the world — has been implemented on a trial basis.

"The device, which was specifically developed for this purpose, had been subjected to extensive forensic tests before implementation.

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The service also said prisoners at Victor Verster had received their regular exercise and that the alleged incident had been handled "professionally and in a responsible manner."

Mass murderer Strydom engaged

MASS killer Barend Hendrik Strydom is getting engaged on Death Row to a University of Pretoria student on Saturday.

His blonde fiancée, Miss Karen Rautenbach (22), is described by a family friend, who wanted to remain anonymous, as "sincere, quiet and even reserved."

The friend said the couple was well-suited and Strydom (23), who only sees six visitors, including Miss Rautenbach, was dependent on her.

Miss Rautenbach visits her husband-to-be twice a week.

According to the friend, Miss Rautenbach and Strydom shared the same political and religious beliefs and also came from the same "Boere" backgrounds.

The friend said the Rautenbach and Strydom families have known each other for years having met through rightwing politics.

She is understood to be involved in rightwing

youth organisations.

Strydom's father, Mr Nic Strydom, also confirmed yesterday that his son was planning on getting engaged to Miss Rautenbach.

Although Mr Strydom said she was a student at the University of Pretoria, he said her parents lived outside the city.

Asked whether his son was happy about the engagement, Strydom said his son was getting engaged and one should

be able to make one's own deductions.

He did not know when his son asked Miss Rautenbach to get married adding that the couple has not yet decided on a wedding date.

Mr Strydom said the couple has known each other for years and Miss Rautenbach sometimes attended Strydom's court case in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

According to Mr Strydom, his son was "well, healthy and has a high morale."

50welcom 28/9/89

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'Cattle prods' were stun guns, actually

PRETORIA — The SA Prisons Service yesterday strongly denied it used "cattle prods" to maintain prison order, but said it had introduced stun guns on a trial basis in line with similar methods employed worldwide

The Prisons Service's explanation came after the National Association of Democratic Lawyers last week charged that the authorities had used electric cattle prods to force inmates back into the cells at Victor Verster Prison

The Prisons Service said they were required to use lawful means with the minimum force to control unmanageable situations which often arise in prisons

"The stun gun resembles a baton. However, it is unnecessary to use it with force. It cannot be compared to a cattle prod."

The feed-back on the use of the stun gun, they contended, confirmed the device's effectiveness in avoiding injuries to inmates and staff — Sapa

Parents may attend Strydom wedding

ARGUS 29/9/87 (253) 253
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The parents of mass-killer Barend Hendrik Strydom and his fiancée-to-be, Miss Karin Rautenbach, would be allowed to attend the couple's wedding if prison authorities permit it to go ahead

However, Strydom still needs permission from the prison authorities

According to a spokesman for the Prisons Service, such a wedding would take place in a "suitable place" in the prison

Attendance would be restricted to the couple, the minister, the parents

or guardians, two witnesses and members of the Prisons Service

Refreshments would be permitted but it is understood that there would be no alcohol

Thereafter the newlyweds might apparently spend 40 minutes together in the presence of prisons officials

However, it appears that no contact visits are allowed during the engagement

A friend of the Strydom and Rautenbach families, who wished to remain anonymous, said Miss Rauten-

bach had visited Strydom twice a week and saw him yesterday

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said Death Row prisoners might receive an unlimited number of visits, but only two visitors at one time

Mrs Trudie Rautenbach said the couple would become engaged tomorrow as planned. Their families would wait outside if they could not go in

She regretted that she could not divulge further details about the couple's plans as the families were negotiating with a "big newspaper"

1st October 1989

Love soothes the anguish for convicted ANC pair

By CHARIS PERKINS

IT'S a weekend of trauma for the convicted Broederstroom three as they wait for their sentences to be handed down by a magistrate this week.

Susan Westcott, 25, Damian de Lange, 31, and Iain Robertson, 36, have been convicted of multiple charges of terrorism by Mr WJ van den Bergh in the Pretoria Regional Court following a police raid on a farmhouse in the Broederstroom district.

"Susan has reconciled herself to going to prison," said her mother, Mrs Margaret Westcott, yesterday

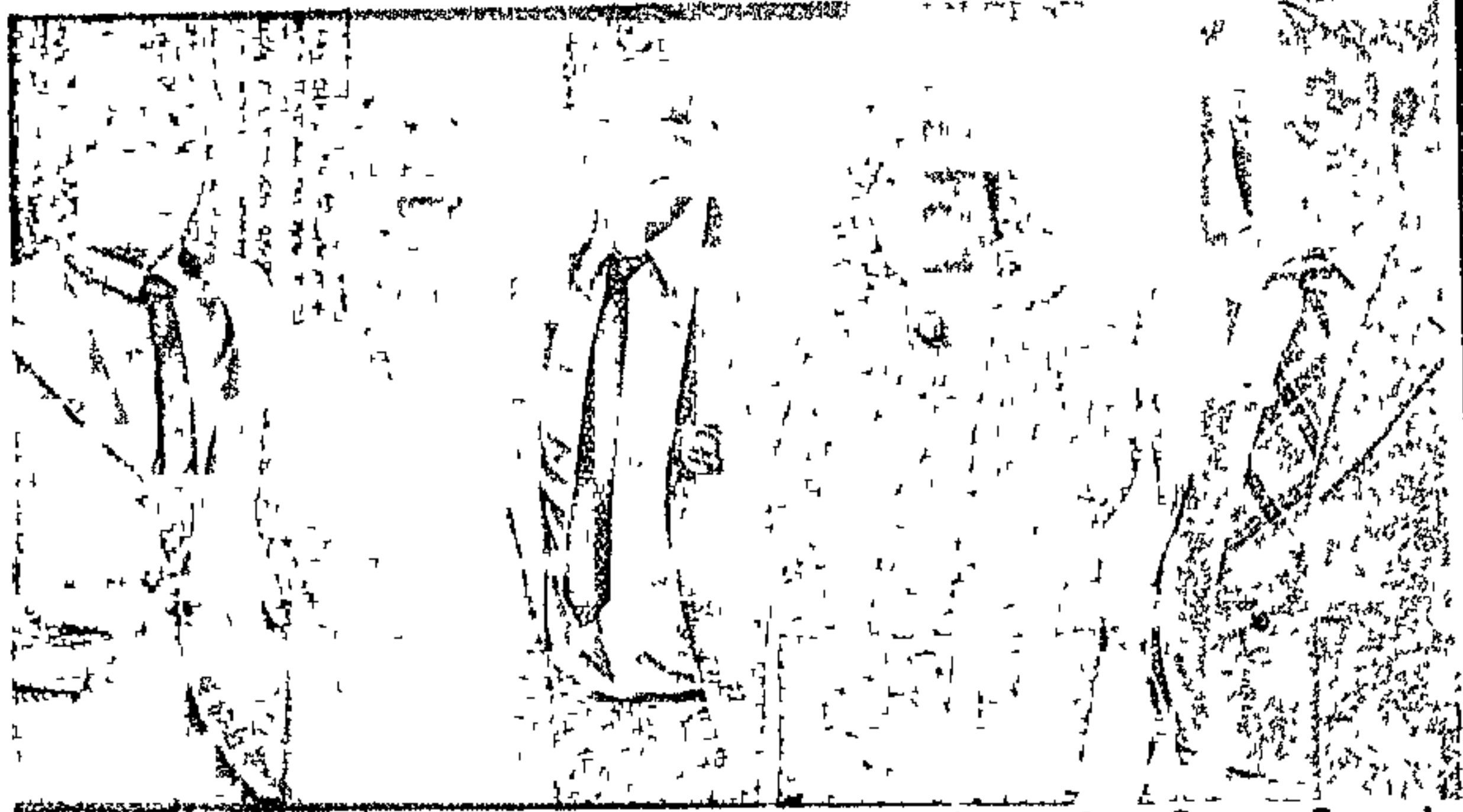
Solitary

"She has been alone in her cell — effectively in solitary confinement — ever since her arrest 18 months ago but she is coping very well

"The prison authorities have allowed her a colour television and a ration of two videos a day. She helps to pass her time knitting and has just knitted a beautiful jumper for her dad

"She is a strong woman and we are proud of her," she said

Susan and co-accused De Lange are to marry in prison as soon as their divorces are finalised. The couple have



THE FAMILIES: Damian's brother-in-law Carl, his mother Grace, Susan's brother Michael and parents Margaret and John. Picture: STEVE GREEN

not spent time alone together since they were arrested at Broederstroom.

But they are allowed to write letters to each other and their relationship has blossomed behind bars.

"My daughter loves Damian and it is their relationship which keeps the hope in her alive. Their love is something she can hold on to," said Mrs Westcott.

"Damian has told me he wants to marry my daughter

because she is beautiful, intelligent, strong and brave"

The couple's defence lawyer, Peter Harris, confirmed the two have instructed him to institute divorce proceedings

He said he was unable to predict when the marriage would take place.

Very little is known about Susan's husband. In June this year, Susan's father John told the court he learnt of his daughter's marriage only after her arrest.

"It was a marriage of convenience. Susan needed a new surname as part of the disguise she had to assume for her South African mission," he said this week.

Cell

"Her husband, Dominic Donnelly, was 48 and she met him for the first time the day they were married"

Damian has a wife named Diana. They were married in Botswana in 1982 and have twin sons.

Susan and Damian met each other in Swaziland in 1986 where Susan was teaching

When Susan volunteered to join the all-white cell of the African National Congress military wing in 1987, she had no idea Damian was also part of the team

They entered South Africa separately to meet at Broe-

derstroom. He was the cell's leader — she its communication officer.

"Susan joined Umkhonto we Sizwe because of her way of thinking. Her value systems and her objectives in life were firmly established," sociologist and witness for the defence Professor Brunhilde Helm told the court

Susan and Damian gave no sign of being in love as they sat in the dock this week. They hardly glanced at each other as they sat on either side of fellow trialist Iain Robertson listening intently to the proceedings.

She has pleaded guilty to 10 charges of terrorism. Iain and Damian have both pleaded guilty to 11 terrorism charges, and Damian to two counts of arson

Testifying at the trial late this week, South African security police explosives and weapons expert Captain Hendrik van Niekerk Kotze said the weaponry and explosives found during the raid on Broederstroom could have caused massive death and destruction if they had been used properly

Among the weapons found were a Russian-made Sam-7 surface-to-air missile, 60mm mortar bombs from North Korea, hand-grenades, an AK-47 assault rifle, a home-made bomb, a Russian PKM belt-fed machine gun and a limpet mine

A WEEKLY MAIL INVESTIGATION REVEALS THAT FARM LABOUR ABUSES CONTINUE ...

THE prison labour system — in which convicts are "sold" as workers for as little as R1,05 a day — is still operating, despite a government announcement three years ago that it was being phased out because it violated international trade agreements.

A *Weekly Mail* investigation has found that this form of forced labour is widely used on farms in the Transvaal and Natal, as well as on gold mines and saw mills in the Barberton district of the Eastern Transvaal.

The system — known to inmates as "ukuthenga amabhandini" (the buying of bandits) — allows farmers and industrialists to employ prisoners for unskilled work for R28 a month.

Former prisoners report that the system exposes the convict labourers to maltreatment. *Weekly Mail* has statements from former convicts who claim to have suffered extreme forms of abuse, including systematic beatings and assaults.

The Department of Prisons announced in June 1986 that a similar scheme that had been used on the farms since 1940 would be phased out, mainly because of a chorus of protest from abroad.

At the time, Norway, Sweden and Ireland accused South African farmers of employing "slave labour" and indicated they would use the issue to press for a boycott of South African produce. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to which South Africa is a signatory, outlawed

Need cheap labour? Hire a convict — at R1,05 a day

Weekly Mail 27/10 - 2/11/89

the use of prison labour on farms.

Our investigation has established that gold mines, lumber mills and local industrialists in the Barberton district "buy" labour from the local prison for R1,40 a day (R28 a month) — especially in summer when migrant workers leave to plough their own village fields.

Local municipalities and provincial administration departments also use prison labour in a number of Transvaal platteland towns.

These practices are widespread in Natal and the Transvaal. Farmers and labourers from Belhal, Barberton, Potchefstroom, Standerton and Kokstad confirm that the system operates in their areas.

There are two methods for farmers and other employers to hire prison labour.

Inmates can be obtained direct from the prisons at a cost of R1,40 a day per person. Employers are sworn-in as temporary wardens and the fee is paid direct to the prison authorities. The prisoners themselves are not paid.

The convict team must be collected

The use of convict labour on farms — a controversial practice which allegedly ceased several years ago — continues. And in some cases, prisoners are brutally treated by farmers.
By EDDIE KOCH and MUSA ZONDI

in the morning and returned in the afternoon.

The second method uses short-term prisoners who are put on parole on condition that they work for a local farmer. The minimum wage, paid to the labourers rather than prisoners, is R1,05 a day. The farmer must feed and clothe the prisoners.

Employers must take prisoners for the full length of their parole period, which can vary from a few weeks to six months.

Availability depends on the number of prisoners due for parole.

This week the *Weekly Mail* visited prisons in Nelspruit and Barberton to "buy" a team of inmates for a few

days. Local warders said it was possible to hire prisoners but that demand from farmers and state departments was so high that there was a waiting list for "dailies".

At the Nelspruit Prison, a Sergeant Spath told us they were able to supply labour to private employers only over weekends because provincial authorities were using the supply of available convicts.

Warders at the Barberton prison said all their "dailies" were fully booked by local farmers for the next two weeks.

Under the "daily" system, employers become acting warders for the period they use prison labour and can be fined if negligence on their part allows prisoners to flee. But warders say the prison authorities accept that convicts use the scheme as an opportunity to escape and employers are seldom prosecuted.

Under the parole system, employers do not have to sign up as warders. However if a parolee attempts to escape or is insubordinate, he can be sent back to jail. This exposes the prison labourer to maltreatment.

Farm workers from the Potchefstroom area say prison workers on their farm in 1987 were seldom paid as they were given food from the farm and the cost of this was then deducted from their "wages".

Warders at Nelspruit and Barberton said it was common for prisoners on parole to escape. However most had only a short stretch of their sentence to complete and this reduced their temptation to escape. Farmers are not responsible if parolees escape but must report the event to the prison authorities, who issue a warrant.

The Prisons Act and prison regulations still make provision for prison and parole labour. Although the government announced in 1986 that it intended to phase-out the system, no legislative action was taken.

A hand-out provided to employers at the Barberton prison states that convicts may not be used for skilled work or jobs governed by minimum wages and clauses in the Minimum Conditions of Employment Act. Convicts are specifically excluded from being used in construction work.

Prisoners must under no circumstances be left in the care of women, the hand-out says. Employers must take measures to ensure that convicts do not escape. It is forbidden to give convicts money or other valuable items, except tobacco and matches.

"Prisoners are not allowed to be sent on errands or to the toilet one-by-one as a number of escapes have taken place through these methods," the document says. "Rather take the whole team at a stipulated time or times to the toilet. Every prisoner that wants to use the toilet must be regarded as a potential fugitive."

The document lays down basic rules to ensure the safety of convict labourers and stipulates that they may not be assaulted.

Inmates are not allowed to work in hazardous places or come into contact with dangerous animals. Prisoners are not allowed to carry heavy sacks on their heads.

However there is no provision in the document for workplaces to be inspected by prisons officials and it is clear that little is done to ensure that these rules are implemented on farms. Regulations that govern the use of prison labour also appear to vary from region to region. The *Weekly Mail* was told by a farmer in southern Natal that he could obtain inmates for as little as 50c a day.

Prison officials had told him that the aim of the scheme was to offset some of the costs of running the jails — which are estimated to be in the region of R16 a prisoner per day.

Police rearrest
escaped prisoner

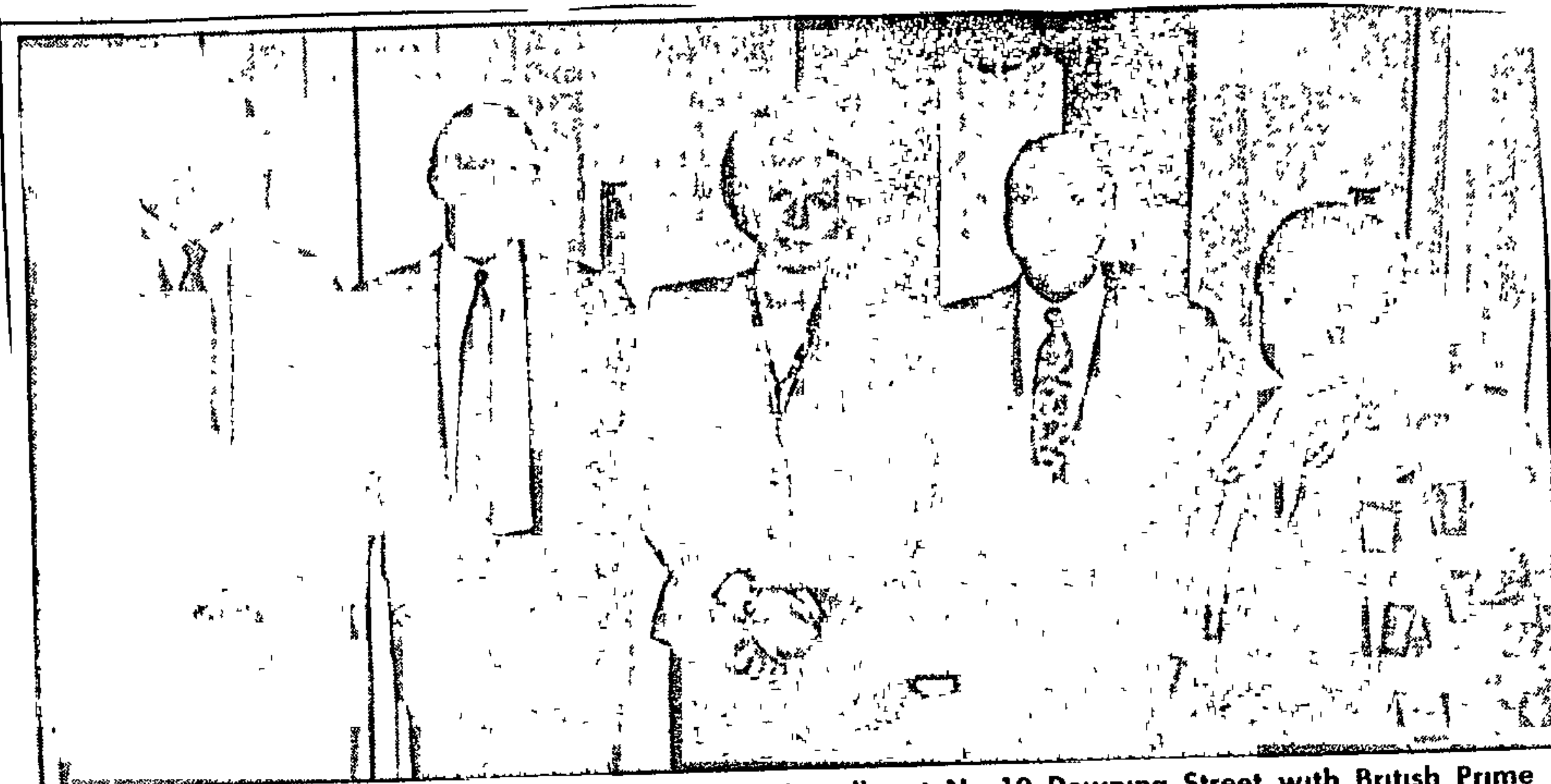
One of eight awaiting-trial prisoners who escaped from police custody on Thursday has been rearrested in Soweto

The eight escaped at a stop street after breaking open the lock of the police van in which they were being transported from prison to the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court

Three of the escaped prisoners are alleged to have been members of a gang of rapists who had conducted a reign of terror in Johannesburg in the past few months — Sapa

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Four black South African journalists spent an hour in talks at No 10 Downing Street with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday at her invitation. They are Mr Khulu Sibiyi (left), Mr Aggrey Klaaste, Mr Siphon Ngcobo and Mrs Nomavenda Mathiane.

'Free Mandela or no visit'

By Aggrey Klaaste

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday told four black South African journalists she would not visit South Africa unless Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were released and a climate for negotiation had been created.

The journalists were Mrs Nomavenda Mathiane, of *Frontline* magazine, Mr Khulu Sibiyi, editor of the *Sowetan*, and Mr Siphon Ngcobo of *Business Day*.

The journalists were invited by the British government for a special visit with Mrs Thatcher at No 10 Downing Street. Mrs Thatcher said there was "nothing historic" about the meeting as

she made herself freely available to meet all people who were interested in speaking to her government.

However, the meeting was a historic one for the South African journalists because this was the first head of state outside South Africa interviewed by black South African journalists.

The meeting lasted an hour.

Under pressure

Mrs Thatcher fielded questions dealing with sanctions, her relationship with black political organisations, the release of Mr Mandela and others, and her government's attitude to the SA Government under Mr F W de Klerk.

She said the British government was giving Mr de Klerk a chance to move the country towards a negotiated settlement. She said his Government

was under severe international pressure to change some of the fundamental apartheid policies, including the Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act.

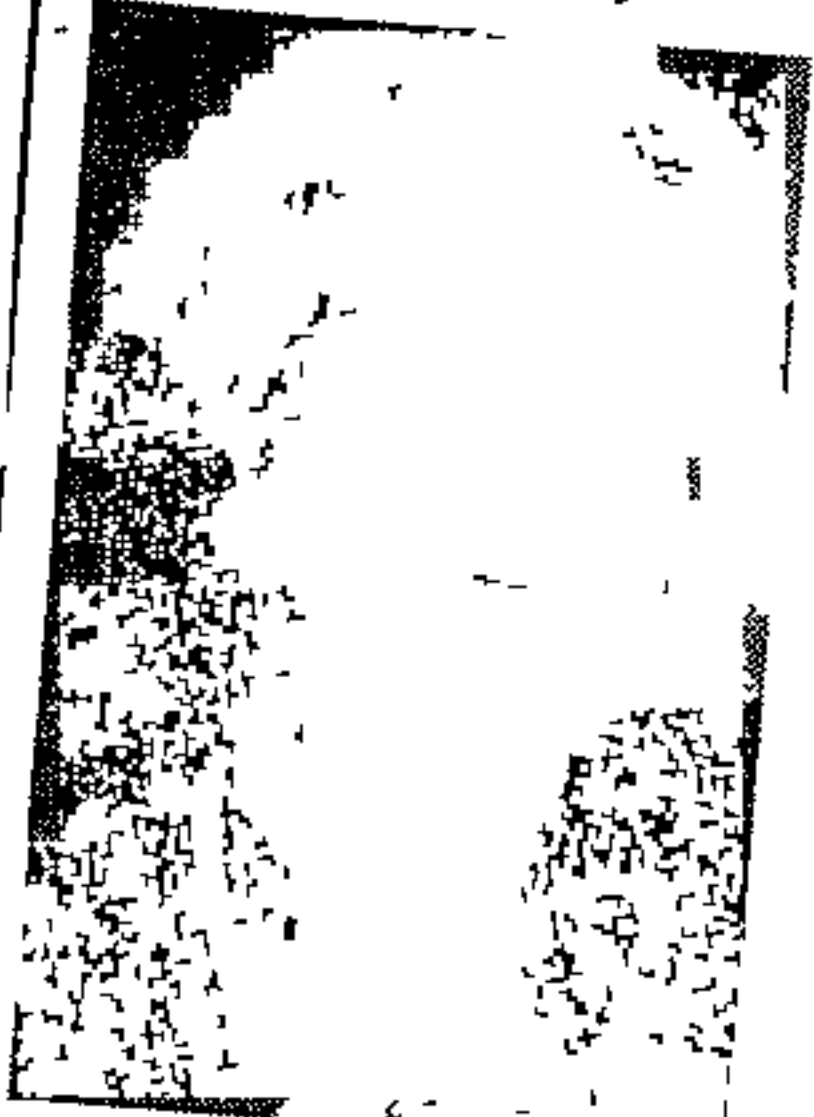
"I have made very clear my strong opposition to all racially discriminatory legislation. Such legislation is profoundly repugnant to us. People's futures must not be determined by their race and of course they should be able to live where they want according to their means," she said.

On the question of negotiations she said she knew of no black person who would go to the negotiating table unless Mr Mandela was released.

The journalists had handed the Prime Minister a list of prepared questions, but they were able to ask other questions affecting the SA region.

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Sisulu, Mpetha 'to be freed by October 18'



● THATCHER

B/Dam 5/10/89
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is confident that President F W de Klerk is on the brink of making a dramatic reform move, according to international businessmen and politicians who have met her in the past week.

They claim that Thatcher and Foreign Secretary John Major are totally confident that the anticipated move will defuse the sanctions pressure they will face at the Commonwealth leaders summit which starts in Malaysia on October 18.

The Daily Mail of London, whose editor Sir David English is close to Thatcher, yesterday claimed that she had won a "crucial compromise" from Pretoria that will pre-empt Commonwealth proposals to impose crippling financial sanctions and a world oil embargo on SA.

The Daily Mail claimed Thatcher had been assured that two of the three most senior political

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prisoners, Walter Sisulu and Oscar Mpetha, would be released with other "important political prisoners" on the eve of the meeting in Malaysia. The releases would strengthen Thatcher's argument that new sanctions should be forestalled.

□ Nelson Mandela is making arrangements to have a house built in the Transkei, The Independent reported in London yesterday.

His son, Makghato, has been making the arrangements with Transkeian leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, who told the newspaper he had no objection to Mandela returning to live in his original home territory. The report supports De Klerk's indications that Mandela will be released and unbanned, early in the new year, probably in January.

IAN HOBBS

CITY

PROFESSIONALS"
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Johannesburg

CLINIC

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent.

Speculation is mounting that jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu could be released before the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Malaysia, starting on October 17.

Government sources have indicated they would like to release one of the top ANC political prisoners before the conference, to give British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher ammunition as she attempts to fight off further sanctions against South Africa.

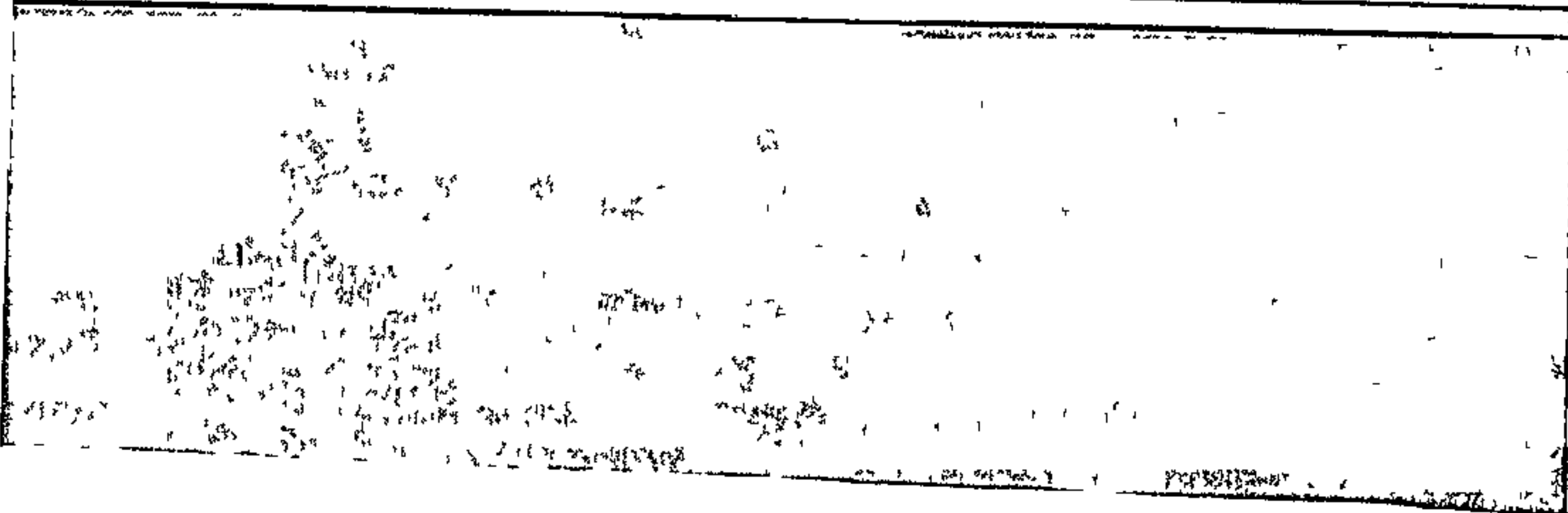
It is not known if a decision was made at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet in Pretoria, where it is believed the question was due to be discussed

Speculation mounts about Sisulu's release

It is possible Mr Oscar Mpetha, the ailing former Cape president of the ANC, could be released along with Sisulu.

Speculation of a likely release of Sisulu and Mpetha has been heightened by a report in the *London Daily Mail* which quoted diplomatic sources as saying Sisulu and Mpetha would be released before the conference.

However, diplomatic sources in South Africa have been unable to confirm this and Government sources would not say if a decision had been taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting



Some ANC veterans may go free

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THERE is growing speculation that some of the remaining Rivonia trial prisoners are about to be released

There were strong hints this week that Walter Sisulu and Oscar Mpetha might be freed before Margaret Thatcher goes to the Commonwealth summit which starts in Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday

In the shadow of the now almost-mythical Nelson Mandela, six other veterans of the African National Congress old guard are also languishing in prison in the 28th year of life sentences

Names like Wilton Mkwayi, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni and Elias Motsoaledi probably ring no bells with the man in the street here or elsewhere. Walter Sisulu and Ahmed Kathrada are more familiar

Yet all, like Mr Mandela, were officers of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) jailed in 1964 and now entering their second quarter-century under lock and key.

Shadow

Now, with the likelihood that others might precede Mr Mandela out of jail, they might be about to emerge from his giant shadow

Last week the Release Mandela Campaign brought attention to the lesser-known veterans of MK by placing newspaper advertisements calling for their release along with Mr Mandela

They also called for the release of former ANC Cape president Mr Mpetha and for the lifting of restriction orders on Mr Govan Mbeki, who was convicted in the Rivonia trial and released in November 1987, and on Mr Harry Gwala, the veteran Natal trade unionist and ANC activist released from jail in November last year suffering from a paralysing illness.

Together these 10 are considered the elder statesmen of the ANC, veterans of the 1940s, '50s and '60s when the ANC made its historic transition from a civil rights movement. Five of the 10 — Mr Mandela, Mr Sisulu, Mr Kathrada, Mr Mhlaba and Mr Mkwayi — were members of the MK high command

Mr Motsoaledi and Mr Mlangeni were members of the MK Transvaal regional command. Mr Mhlaba took over from Mr Mandela as commander in chief of MK when Mr Mandela was arrested on August 5 1962 — and jailed for five years in November — for incitement and illegally leaving the country

Sisulu and Mpetha could be first on list

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

ed with others at the MJ high command headquarters at Liliesleaf Farm, Rivonia, in July 1963, Wilton Mkwayi briefly took over as MK commander.

All but Mr Mkwayi were sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage in June 12 1964 at the end of the famous Rivonia trial in the Pretoria Palace of Justice. The State alleged that they had embarked on a campaign to overthrow the Government by violent revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of the country by foreign troops

Mr Mkwayi was arrested shortly afterwards and in 1964 also received a life sentence for involvement in 58 acts of sabotage in Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

Of these MK members, all except Mr Mbeki are still in jail. He was released in 1987 partly as a humanitarian gesture as he was old and sick, and partly as a trial run for the possible release of Mr Mandela

The Government later said in private that the "experiment had failed" — because Mr Mbeki had been taken under the wing of the United Democratic Front and severe restriction orders had been placed on him

Since then, Oscar Mpetha's name has been added to the

high-priority list of political prisoners to be freed.

This is mainly for humanitarian reasons. Mr Mpetha — often described as the father of trade unionism — turned 80 in August this year, is suffering from chronic diabetes, had a leg amputated recently and has spent most of the last few years in Groote Schuur Hospital under armed guard.

In 1985 he began serving a five-year sentence for involvement in a riot at Crossroads, Cape Town, when two white men were murdered

Mr Mpetha was convicted under the old Terrorism Act which stipulated a mandatory minimum sentence of five years

Both the trial judge and the appeal judge said they would not have jailed him for five years if they had had a choice.

Gesture

The British government has focused its appeal for the release of political prisoners on him, Mr Sisulu and Mr Mandela.

There is mounting speculation that one or more of these three will be released during the next six months

It is said that Mr Mpetha could be the first to go, followed by Mr Sisulu — possibly as a gesture to Mrs Thatcher before she heads for Malaysia.

After Mr Mhlaba was arrested

UDF's Titus Mafolo released

9/10/84
By Janet Heard

A key United Democratic Front activist Mr Titus Mafolo was released from emergency detention on Friday, lawyers have confirmed.

Mr Mafolo (34), who was part of a delegation that held talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and American president Mr George Bush earlier this year, was detained on September 22 and transferred to Grootvlei Prison, Bloemfontein, after embarking on a hunger strike. He resumed eating last week.

This was the seventh time Mr

(253)
Mafolo has been detained. He was first detained in 1976.

Lieutenant Peet Bothma, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said that fewer than 50 people were currently being held in detention under the emergency regulations. Eight of them were under the age of 18.

He was responding to the latest report by the Human Rights Commission (HRC) which recorded on October 3 that 231 people were in emergency detention, nine of whom were under the age of 18.

The HRC recorded that a

total of 645 people had been restricted in terms of the emergency regulations.

The HRC said the lives of many restricted people were in danger. This was highlighted in Alexandra last week when a group of gun-wielding men attacked and seriously injured Mr Buti van der Merwe, a worker for the South African Council of Churches.

● Forty-one people were being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act as at September 22, according to a police spokesman. He said 10 people were being held under section 10 of the Act.

... arrested during the incident for
alleged possession of 35,5 g of dagga. She would
also appear in court today.

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Four more to hang

Four prisoners in Pretoria are due to hang on Thursday, according to Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR). They are Raymond Jordaan, Selwyn Saayman, Johannes Grootboom and David van Wyk. The men were convicted of murdering fellow prison inmate Jackson James at Mossel Bay Prison. LHR said the organisation intended to apply for a stay of execution pending a petition to the State President for clemency for Jordaan and Saayman. — Staff Reporter.

11/10/89

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Death row letter slams NP policy

SUSAN RUSSELL

A LETTER from death row prisoners in Pretoria asking the international community to write to government in support of ending the "judicial murder of political prisoners" in SA was read out at a rally at Wits yesterday.

The rally was organised by the Save Our Patriots Campaign to mark International Political Prisoners Day. Among the approximately 350 people who attended the rally were relatives of people who have been hanged for politically motivated crimes as well as the families of those currently on death row.

The Save Our Patriots Campaign committee was formed to campaign for the abolition of the death sentence and granting of prisoner of war status to those convicted of politically motivated crimes

Apartheid

The condemned prisoners said in their letter that the large number of people still ending up on death row made a mockery of and nullified F W de Klerk's talk of negotiations and promises of justice for all in SA.

"We are all convinced that the NP is steadfastly committed to the furtherance of apartheid policies," the letter said, "and like us, more and even more, South Africans will be condemned to the death cells of Pretoria"

"The justness of our cause has immensely sustained us, but above all your continued support for us and our families has no less contributed."

The letter will be read out at International Political Prisoners Day rallies worldwide today.

Govt move on ANC leaders aims cut 'obstacles to negotiation'

Release is due

'in days' - Coetsee

Star 11/10/89



Faces from the past (from left) former ANC secretary-general Mr. Walter Sisulu, Mr. Oscar Mpehla, Mr. Ahmed Kathrada (pictured in disguise), Mr. Raymond Mhlaba, Mr. Elias Mokoaledi and Mr. Andrew Mlangeni.

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Political Staff

The release of eight long-term political prisoners may take "a couple of days", Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said today.

But contacts of the prisoners' families believe the eight ANC men have already been moved to Johannesburg and that their release is imminent.

The eight are former ANC general secretary Mr Walter Sisulu and Rivonia trialists Mr Ahmed Kathrada (60), Mr Elias Mokoaledi (65), Mr Jifa Mesemula (61), Mr Andrew Mlangeni (63), and Mr Raymond Mhlaba (68), as well as Mr Oscar Mpehla (80), and Mr Wilton Mkwayi (65).

Mr Coetsee said today the release could take a couple of days, because certain procedures had to be followed. He did not specify what procedures were involved. From a prison point of view, the eight were to be released unconditionally, he said.

Mrs Ayesha Cajee, a close friend of Mr Kathrada, who has been living in the ANC leader's flat in Newtown with her husband Amin and their family, said today some of the prisoners had been transferred to Johannesburg police headquarters.

"We have been informed by an advocate friend in Cape Town that they left for Johannesburg yesterday afternoon and will be kept at John Vorster Square until formalities are finalised, as the State President indicated," an excited Mrs Cajee said.

The imminent release of the eight political prisoners was today welcomed as a major step both locally and internationally.

A member of the Cabinet who did not want to be named said today "It is the beginning of the process of removing obstacles on the way to negotiation."

Democratic Party co-leader Dr Zach de Beer said the fact that Mr Mandela's release was not on the agenda now seemed to imply some sort of agreement between him and the Government.

He warned the Government not to attempt to go ahead with talks without Mr Mandela.

And the director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, Dr Alex Boraine, warned Mr Mandela had to be released into a climate where it is possible for him "to give expression to his leadership."

Dr de Beer added "Plainly the important thing is that negotiations for a new South African constitution must begin. Equally plainly they cannot begin without Mr Mandela."

Promises into deeds

Dr Boraine said the unconditional release was the first specific action taken by Mr de Klerk which "translates promises into deeds."

Top level talks were held with Mr Mandela yesterday by senior Cabinet Ministers, Mr Coetsee and Mr Gerrit Viljoen prior to the announcement of the release.

Senior UDF member Mr Murphy Morobe who met Mr Mandela yesterday said the ANC leader was "highly satisfied" and hoped the release would help the people, but more still had to be done.

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in London last night that the release was a "major step in the right direction."

"I very much welcome the decision. Naturally, we all hope it will lead to the release of Nelson Mandela and open the way to negotiations on a new constitution for South Africa."

In the United States, a spokesman for the State Department said the decision was a step the administration had long called for. "We feel certain this will be a step towards creating the proper climate for negotiations."

The move was also welcomed by the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu. An ANC spokesman said "What we are now witnessing is the importance of pressure," and a joint UDF and Cosatu statement said the release was a victory for the international solidarity movement, the sanctions campaign and the campaign to isolate the regime.

The State President, Mr de Klerk, said he had given the assurance in his first speech after taking office that the release of security prisoners would be looked at on an ongoing basis.

Mr de Klerk said the decision had been taken against the background of requests and representations from various sources over a long period.

"In particular, the views of moderate black leaders, including the leaders of self-governing territories, carried special weight," Mr de Klerk said.

He expressed the hope that the releases would contribute to the spirit of reconciliation presently evident in South Africa.

"Most South Africans are tired of confrontation and wish to speak to one another about the road to prosperity and justice for all," he said.

MDM and Mandela in talks over 8

By Patrick Laurence

A confidential meeting between the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and a high-powered delegation of Mass Democratic Movement leaders formed the backdrop to last night's announcement by President de Klerk of the decision to free eight political prisoners unconditionally.

The meeting, held at the bungalow in the Victor Verster Prison grounds where Mr Mandela is under 24-hour house arrest, took place late yesterday.

The MDM leaders included Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the United Democratic Front and wife of ANC leader, Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Elijah Barayi, president of the Congress of SA Trade Unions, and Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF.

It fuelled conjecture that Mr Mandela was a party to the imminent release of the political prisoners.

Mr de Klerk hinted as much in his statement when he said "Discussions were held with him (Mr Mandela) and he confirmed yet again that his release is not now on the agenda."

When the five men sentenced to life with Mr Mandela — Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Raymond Mhlaba, Mr Elias Motsoaledi and Mr Andrew Mlangeni — are released, Mr Mandela will be the only Rivonia accused left as a prisoner.

Mr Mandela's tactical thinking in securing freedom for his political comrades first triggered intense speculation. It would, however, help achieve two key objectives:

- It would contribute to the factoring of restrictions on the ANC by freeing ANC leaders under conditions which do not prevent them from resuming their roles as political — as distinct from guerilla — leaders.
- It would help prepare the way for his own release, provided the freeing of his comrades did not precipitate violence.

Step in right direction British govt

By Chris Whitfield,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Government last night enthusiastically welcomed the decision to release Mr Walter Sisulu and seven prominent political prisoners

Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who reportedly heard the news direct from Mr F W de Klerk in a telephone call to the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, said it was a "major step in the right direction"

Foreign Secretary Mr John Major, tipped to succeed Mrs Thatcher as party leader, said "Well, I very much hope that good things are now going to happen. It was perfectly clear from the election results that the South Africans were in a mood for reform. This movement within a very brief period of the elections is very helpful indeed"

MANDELA

Labour party leader Mr Neil Kinnock, an outspoken critic of apartheid, said "This is great news. Surely now the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela cannot be delayed"

BBC television news featured clips of the SABC television news in which newsreader John Bishop announced the release

The BBC also showed Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Mr Sisulu's son, getting the news from the teleprinters at his newspaper offices. However, it could not record his response, because the newspaper editor is banned from giving interviews

The BBC pointed out that the timing of the announcement was carefully chosen just ahead of next week's Commonwealth conference, at which Mrs Thatcher will again defend South Africa against mandatory comprehensive sanctions

Sisulu and seven others freed without conditions

PRETORIA — Jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu and trade unionist Oscar Mpetha are to be freed unconditionally.

President F W de Klerk said last night they and six other "security prisoners" would be released as soon as the "necessary formalities" had been dealt with.

Sisulu, who is close to ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has been behind bars for 26 years. The others are Jafta Mesemula,



● SISULU

Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Motsoaledi, Wilton Mkwayi and Ahmed Kathrada

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said De Klerk had personally conveyed his decision to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Foreign Affairs Minister Pk Botha had told Portuguese President Mario Soares before his departure for Lisbon last night, and informed US Secretary of State Howard Baker and French President Francois Mitterrand.

De Klerk said in his statement Mandela had been fully apprised of the releases. "In fact, discussions were held with him and he confirmed yet again that his release is not now on the agenda"

The statement said the decision had been preceded by thorough investigation "All relevant factors were brought into consideration, including the fact that most of these prisoners had already served many, many years of their sentences, and are already advanced in years It was decided that, taking good order into account, a favourable climate currently exists in which the release can take place"

ADELE BALETA reports CP information officer Koos van der Merwe said last night it was significant Mandela had not been released with the others. "It is clear

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□ To Page 2

Sisulu freed

the releases have been made contrary to government's stance in the past that the trialists must abandon violence

DP co-leader Zach de Beer said it was interesting Mandela's release was not on the cards "This seems to imply some kind of agreement between him and government Of course, there can be no negotiation without Mandela"

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS reports Caroline Motsoaledi said last night she had no idea yet when her husband would be released as she had not been contacted by the police

Mhlaba's wife was reluctant to comment before having confirmation, saying last time "they had said they were coming

out" she had waited in vain "This time I want to be sure"

IAN HOBBS reports from London that Thatcher last night hailed the release of SA prisoners as a "major step forward" for SA She said "I very much welcome the decision Naturally, we all hope it will lead to the release of Nelson Mandela and open the way for negotiations on a new constitution for SA"

Foreign Secretary John Major welcomed the news as "dynamic evidence that the De Klerk government meant what it said"

Senior ANC officials in London said the news was "good" but they awaited further details — Sapa

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□ From Page 1

Releases widely hailed

LONDON — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her government last night enthusiastically welcomed the decision to release Mr Walter Sisulu and seven other prominent political prisoners

The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, personally informed Mrs Thatcher of the decision in a telephone call to the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool. She said it was a major step in the right direction

Reaction from the United States was also positive. Spokesmen for the Mass Democratic Movement hailed the move as demonstrating that pressure on the Government worked.

Constitution

"I very much welcome the decision. We all hope it will lead to the release of Nelson Mandela and open the way to negotiations on a new constitution for South Africa," Mrs Thatcher said

Foreign Secretary Mr John Major, tipped to succeed Mrs Thatcher as party leader, said

"I very much hope that good things are now going to happen. It was perfectly clear from the election results that the South

Africans were in a mood for reform. This movement within a very brief period of the elections is very helpful indeed."

British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock, an outspoken critic of apartheid, said, "This is great news. Surely now the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela cannot be delayed"

The announcement of the releases has been strongly featured on television news programmes and in newspapers in London. BBC television news featured clips from SABC-TV in which the releases were announced

The BBC also showed Mr Zwelake Sisulu getting the news that his father was to be released, from the teleprinters at his newspaper offices. However, it could not record his response because the newspaper editor is banned from giving interviews

The BBC's reporter pointed out that the timing of the announcement was carefully chosen just ahead of next week's Commonwealth conference, where Mrs Thatcher will again defend South Africa against calls for more sanctions

There have been reports here that Mrs Thatcher has insisted on the ANC leader's release as a precondition to a South African visit she plans early next year.

Reaction from the United States to Mr de Klerk's decision was generally one of applause and encouragement.

Initial US media reporting of the announcement made headline news

A spokesman for the State Department in Washington, said "We feel certain this will be a step towards creating the proper climate for negotiations."

Republican congressman Mr Dan Burton said in an interview he applauded Mr de Klerk.

"Positive steps such as this are really helpful right now for those of us in Congress who oppose sanctions. Following the news that Johannesburg has become desegregated, this is very welcome."

Strong message

"I urge Mr de Klerk to continue to consider the release of Nelson Mandela, which will send a very strong message to the world and to those who believe there should be a positive peaceful solution in SA"

Mr Burton said the release of Mr Sisulu and the others would have an impact on those congressmen who were wavering on the issue of sanctions. It would, however, have no impact on the hard Left which would

continue to be intent on following its own agenda.

The African National Congress is "delighted" at the news of the planned releases.

However, a spokesman from the organisation's London headquarters said the releases had been "long overdue".

She said "What we are now witnessing is the importance of pressure."

The release of Mr Sisulu was a "massive victory" for the people of South Africa, the United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Trade Unions said in a joint statement

"Our leaders will be reunited with their people and their families after a long and painful separation. Their release is also a victory for the international solidarity movement, the sanctions campaign and the campaign to isolate the regime."

"These are tried and tested leaders of our people. Through many long and lonely years they have remained unflinching in their refusal to be separated from the liberation movement and their people"

"While Mr Mandela says his release is not on the agenda and he cannot plead for his own release, this has to be ensured by increased pressure from the mass of our people." — The Star Bureau-Sapa.

300 commemorate Political Prisoners Day

By Jacqueline Myburgh

More than 300 people gathered yesterday to commemorate International Political Prisoners' Day in accordance with United Nations Resolution 216.

The rally, on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, was organised by the Save the Patriots Campaign Committee, and a

number of speakers focused on the plight of political prisoners on death row in Pretoria.

Today which is International Political Prisoners' Day, is also the 26th anniversary of the Rivonia treason trial which led to the jailing of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, campaign co-ordinator Mr Joe Tlhoene said.

The Save the Patriots Cam-

paign called for the reprieve of all political prisoners on death row and for them to be granted prisoner-of-war status (253)

Speakers included the Rev Wesley Mabusa of the South African Council of Churches; Mr Themba Xulu, whose brother has been executed, the chairman of the South African Youth Congress, Mr Peter Mokaba, conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms; and Mr Roland Hunter, who was released from jail two weeks ago.

A letter from political prisoners on death row was read at the rally, in which they expressed solidarity with the campaign.

"We are not murderous. We did what any freedom loving person would have done under the circumstances. We are sorry that necessity forced upon us actions that we could willingly have avoided, given the chances in a society free of racial domination and exploitation. Indeed, we are no slaves to the goddess of war."

The same letter is to be read all over the world at rallies commemorating International Political Prisoners Day.

Sisulu freed ^{6/pan} 11/10/89

the releases have been made contrary to government's stance in the past that the trialists must abandon violence

DP co-leader Zach de Beer said it was interesting Mandela's release was not on the cards "This seems to imply some kind of agreement between him and government. Of course, there can be no negotiation without Mandela"

CHARLOITE MATHEWS reports Caroline Motsoaledi said last night she had no idea yet when her husband would be released as she had not been contacted by the police

Mhlaba's wife was reluctant to comment before having confirmation, saying last time "they had said they were coming

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□ From Page 1

out" she had waited in vain "This time I want to be sure"

□ IAN HOBBS reports from London that Thatcher last night hailed the release of SA prisoners as a "major step forward" for SA. She said "I very much welcome the decision. Naturally, we all hope it will lead to the release of Nelson Mandela and open the way for negotiations on a new constitution for SA"

Foreign Secretary John Major welcomed the news as "dynamic evidence that the De Klerk government meant what it said"

Senior ANC officials in London said the news was "good" but they awaited further details — Sapa

STAR 12/10/89 (253)

Releases will alter political scenario

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The pending release of eight top political prisoners has set the scene for the *de facto* unbanning of the African National Congress or, as one foreign observer put it, the emergence of an "internal ANC"

Seven of the eight prisoners whose imminent release was announced by President de Klerk fall clearly within the ANC camp. The only exception is Mr Jeff Masemola, a stalwart of the rival Pan-Africanist Congress.

The unconditional release of the eight men will take place in the midst of a groundswell process in which the outlawed ANC and PAC are gradually resurfacing from underground.

The ANC's re-emergence as a political force was foreshadowed in the talks in July between jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and former President P W Botha. It gained momentum with each public display of the black, green and gold ANC flag during protest marches through South African cities last month.

The PAC's partial reappearance from its subterranean existence into the publicly observed political arena started with release late last year of its president, Zephania Mothopeng.

Since he was freed, Mr Mothopeng has been freely quoted by the press as the PAC president, indeed, he was the author of an article in the Sunday Star last weekend on the futility — as he saw it — of the protest marches.

By allowing the PAC to articulate its views through no less a person than its ailing but tough-minded president, the authorities were indirectly but unmistakably signalling their willingness to allow the PAC to emerge from its existence as a proscribed organisation.

Freedom Charter

The implications for the now widely expected release of Mr Mandela are obviously important, it establishes a precedent for him to talk as the leader of a formally outlawed organisation.

The unconditional release of the eight political prisoners — who include five of the men sentenced to life imprisonment with Mr Mandela in 1964 — implies that they will be free to speak out politically, with the exception of Mr Masemola, their statements will propagate the ideas of the 1955 Freedom Charter, the ideological linchpin of the ANC and the UDF.

Reading between the lines of Mr de Klerk's statement announcing the release of the eight, it is clear that their freedom is a prelude to Mr Mandela's.

Mr de Klerk said in part "Mr Nelson

Mandela is fully apprised of these proposed releases. Discussions were held with him and he confirmed that his release is not now on the agenda."

The unmistakable inference is that Mr Mandela's freedom will be on the agenda once his co-prisoners are freed and provided their return to the political arena does not lead to violence. The purpose in freeing the eight is to facilitate the smooth and non-violent return to political life of Mr Mandela.

As a diplomat put it, the hope is that the ANC leaders will, on their release, act as a collective stabilising influence, a great deal of weight is being attached, it seems, to the belief that Mr Walter Sisulu, the former ANC secretary general, will, in particular, use his immense authority to keep the atmosphere as calm as possible.

Negotiated settlement

But the freeing of Mr Mandela is a means to an end, a negotiated settlement to South Africa's conflict.

As Mr de Klerk and his chief constitutional negotiator, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, are only too aware, the release of all political prisoners — including and especially Mr Mandela — has been set as a fundamental precondition to negotiations by a wide range of political forces, stretching from Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to the exiled leaders of the ANC and PAC.

Thus, the scheduled freeing of the eight, and the expected emancipation of Mr Mandela after more than 27 years as a prisoner, sets the stage for initial talks between the Government and a wide range of anti-apartheid forces, barring some unforeseen development, the anti-apartheid camp at these "talks about talks" will include representatives of an "internal ANC" or an "ANC tendency", if not the ANC as such.

The meeting in Pretoria yesterday between President de Klerk and the trio of anti-apartheid clergymen — Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and the Rev Frank Chikane — can be seen as a step in that direction.

In 1981 Mr Ton Vosloo, the perceptive managing director of Afrikaans publishers, Nasionale Pers, warned his white compatriots that the day would come when the Government would have to sit around the same table as the ANC (and by implication the PAC).

The pending release of the eight political prisoners will mark the largest simultaneous freeing of political prisoners since the process was started by P W Botha in 1985. It will also move the day referred to by Mr Vosloo from the distant horizon to the near future.

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Stays of execution versus the rope — 51 to 41

By IVOR POWELL

FOUR death row prisoners scheduled to hang yesterday were granted last-minute stays of execution on Tuesday after Lawyers for Human Rights interceded on behalf of two of them.

This brings to 13 the number of prisoners granted such stays after being handed notices of execution this year. Forty-one prisoners have been executed this year and 51 have been appealed or granted clemency and their death sentences commuted in terms of imprisonment.

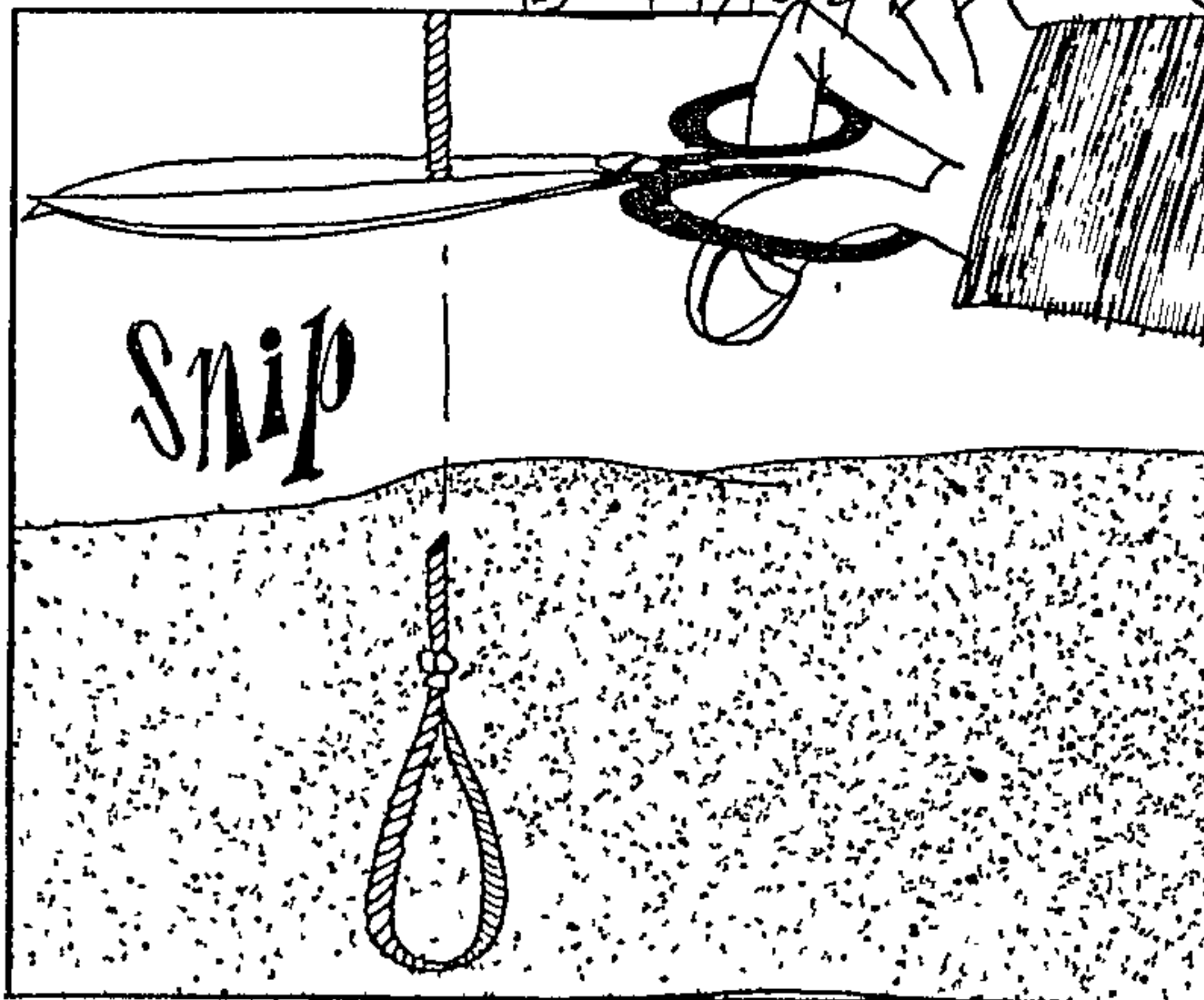
The intervention by LHR was made on the grounds that two of the four had not yet framed petitions for clemency from the state president. Clemency appeals from the other two had already been rejected, but in the interim Mr Justice Krige in the Pretoria Supreme Court granted automatic stays to these as well. They have until November 30 to make final submissions.

The four — Raymond Jordaan, Selwyn Saayman, Johannes Grootboom and David van Wyk — all formerly inmates of Mossel Bay Prison, were convicted in August 1987 on a charge of murdering a fellow inmate, Jack James, purportedly in a misguided attempt to bring attention to poor prison conditions.

Four other prisoners were tried together with these four, but two were acquitted and two others turned state witnesses.

This year for the first time in South African death row history, the number of instances of leniency exceeds the number of executions — the "scores" currently standing at 51 and 41 respectively.

In large measure this is due to the death penalty campaign that LHR has been waging through the courts since October last year — as well as greater media exposure and mounting internal and international pressure from groups like the Save the Patriots Campaign and Amnesty International.



More prisoners have been saved from death row this year than have been hanged — but there are still many cases pending

In terms of the strategy being pursued by LHR, all available legal avenues are exhausted in every case where a notice of execution is handed down. While the right to appeal is not mandatory in capital cases under South African law, as it is under most countries' legal codes, various appeals and petitions for clemency can be made — notably to the state president and the minister of justice — and legal counsel can, under certain circumstances, bring applications before the supreme court and the appellate division in Bloemfontein.

It has been largely as a result of these that the ratio of clemencies to executions has so dramatically shifted in 1989. In 1988, only 48 clemencies were granted as opposed to 117 executions.

Earlier this year, however, many abolitionists were hoping that a *de facto* moratorium on hangings was in effect when, between mid-July and September, no executions took place.

"But it seems that this was nothing more than an election ploy," says Shucks Sefanyetso, who runs the LHR's death penalty project.

What the Prisons Service says

THE SA Prisons Service has commented on the story "Hope never dies in the shadow of the gallows" which appeared in *Weekly Mail* last week.

"It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service to approach executions and everything pertaining to it with the utmost responsibility and respect," the statement said.

"This attitude stems from a consideration and respect for the circumstances in which the person concerned finds himself and the necessary regard for life and death.

"The Prisons Service also has a very important responsibility to the family members of prisoners. It will therefore be appreciated that the Prisons Service is not prepared to con-

Regarding the recent spate of scheduled executions — 14 in the past three weeks — Sefanyetso notes that there are a number of common purpose murder cases currently in process in the Eastern Cape. As many as 19 people could be handed the death sentence.

"They have to make space to accommodate the new arrivals," he said.

According to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee in a communication to LHR earlier this year, death row was somewhere between 40 and 50 percent overcrowded. The position has hardly been alleviated since then, on the "black" side at least, though there are fewer than a dozen white condemned prisoners on death row.

Sefanyetso says that, while LHR welcomes the rise in clemencies, the fact that the pattern of executions so dramatically changes when a legal pressure group actively involves itself in prisoners' cases is a sad indictment of South Africa's penal system.

"What about all the others, the ones they executed before our project started?"

tribute to any form of sensationalism concerning this sensitive matter.

"However, it must be pointed out that the allegations concerning the poor physical treatment of these prisoners are devoid of all truth.

"The allegation, for example, that a prisoner's tooth is merely extracted because of toothache is not true, and Mr (Lloyd) Vogelmann's insinuation that the Prisons Service follows this policy because unnecessary expense on such prisoners is regarded as wasteful, is completely absurd.

"The Prisons Service wants to reiterate that the physical care and incarceration circumstances of all prisoners entrusted to its care are of a high standard."

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Son's ban will mar the joy of Sisulu's release

By EZRA MANTINI

THERE will be an empty seat at the Sisulu family's celebration table when Walter Sisulu is freed from jail today.

Eldest son Zwelakhe is still under restriction orders which will prevent him from legally joining in the homecoming.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose own restrictions were lifted on Friday, said she was getting ready for a big celebration as soon as her husband arrived.

"I'm excited about that," she said "But my heart is sore because our son Zwelakhe won't be able to join us in the evening

"He still has to report twice a day to the police station and must stay indoors at his house in Dube between 6pm and 6am

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Evil

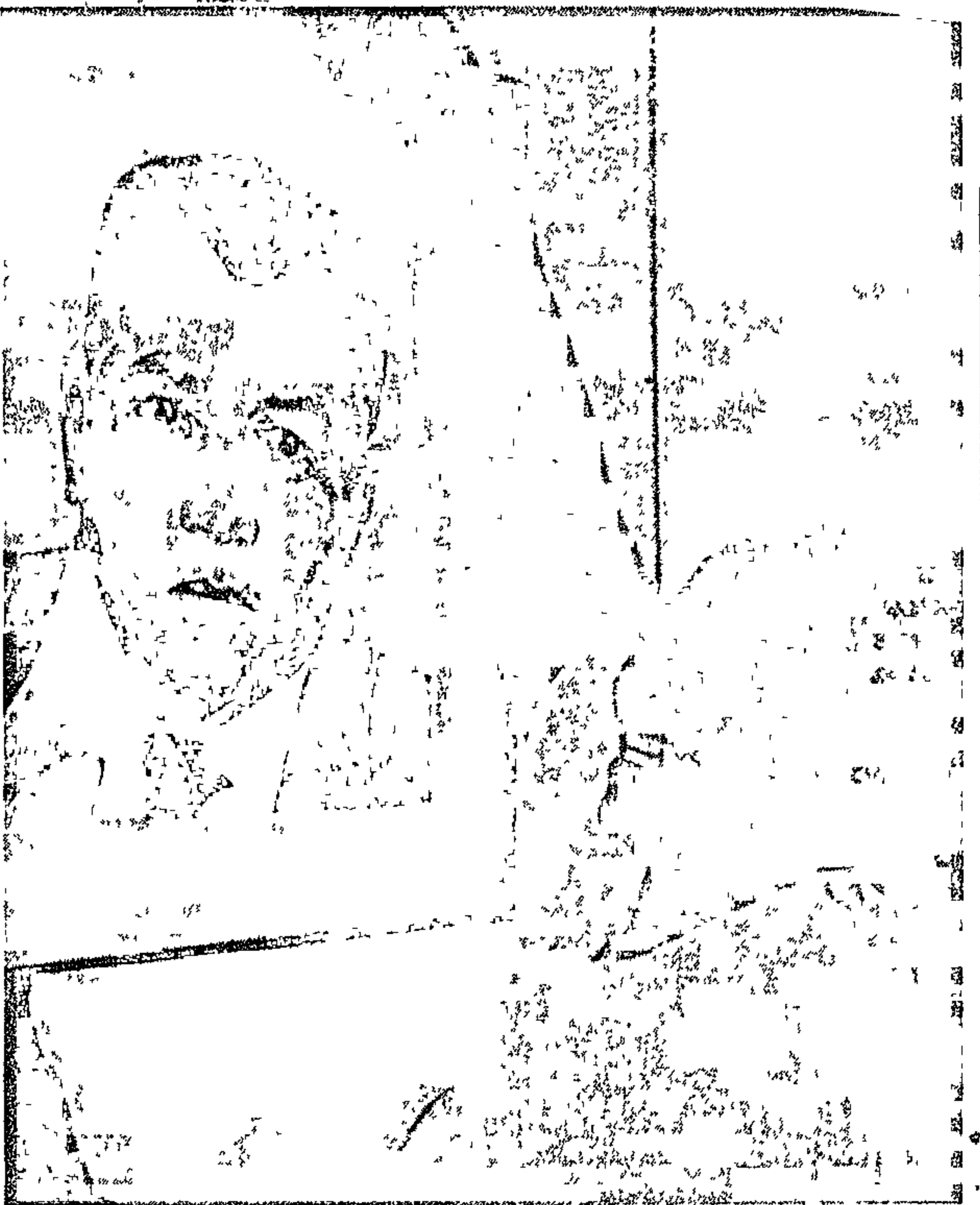
"He cannot be in the same room with more than 10 people at the same time.

"But most of all, he cannot even tell the world how excited he is to see his father as he is not allowed to talk to the media

"These restrictions are evil because they even restrict your ability to see your own family

"Imagine; when my husband returns There will be hundreds of people around our home to congratulate him *S Times 15/10/87*

"Yet his own son cannot



IN THE PICTURE Albertina Sisulu with a portrait of her husband Walter

join in He has to wait until the people have gone before coming to say hello to his own father. It's crazy.

"Though he is excited about the possible release of his father, he is worried that he'll only be able to see him with a few people around."

Mrs Sisulu said that since 1982, she had been able to have physical contact with her husband, and to hug him and kiss him whenever she visited him in prison.

The only free Sisulu son is Miungisi, who runs a family business. Two other sons, Max and Gerald, are in exile in Lusaka while the youngest, Jongumzi, is on Robben Island after being convicted on a terrorism charge.

One daughter, Lindiwe Gama, is married and lives in Britain, and the other, Nonkululeko, lives in Cape Town.

Mrs Sisulu said as soon as her husband was freed he would be joining the "exist-

ing structures and continue his fight against apartheid"

"As my restrictions have been lifted, I will be returning to Fedsaw (the Federation of South African Women) to continue my fight against apartheid as well. We'll just celebrate for a short time, then continue the struggle," said Mrs Sisulu

Hundreds of supporters and journalists from all over the world have camped on the Sisulu doorstep for the past two days

End apartheid in prisons

By LOUISE ROBERTS

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City Press 15/10/89

City Press 15/10/89

WHITE political prisoners are demanding an end to apartheid in South Africa's political prisons and a campaign to reunite them with their black comrades will soon be launched.

The issue was highlighted at an International Political Prisoners' Day rally at Wits Flower Hall this week.

Roland Hunter, recently released from Pretoria Central Prison after serving five years for contravening the Defence Act, called for the integration of all political prisoners on humanitarian grounds.

Hunter said prisoners backing the

campaign had all been convicted for working towards a non-racial and democratic South Africa and should not be separated from their comrades-in-arms.

The Yengeni trial being heard in Cape Town illustrates the irony. The fourteen alleged ANC cadres represent every sector of South Africa's divided society.

The two white accused, Jennifer Schreiner and Christopher Giffard, were separated from fellow trialists and held in solitary confinement after their arrests two years ago.

Although male and female political prisoners are separated, black prisoners are usually held together once charged and provide each other with support.

White political prisoners face the daunting prospect of spending years in the company of, in some cases, just one other person.

The four white male political prisoners who called for an end to prison apartheid are Robert Adam, Carl Niehaus, Steve Marais and Eric Pelsler. They are serving sentences from seven to 15 years.

The two white female political prisoners, Barbara Hogan and Marion Sparg, are serving sentences of 10 and 25 years.

The Prisons Act provides that black and white prisoners "shall be separated". This ruling can only be changed by Parliament.

Sisulu says he is raring to go

Freed ANC leaders hailed by thousands

B/Day 16/10/89

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VETERAN ANC leader Walter Sisulu received a hero's welcome from thousands of people early yesterday morning when he arrived at his Soweto home after 26 years in jail.

Sisulu, 77, was one of eight political prisoners released yesterday.

Accompanied by his wife Albertina, who is a UDF president, Sisulu walked through the gates of his home to tumultuous cries of "Viva, Sisulu, Viva, Viva".

The national reception committee said a Press conference, which would be attended by the seven ANC leaders, would be held later in the day.

Sisulu did not make any political speeches at his home. He said he was happy to be back and was fit, healthy and raring to go. He said he had never worried about being in prison because he knew people were

SIPHO NGCOBO

carrying on with the struggle for liberation.

As the veteran ANC leader spoke, a huge ANC banner was unfurled behind him.

He said he felt excellent and was happy to see his people, Sapa reported.

Asked whether he had expected to die in prison, Sisulu replied he had been "quite ready for it".

"On the whole however I knew the pressure was building and sooner or later they would have to give in.

"It was not possible to despair because the spirit of the people outside was too great. They gave me confidence. I am happy to be with the people and to receive a civilised welcome. I have found the people as I knew them. I had several phone calls and have spoken to my son in Lusaka and daughter in London."

The veteran leader and fellow prisoners Ahmed Kathrada, 60, Elias Motsoaledi, 65, Andrew Mlangeni, 63, Jafta Masemola, 60, Raymond Mhlaba, 69, Wilton Mkwayi, 67, and Oscar Mpetha, 80, were released from prisons near their homes at about 6 am.

Sisulu said they were woken by prison authorities at about 4 am.

A wide area in front of the Sisulu home was cordoned off by mass democratic movement (MDM) activists.

Among those who arrived at the house to welcome Sisulu were NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morobe, Numsa general secretary Moses Mayekiso and leaders of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

Young activists clad in ANC colours carried placards and banners reading "Con-

To Page 2



Walter Sisulu outside the family home in Soweto yesterday. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

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ANC leaders

gress welcomes you. Victory is certain." At about 10 20am the large crowd went wild when Sisulu walked out of the house. Flanked by MDM activists, he waved and shouted "Amandla".

Chants of "ANC! ANC! ANC!" echoed throughout the area as people jostled trying to touch Sisulu.

In Nyanga, Cape Town, well-wishers crowded into Mpetha's tiny home.

Mpetha, wearing a yellow rose in the lapel of a new check suit, was released directly from Groote Schuur Hospital at about 7 30am, Sapa reported.

Grey-haired Mpetha, whose leg was amputated while he was in jail, had an artificial leg and walked with a stick.

From Page 1

Meanwhile, police escorted Kathrada to his brother's Lenasia home, Sapa reported.

"It's nice to be free. Now I want a cup of tea," he said.

The only PAC member among the eight, Jafta Masemola, told well-wishers at his sister's home in Pretoria politics would be his occupation until he died or the political situation in SA changed, Sapa reported.

"We are not paper tigers. We are real blood tigers," said Masemola, who was jailed more than 26 years ago for launching the PAC's military operations in SA.

Mhlaba and Mkwayi were taken to their Port Elizabeth homes after being released.

Comment: Page 12



Restaurant owner Madan Kapitan with the letter he received from imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, on the wall for all to see. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Letter from Mandela commiserates

IMPRISONED ANC leader Nelson Mandela has written to the owner of Johannesburg restaurant Kapitan's, Madan Kapitan, commiserating the eating venue's imminent closure.

Mandela's sadness follows reports that Kapitan's, the first multi-racial restaurant in town, is likely to close because the building is to be demolished. 010ay 20110187

Mandela ate regularly until about 1960 at Kapitan's. Mandela's letter, sent to Kapitan and his wife Marjorie via the ANC leader's attorney Ismail Ayob, is hanging on the restaurant's wall for everyone to see.

In the letter, Mandela says:
Dear Madan and Marjorie,

I learn with sorrow that your famous Oriental restaurant in Kort Street is closing down.

During the last 27 years we have

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lost so many dear friends and so many noted buildings, that I sometimes fear that by the time I return the world itself will have disappeared. There are many palates and tummies inside and outside the country which will justifiably be outraged by the disastrous news.

But I will always think of the restaurant and particularly of you with fond memories.

My best wishes.

Sincerely, Nelson

Kapitan, 65, said: "I feel very proud and honoured that he still remembers us. It is such a privilege. I look forward to serving him here again."

Kapitan said he was preparing to reply to Mandela's letter.

B/Pay 20/10/89

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Masemola's escape plan nearly worked

PAC leader Japhtha Masemola, who was released on Sunday after 27 years as a political prisoner, very nearly escaped from Robben Island's high-security prison about six years after starting his life sentence.

Masemola, who is talked of by former inmates as one of the most analytical thinkers ever imprisoned on the island, may have pulled off the sophisticated escape from the prison had his plan not been reported by a fellow prisoner.

His story sounds more like a movie plot than the real thing, but former island inmates confirmed it.

It happened towards the end of 1969. Masemola managed to make a master key and a raft, complete with paddles. An accomplice, who worked at the hospital, organised medical supplies in case of health problems at sea.

Towards the end of 1969, prison authorities found a prison master-key which Masemola was suspected of making by using prison tools and material.

Doors

The key was hidden in his cell, and oil had been used to protect it from rust.

When the authorities tried it on cell doors and prison gates, it worked.

The search went on and the authorities found another surprise — a newly-built raft and paddles.

The amazing thing was that, for the two months, Masemola did not hide the raft. It was in full view of the prison authorities. But Masemola had disguised it. He folded it and used it as a gate for a section of the prison workshop. To the authorities it was just another gate.

And the paddles? He pretended they were instruments to clean the workshop chimneys.

The authorities also found geography books with bold marks on chapters on wind directions, from season to season.

A former Island inmate said the information in the book would have helped Ma-

SIPHO NGCOBO

semola and his comrade to choose the time of year when the prevalent winds would help them reach Blouberg Strand.

The geography student and expert on sea conditions was a Cape Town prisoner whom Masemola had included in the escape plot.

He planned to escape at night when Blouberg Strand lights would guide them.

After the prison authorities found out about the escape plan, they transferred Masemola to the "B-Section" of the prison where Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others were kept in single cells.

Asked to confirm the story this week, Masemola, now 60, just laughed.

"The head of the prison called me to the security office for interrogation about this, but I denied it," he said.

At B-Section, Masemola was not allowed to speak to prisoners from other general sections.

The PAC leader was sentenced to life imprisonment in July 1963 by the Pretoria Supreme Court, along with five other members of his organisation.

He became the first modern political prisoner to be sent to Robben Island, where he spent nine years of his sentence in a single cell.

In 1986 he was transferred to Johannesburg Prison and last year he refused a release offer conditional on his renouncing violence.

While in prison, Masemola obtained a BA degree in anthropology. He is presently more than half-way through an honours degree.

Masemola said the only thing that made him bitter about his years in prison was that he was convicted by what he called "an illegal regime".

What are his impressions of the outside world? "I am still absorbing the social atmosphere, to form a balanced view of things," he said.

The Prisons Services yesterday declined to comment on the escape attempt.

BARBERTON, A TOWN THAT RUNS ON PRISON LABOUR

W. Mail - 27/10-21/11/89
370 three years
After breakfast men in these cages -
R.D.
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THE Weekly Mail this week visited Barberton to investigate reports that the prison town and its surrounding farms and sawmills still thrive on the use of convict labour.

Along the way we picked up an old man and his wife who need a lift into town. He was a retired prison warden and told us how the system works.

"You see that gold mine," he said. "It's the Carson Mine, owned by Anglovaal. I used to take gangs from the prison there, especially in the summer when the workers go home to their villages to prepare their fields for planting. The Agnes mine also uses *bandiets* to work on top of the mine. They still do it. In fact everybody here uses *bandiets*."

Barberton itself is made up of a hotel, a cluster of shops that sell to tourists attracted by the town's gold-rush folklore, the prison and a suburb that houses its white warders. A drive through its streets, verified the old man's notion that the political economy of the region is geared to the use of convict labour.

Black men in green prison overalls could be seen working in the suburban gardens and the grounds of the local high school. A gang of convicts cleared weeds on the other side of the golf course fence. Prisoners marched in lines through the streets of the town accompanied by warders.

To get to the prison farm we drove along a road flanked with bougainvillea and barbed wire fencing. A white sergeant supervising two labourers responded to our request for information about how to hire prison labour.

"Go back to the main prison in town," he said. "I think it costs about R1 a day. You must swear yourself in as a temporary warden and they will give you the boys you want. We expressed some reservations about what kinds of criminals will we get and what if they escape?"

"Don't worry, man. We only hire out those with short-term sentences. They are mostly vagrants and people arrested for minor offences like lying around drunk on the streets or stealing something from a shop," he said.

"Usually they don't want to run away because they have got a short time to go. But some do escape. If one of them does, then all you have to do is round the others up and phone the prison and they will sort things out. Back at the main prison block in town a warden explained the formalities of obtaining a gang of convicts.

But demand is at a peak "because all the farmers around here want them" and supply is restricted to three convicts a day for private individuals. The rate is R1,40 a day per prisoner and they must be collected at 6am and returned by 4pm. On Saturdays the prisoners must be back by 11.30am and the price is reduced to R1,10.

The Lomati Mill stands on the outskirts of the town. On its premises, three men in prison garb worked with wheelbarrows, spades and picks. A member of the gang explained how inmates are divided into A and B groups. A is for those with sentences between three and 18 months and B is for those who are in for 18 months

and three years. After breakfast men in these cages are divided into smaller groups that will be sent out to work on the mines, saw mills and schools. Workers leave the prison at 6am so they can begin work by seven. They are given unskilled jobs that include planting, weeding and gardening. At 2.30pm the company takes them back to the prison where they are given supper before being locked up. In 1983 the Barberton prison was at the centre of controversy after 12 prisoners had been killed within 10 months and scores injured when they were beaten by warders while pushing loaded wheelbarrows loaded temperatures of 35 degrees centigrade. Although conditions appear to have improved since three warders were convicted in the "heat exhaustion trial" and jailed for assault, the prison is still used as a penal centre for rebellious inmates and is feared among convicts for its stringent discipline.

BARBERTON, A TOWN THAT RUNS ON PRISON LABOUR

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"Don't worry, man. We only hire out those with short-term sentences. They are mostly vagrants and people arrested for minor offences like stealing something from a shop," he said.

"Usually they don't want to run away because they have got a short time to go. But some do escape. If one of them does, then all you have to do is round the others up and phone the prison and they will sort things out."

Back at the main prison block in town a warden explained the formalities of obtaining a gang of convicts. But demand is at a peak "because all the farmers around here want them" and supply is restricted to three convicts a day for private individuals. The rate is R1,40 a day per prisoner and they must be collected at 6am and returned by 4pm. On Saturdays the prisoners must be back by R1,10, and the price is reduced to R1,10.

The Lomati Mill stands on the outskirts of the town. On its premises, three men in prison garb worked wheelbarrows, spades and picks.

A member of the gang explained how inmates are divided into A and B groups: A is for those with sentences between three and 18 months and B is for those who are in for 18 months

W. Mail - 27110-21112
9152
three years
After breakfast men in these categories are divided into smaller groups that will be sent out to work on the mines, saw mills and schools.

Workers leave the prison at 6am so they can begin work by seven. They are given unskilled jobs that include planting, weeding and gardening.

At 2.30pm the company takes them back to the prison where they are given supper before being locked up.

In 1983 the Barberton prison was at the centre of controversy after 10 prisoners had been killed when they were pushed by warders while pushing loaded wheelbarrows loaded with peratures of 35 degrees centigrade. Although conditions appear to have improved since three warders were convicted in the "heat exhaustion trial" and jailed for assault, the prison is still used as a penal centre for hellious inmates and is feared among convicts for its stringent discipline.

953



PRISONERS working on farms in the Standerton area are sometimes treated brutally by their "employers"

Tales of savage beatings on Standerton farms

The gold-rush town of Barberton, once a centre of controversy after 12 convicts died, is still thriving on prison labour

In the Conservative Party-controlled town south-east of Johannesburg, one farmer has been accused of being particularly harsh, not only maltreating prisoners but farmworkers as well. Known by his employees as *Mzambambo* (because he used to be thin), the farmer is a former wrestler and is "very powerful", said one worker.

A former prisoner from Soweto who was jailed for possession of dagga, said he and 19 others in Diephloof Prison were taken to the Standerton farm, Concordia, on August 8 this year. He asked not to be named for fear of reprisal.

He worked there for two days before he and four others decided to escape after one worker had threatened to report him to Mzambambo for milking cows without using saline. "I was warned by one of the women working in the kitchen that if I did not get away as soon as I could, I would regret it," he said. He had heard other workers talking about how the farmer punished his employees. If a labourer slept during work-

ing hours, he would be beaten until almost unconscious. One prisoner, who later fled, was allegedly beaten until he defecated. He was helped by people on the adjacent farm who hid him until he was fit enough to make his escape. Another prisoner known as *Umfundisi*, was also beaten by the farmer. "All along he was vomiting and urinating blood," said the woman on the neighbouring farm. A third victim, Victor, was assaulted twice — for sleeping during work hours and for not working because he mistakenly thought he was off that day.

Victor lost a finger after the beating. "He (the farmer) tied Victor to the garage and started *stambokking* him just under the buttocks until he showed. He did not stop. He carried on beating him until it got livid and he started hitting at the bone itself. "After that he was paralysed and was taken to hospital. In the hospital he was apparently advised to take the matter to the police. The farmer is reported to have agreed to an out-of-court settlement," said Boet Bidi, a farmworker who fled after an argument with the farmer. He is now employed on another farm some 20km from Concordia.

When *Weekly Mail* tried to trace Victor, we were told he was last imprisoned at Salisa, near Standerton. A policeman there said Victor had told him he was going to Transkei after his release. The farmer also allegedly punishes his victims by tying them to a crane.

"While you are dangling, one thing that you will be thinking of is how to remove the rope that is almost choking you while he is busy *stambokking* you," said the ex-prisoner from Soweto.

A former wrestler, the farmer likes to slam labourers against a stone wall — "the holds you close to him and repeatedly bangs your head against the wall," he said. According to Bidi, on arrival at the farm, the prisoners are "intimated" — assaulted severely.

W. Mail 2/10-2/11/89 Inmates eager to work outside jail — Prisons

THE SA Prisons Service replies: As it is clear from your report that some confusion exists regarding the difference between prison labour and parole, the following PRISON LABOUR

Prison labour is utilised within the prison context where the focus falls on training with a view to eventual reintegration into the community. As the length of sentence and other considerations such as this lack of work opportunities do not always make this possible, section 75 of the Act also provides for prison labour to be made available to other bodies such as the government departments, schools, hospitals and even private individuals of all races, subject to certain conditions and solely for the performance of unskilled labour.

The allegation that prison labour is made available to the farmers for farming programmes on a daily basis is devoid of all truth.

PAROLE Parole is a system which is widely used in the Western world. Some advantages of parole for the short term prisoner include the opportunity to work outside the confines of the prison, away from hardened criminals and to receive remuneration. This form of parole is subject to various conditions and some of these conditions are as follows: ● Screening of prospective employers ● The written consent of the prisoner to enter into a formal agreement with the employer ● Anyone of the parties could terminate the contract, in which event the parolee returns to prison ● The parolee must be declared physically fit for parole by a medical practitioner

The agreement also makes stipulations in respect of salary, housing and clothing, etc. It also remains the prerogative of every prisoner to decide whether or not he wishes to accept such employment. Control measures in the parole system, such as periodic inspections, are carried out to ensure that stipulations are adhered to. In those cases where an employer fails to comply with any of the conditions of contract, a proper investigation is held. Pending the outcome thereof, paroles can be withdrawn. If found guilty, the employer can be declared unfit as an employer of parolees. A parolee is of course free to leave the service of an employer on expiration of his contract.

A warrant of re-imprisonment is issued in respect of persons who do not comply with their parole conditions and they are returned to prison to serve the unexpired part of their sentences. The rules governing parole and prison labour are the same countrywide and do not differ from prison to prison as suggested in your report.

Another point which must be stressed is that prisoners are very eager to make use of parole and to partake in labour outside the confines of the prison. In your article the exact opposite impression is created and this distorted view of parole and prison labour, and the allegation that parolees are assaulted and escape at random, are rejected.

● TO PAGE 4

Prisons' response

Prisons' response

● From PAGE 3

All allegations of alleged assaults or irregularities that come to the attention of the head of the head of the prison are properly investigated in terms of existing policy and dealt with accordingly. This also includes the referral of cases of alleged assaults to the SA Police for investigation and for the law to take it normal course. Any suggestions to the contrary are rejected.

Your report contains a number of allegations which can unfortunately not be tested factually as specific information, such as dates and names, is lacking. If detailed information can be made available to the Prisons Service, the necessary investigation will be conducted.

Above and beyond this, the complainants are free to report their complaints to the SA Police.

W.M. 1

W.M. 1

27/10-2/11/89

753

Mpetha, Sisulu out soon

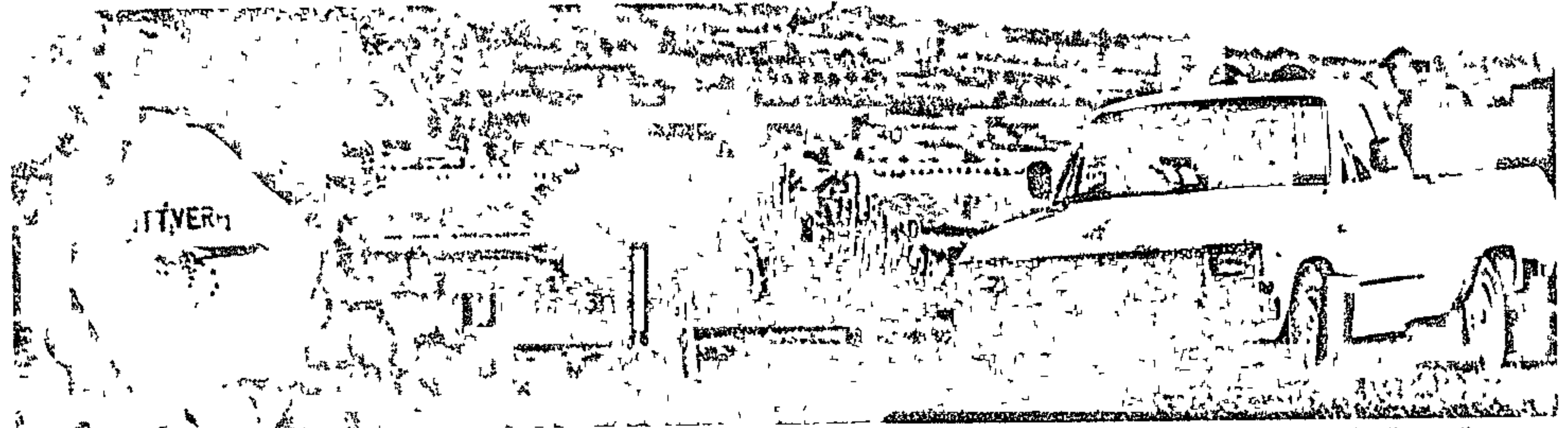
Star 6/19/89 Own Correspondent (253)

CAPE TOWN — Jailed trade unionist Oscar Mpetha (80) expects to be released at the end of this month, and speculation is mounting that jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu could be released before October 17.

Government sources have indicated they would like to release one of the top ANC political prisoners before the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Malaysia on October 17.

This would give British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher ammunition as she attempts to fight off further sanctions against South Africa.

'For hire', says the sign to Leeuwkop Prison, where labour is easily and cheaply available



For hire a roadside sign points the way to a place where prisoners can be 'bought' as labour for R1,40 a day despite a government decision to stop the practice

Weekly Mail 'buys' convicts - at R1,40 each

THE *Weekly Mail* this week went to Leeuwkop, a sprawling prison complex on the outskirts of Johannesburg, and "bought" a pair of convicts for the day — for less than R3

After we had paid R1,40 for each man, and waited for 15 minutes outside the gates of C2 block, two prisoners in green overalls were ushered out of the jail and into the back of our delivery van

The visit confirmed reports that the system, known to inmates as "ukuthenga amabantu" — the buying of bandits — is still widely practised even though the government took a decision to phase it out three years ago

It also demonstrated the South African Prison Services exercise little control over the way prisoners are treated once they leave the prison

After we arrived outside the gates of block C2 yesterday morning, we joined a queue of farmers, nursery owners and policemen who had come in vans and trucks to collect their quota of labour for the day

The South African Police were waiting in three pick-up vans and a pantechkon to transport a daily supply of convicts to a training college near Pretoria, where they are put to work in the gardens

Other employers included Eskom, a paving company, the Kyalami Golf Course and owners of small plots in the district. The Eskom driver left in a staff bus loaded with convicts while others collected teams of six prisoners each

Inmates of the prison say a building contractor takes the same *span* (team) of convicts every day and uses them as unskilled labour on his construction site. As prison regulations pro-

Weekly Mail writer
EDDIE KOCH went to prison this week — and came back with two convicts, his for the day for just R1,40 each. The visit to Leeuwkop confirms that the 'buying of bandits', as prisoners call it, continues, despite a government decision to phase it out three years ago

hibit the use of convicts for industrial work, they say convicts are made to wear ordinary overalls for the day

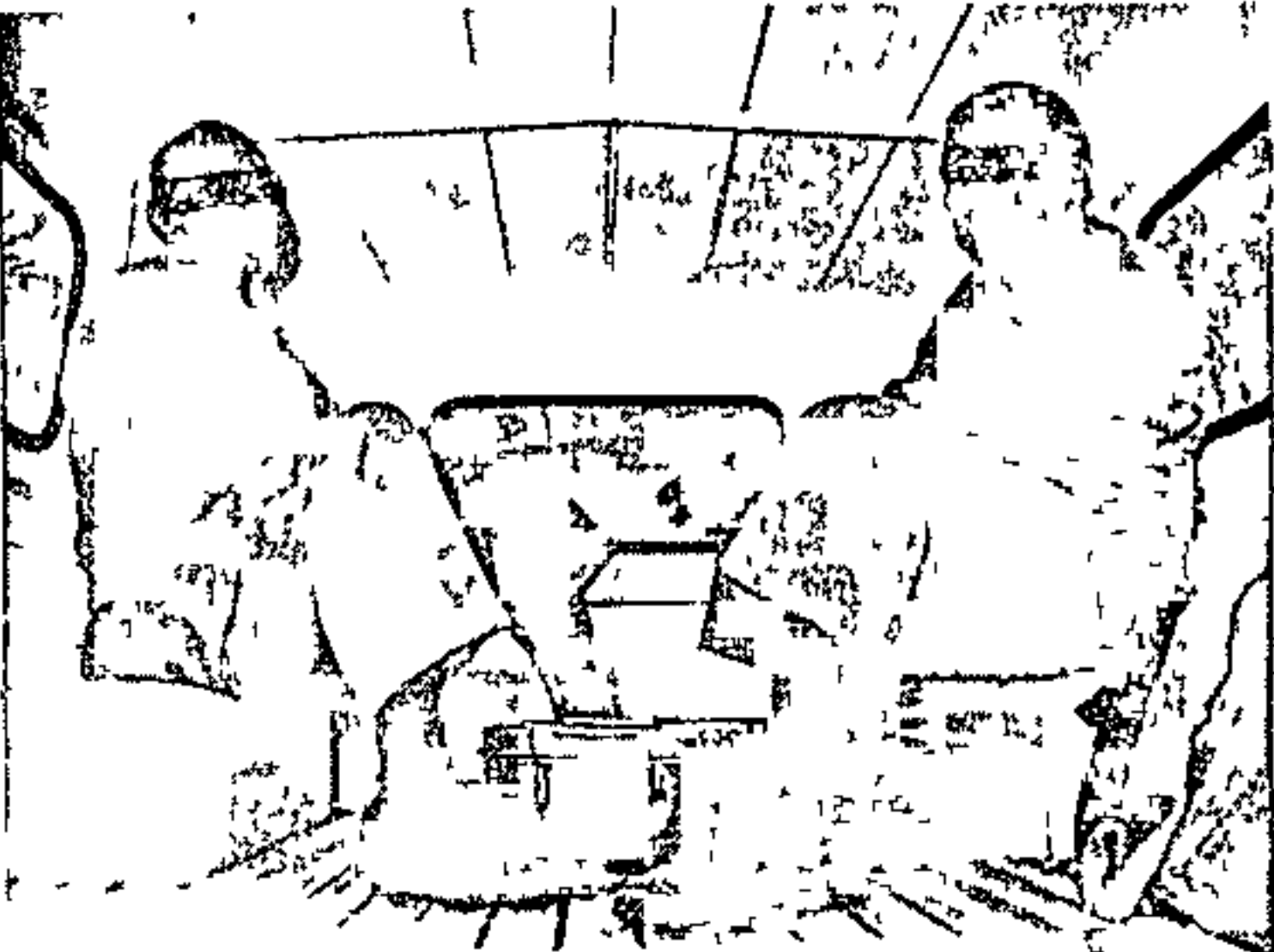
The only precondition for hiring labour from the prison is that employers must swear themselves in as temporary warders and agree to abide by regulations that prohibit the use of convicts in skilled work and prevent them from being assaulted

Our pair of inmates from Leeuwkop said C2 block hired out about 300 prisoners a day. Conditions vary from place to place but convicts are sometimes assaulted if their employers feel they are being lazy

Employers can also complain of misconduct to the warders. Prison authorities then put the offenders on a spare diet of "watery soup" for up to 30 days in the disciplinary section of the prison known as "kukuluthu" — solitary confinement

This form of punishment, the inmates say, acts as sufficient deterrent to laziness. It also adds a large element of compulsion to the prisons' system of forced labour

The International Federation of Plantation Agricultural and Allied Workers told the *Weekly Mail* that



'Bought bandits' are taken away without any address being given

the system contravened the International Labour Organisation's codes. ILO convention 29 allows convicts and parolees to work outside prison on condition that "the said person is not placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations"

This week representatives for Unifruco, the official body for the export of deciduous fruit, confirmed that use of convict labour for the cultivation of farm produce is prohibited by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), which South Africa has signed

Unifruco PRO Fred Meintjies said that as a result his organisation had long banned the practice

"Our members are required to sign an affidavit that they are not using it (prison labour) and if we find that

they are using it we will expel them," he added

A number of trade unions have responded to disclosures that convicts are extensively used on farms — and some gold mines — in the eastern Transvaal by calling for a full judicial enquiry

This week the Food and Allied Workers' Union, which organises farmworkers in the Western Cape, said it would like to see the system of convict labour halted

"If people are to be reintegrated into society (as stated by the SA Prisons

Services) then the farms are not the place. Unskilled farm work does not reintegrate people. For this to work they need to be trained with specific skills and sent out to work as apprentices for a decent wage"

Prison regulations state that convicts may not be used for skilled work or in jobs covered by industrial council regulations

They may not be assaulted and the regulations provide advice on how they can be protected from extreme cold and treated in cases of heat exhaustion

Prison rules also stipulate that temporary warders "must wear shoes and socks" and can be put on parade for dress inspection before they take convicts away

But our trip to Leeuwkop indicates that prison authorities do little to monitor employers so that they can ensure regulations are adhered to

I was sworn in as a temporary warder last week together with two members of the Sandton Fire Brigade and the owner of a smallholding. A prison officer spent some 30 minutes explaining the contents of the regulations

And we were able to take the convicts away from Leeuwkop without leaving the address of the place where the men would be working

● These reports have been put to SA Prisons Service for comment, though no response was received at the time of going to press. Their response will be published as soon as it is practicable

Hello? A phone-call from a prisoner

CONVICT Zamxholo Meintjies phoned the *Weekly Mail* from a call box in Plettenberg Bay this week, to tell of the predicament of prisoners who work as forced labour

Meintjies, sentenced to six months at the Patensie Prison in the Eastern Cape for stealing a car windshield, was sent on parole to work on a farm near Knysna for six months

The convict says he was not given a choice about going on parole and was simply told he had a few minutes to pack his belongings because he was going out to work on the farms

The farm owner, Doukie Boukers, forced Meintjies and a colleague to work 20 hours from 5am each day until 1am the next morning. One of their tasks, says the convict, was to accompany a truck that collected waste food from the Deacon Isle Hotel at midnight. The two convicts then had to feed the food to the farmer's pigs before going to sleep

Meintjies says the parolee who had accompanied him to the farm, known to him only as "Hansa", absconded about a week ago after Boukers had allegedly assaulted the convict for complaining about the late hours

Although his sentence has now expired, Meintjies claims that Boukers refuses to pay his wages or return his belongings and prison documents

Before contacting *Weekly Mail*, he

Convict Zamxholo Meintjies heard that the Weekly Mail had written about the convict labour system so he phoned us from a call box
EDDIE KOCH reports

went to the Plettenberg Bay police who said they could not help and gave him a telephone number. When Meintjies called the number it rang without being answered

Meanwhile the convict was running out of coins to use the public telephone. The call box was also within sight of a garage called Terry's Motors, where Boukers worked as a part time mechanic. Meintjies was afraid he would be discovered making his desperate calls for help

At that stage a man standing in the queue at the phone box heard Meintjies talking about his experiences and remembered seeing an article in *Weekly Mail* about the convict labour system. He then put Meintjies in contact with us

Weekly Mail contacted the Knysna Prison to see if any assistance could be offered but was told that the officer concerned was "out for lunch"

We telephoned the nearest National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) office in

Port Elizabeth which offered to help. The office was, however, about 150km away and Meintjies had no money to travel there

Later Nicro called Meintjies back at the call box and is now giving him advice and assistance

If it were not for the intervention of the stranger in the queue it is likely that Meintjies would have had only two choices: to abscond or return to bondage on the farm

Other allegations of abuse received this week include

● Claims by Reverend David Willemse, a pastor in the Cape district of Klawer, that farmers frequently visit local jails and bail out prisoners so that they could be used as cheap labour

● A letter in *Wynboer* magazine from Leonard Macleod says the average wage for wine estate workers in the Western Cape is R200 a month. "Many farmers pay R20 a week when it rains. If the workers grumble they are sometimes replaced by prison labourers, who are paid R1,80 a day," the letter says

● Johann Hammann, organiser for the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu), says farmworkers involved in union organisation are frequently threatened with replacement by prison labour and this helps to undermine the union's recruiting drive

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Maskew Miller Longman

(253)

~~Rockman~~
~~11~~
'Rockman 11

suspended

CAC 7415 15/11/89
THE 11 members of the Prisons Service who appeared in court on Monday after being arrested in a demonstration with Lieutenant Gregory Rockman had been suspended pending the outcome of the hearing, a spokesman for the prisons liaison section said yesterday.

The suspension was under the Prisons Act

The police announced on Monday that Lieutenant Rockman had been suspended from police duties after his arrest. He and the warders face charges of participating in an illegal gathering

Lieutenant Rockman is president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, of which the warders are members. —

Sapa

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Mandela diaries to stay locked
COLOGNE — The ANC has quashed rumours that Nelson Mandela's prison diaries are about to be published. (253)
 According to recent reports, one of Mandela's lawyers had allegedly begun negotiations with Penguin for the rights.
 An ANC representative said, however, that the diaries, locked away at ANC headquarters in Lusaka, could not be made public by the ANC as they were Mandela's property. — ANO.

Figure 1: OUTPUT: Sector 1978-1988 2

Figures



Demo warders fight back in Supreme Court

AK645 22/11/89 253

By LINDA GALLOWAY
Supreme Court Reporter

ELEVEN prison warders who joined policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman's civil rights union to challenge discrimination in the Prisons Service are fighting their suspension in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

The application, before court yesterday, will be heard before Mr Justice A J Burger tomorrow.

In an affidavit Mr Gerrit Martin Opperman, a warder, said discrimination existed not only between members of the service, but also in the treatment of prisoners of different race groups.

Mr Opperman said he was a member of the new association known as the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Pop-cru), established on November 5, with about 35 members.

Arrested

Among its aims and objectives was an attempt to phase out discrimination in the prisons and police service.

He and the other warders had, after attending a meeting of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union on November 12, decided that those not on duty should be present when Lieutenant Rockman made his protest the following day against the order transferring him from Mitchell's Plain to Pine-lands.

The men were arrested after the protest and appeared in court. Later that day they were served with letters informing them of their suspension.

The men are seeking an interdict calling on the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Prisons and Colonel D J J du Plessis, the acting-officer commanding Pollsmoor Prison, to show cause why their suspension, or alternatively their confinement to residences, should not be declared invalid, unlawful and of no effect.

• The application has been brought by Mr Opperman, Mr D D Faas, Mr D A Michaels, Mr G J Blom, Mr L W Witbooi, Mr S MacKenzie, Mr N Witbooi, Mr F April, Mr D L Peters, Mr H M Esterhuizen and Mr I H Rossouw.

ALG 22/11/89

253
New union determined to air grievances

MEMBERS of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union chanted and raised clenched fists as they vowed to continue their growing battle with Prisons Service authorities.

About 120 policemen and members of the prisons service, many of them in uniform, attended a union meeting in a hall at Elsie's River last night.

They were told by committee member Sergeant Willem Jacobs that he and about 10 other Prisons Service members of the union had received letters from the acting commander of Pollsmoor, Colonel DJ du Plessis.

The letters referred to the union, saying it was a contravention of regulations to operate through any but the prescribed channels of communication and asking them to end their association with the union.

He and other officers told the meeting the union was determined to air Prisons Service members' grievances.

Earlier, union president Lieutenant Gregory Rockman said it appeared the government was not taking them seriously.

"So we are going to show them that we are not playing games." — Sapa.

THE Prisons Service has lifted the "house arrest" imposed on 11 warders, most of whom are members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) and who have launched a court application against their suspension from duty.

The application came before a Cape Town Supreme Court judge yesterday, but was postponed to December 1 to enable lawyers for the state to file answering affidavits

The suspensions and restrictions on the 11 warders, which Popcru president Lieutenant Gregory Rockman described as

Clamps on warders rescinded

CM News 24/11/89

"virtual house arrest", were imposed after they participated in an allegedly illegal Popcru demonstration

They were told they could not leave their quarters without permission and that they had to report to the commanding officer

of Pollsmoor prison every day. It is understood that the "house arrest" clause was lifted from Wednesday on the instruction of the Commissioner of Prisons

The 11 are, however, still obliged to report each day

It was also learned yesterday that Popcru vice-president Prisons Warrant Officer John Jansen plans to apply for an interdict against his suspension and an attempt by the Pollsmoor authorities to transfer him from the Westlake Training College, where he is an instructor, to the prison workshop — Sapa

Visits by Cabinet members discussed

CAPE TOWN — Released SA Communist Party stalwart Govan Mbeki and jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela spent some of their three-hour meeting yesterday speaking about visits paid to Mandela by Cabinet ministers.

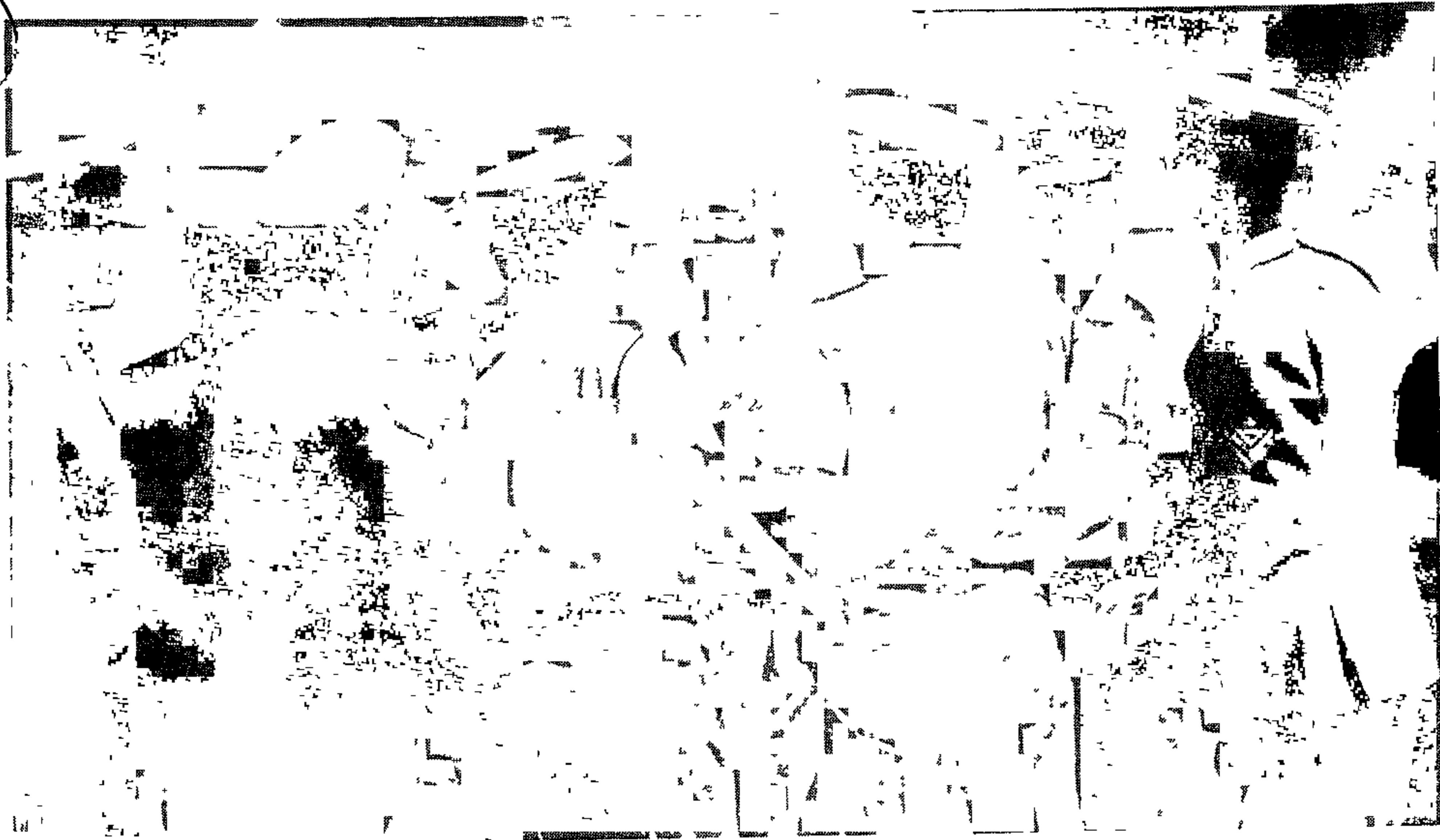
Mbeki, 79, arrived at Paarl's Victor Verster prison, where Mandela is being held in a house on the grounds, at 11am and left at 2.40pm. He held an impromptu Press conference at the prison entrance after the meeting.

Mbeki last saw Mandela in June when he was still under a restriction order. This was the first time he was able to give details of a visit to the Press.

He answered questions openly but diplomatically fielded questions on details of the visits to Mandela by government ministers. He said he and the jailed leader discussed a number of issues but the main topic was developments arising from discussions between Mandela and these Cabinet members. (253)

Mbeki said he could not disclose what was said about the visits and added details would be disclosed at a time "most opportune to his (Mandela's) organisation". He said he would be reporting back to his colleagues at a rally in Umtata on Sunday, where he and Walter Sisulu, are to speak — Sapa.

B. D. van
24/11/89



ROCKMAN AT POLLSMOOR . . Rebel policeman and founder of a trade union for policemen and prison warders Lieutenant Gregory Rockman (centre) made a surprise visit to warders during a passing-out parade at Pollsmoor Prison yesterday Deputy Minister of Justice Mr Danie Schutte took the salute. *CPM Trip 2/12/89* Picture ALAN TAYLOR

Warders' cells 'unfit for prisoners'

COLOURED prison warders and their families at Pollsmoor jail are living in converted prison cells which were found unfit for prisoners, while their white counterparts have attractive individual cottages with beautiful lawns, a warder has claimed in an affidavit before the Supreme Court.

Warder Mr Gerrit Opperman, a member of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), also said black and coloured children as young as eight years old were held at Pollsmoor while awaiting trial and mixed with hardened criminals during exercise and at mealtimes.

Mr Opperman's affidavit was filed as the basis for an application by himself and 10 other warders for an interdict against the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Prisons

and the acting commander of Pollsmoor, lifting their suspension from their jobs

They were suspended last month after taking part in an alleged illegal demonstration. The application was yesterday postponed by Mr Acting Justice Hoberman to December 8.

Mr Opperman said in his affidavit that Popcru was founded on November 5 to help its members seek redress against racist and discriminatory practices in the Prisons Service and SA Police.

"As members of Popcru we (he and his co-applicants) are extremely concerned about the fact that black and coloured children as young as eight years of age are held at Pollsmoor from time to time while awaiting trial."

He said he was obliged to live in the married men's quarters at Westlake, adjacent to the prison

"These quarters, which have been allocated to the so-called coloured personnel, comprise prison cells which were found unfit for prisoners and have been converted to married men's quarters."

He said coloured warders had not been able to play sport on the Pollsmoor sportsfields since 1983 because they wished to join the non-racial SA Rugby Union, a Sacos affiliate and not the white SA Rugby Board.

He added that the Department of Prisons had various vacation homes which were used by white employees.

These homes were often hired out to white outsiders, yet members of the Prisons Service who were not white were not allowed to use these facilities.

There was also racial disparity and discrimination in re-

gard to salaries, medical aid benefits and widows' and orphans' funds.

"At Pollsmoor there are facilities for the workshop training of white prisoners as carpenters, cabinet-makers, fitters and turners, metal workers and welders," he said.

"The trade training available to prisoners of other races is limited to that obtainable on building sites as painters, plasterers and bricklayers."

White woman prisoners were kept inside the prison area, where the fact of their imprisonment was not exposed to members of the general public, while non-white woman prisoners were often sent to work at the white warders' single quarters, where they were exposed to the general public, the court heard — Sapa

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday stated publicly for the first time that imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela would be freed — "but I'm not prepared to speculate on when".

Speaking at a news conference after a day of talks with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, he said: "As and when it is possible, he will be released."

After a two-day visit, marked by the rousing welcome he received, Mr De Klerk also said reforms undertaken by his Government were being recognised by African and other foreign governments

"There is a spirit of hope, and people are reaching out for one another in South Africa," he said.

Asked if he hoped to establish full diplomatic ties with Ivory Coast, whose President has praised his reforms, he said "I don't think it is a dream. It can become a reality."

But he wouldn't speculate on the timing of such a move, because the Ivory Coast must make its own decision

Trade

"I strive to normalise relationships throughout Africa, wherever and whenever possible. And I have no doubt that in that process the Ivory Coast will obviously be one of the first possibilities," said Mr De Klerk

President Houphouet-Boigny has made it clear that, though he favours closer economic ties with SA and favours negotiations to end apartheid, Mr Mandela must be released before full relations can be established

Mr De Klerk, accompanied by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, arrived on Friday on a 24-hour visit

The talks between the two leaders centred on the 14-year-old civil war in Angola. They discussed how to restart stalled peace talks

**'Release
as and
when
it is
possible'**

between Luanda's Marxist government and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita. President Houphouet-Boigny has maintained close ties with Unita

South African products are openly sold in the Ivory Coast, despite an OAU ban on trade links. South African Airways has a direct flight between Johannesburg and the capital, Abidjan

President Houphouet-Boigny, 84, who has met former SA leaders John Vorster and P W Botha, advocates dialogue rather than trade sanctions as a means of getting Pretoria to dismantle its apartheid policies

This has earned him indirect criticism from SA's hardline opponents like Zimbabwe and Nigeria

Mandela:

FWV'S PROMISE

Gunday Times Political Staff, Yamoussoukro

253
3/12/89

By FANNY A GROSS

AIDS enjoys the international spotlight, because of the general worldwide feeling of anxiety about the universal occurrence of this ailment. Institutes of public health everywhere are beginning to take cognisance of its spread and are attempting to devise strategies to control the epidemic

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that by the year 2000, 10 million people worldwide will have died or will be seriously ill from the disease, and a hundred million will be infected

It is, therefore, essential that guidelines be formulated for a comprehensive strategy to curb the spread of Aids in this country, including the presence of the disease in our prisons, which is likely to become more prevalent

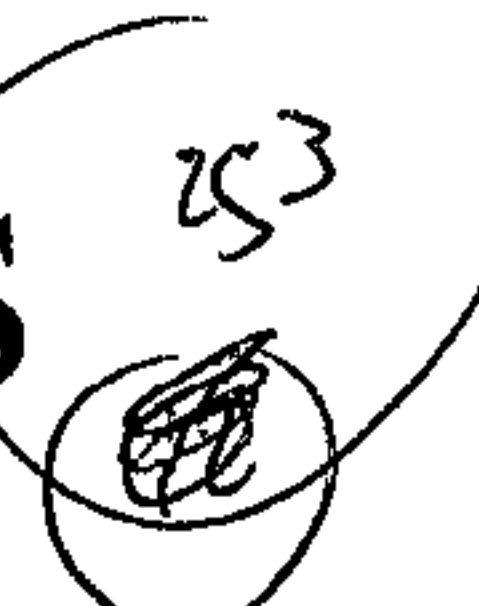
Potential

Among the prison population are drug addicts and since drugs acquired in prison are extremely expensive and beyond the means of most inmates, and syringes and needles are not easy to smuggle into prison, those that do get in are widely shared and remain in circulation till they are no longer operative. They may be utilised by a large number of inmates, many of whom may be unaware of the risks they are running by using that equipment or in passing it on to others

It is, of course, a *sine qua non* that homosex-

Prisons should combat Aids among inmates

CAA Times 4/12/89



ual activity is rife in prison, especially among long-term prisoners, although its exact extent has thus far not been established. It has, however, been estimated that approximately 20% of inmates serving long terms may be involved

Not being as well informed as the general public about the risk of contracting the Aids virus, the potential for its spread becomes obvious

Devastating as the knowledge that one has Aids may be to anyone, it is a good deal worse for the inmate who lacks the special facilities available to those outside

For instance, privacy or extra visits to discuss the results of the tests he has undergone with members of his family or close friends, or even the use of help-lines and information services, are unavailable

It is within the ambit of the prison authorities to help minimise the strain and damage that the devastating news of a positive result could cause, and at the same time mobilise any likely support for the prisoner from his home, friends or the local

community. Extra visits could perhaps be permitted to enable the inmate and those close to him to come to terms with the situation as far as possible

In addition, on-going counselling and support should be made available wherever possible. It is gratifying to note that the WHO has responded to the problem of Aids in prisons. In 1987, it convened a consultative meeting on the prevention and control of Aids in prison

Twenty-six countries were represented at this gathering. Thirty-seven specialists from these countries, including experts in public health, prison and medical administration and prisoner care, participated in the consultation

Compassion

It was decided at that meeting that the general principles adopted by national Aids programmes should apply equally to prisoners. Therefore, the policies of prison administrations should be developed in close co-operation with health authorities because of their responsibility to try and mini-

mise HIV transmission in prison, and consequently also in the general community when inmates are released to become part of the community again

It was further suggested that prisoners suffering from Aids should be considered for compassionate release to enable them to die in dignity and freedom in the arms of their families

In Britain, for instance, specific guidelines for the management of prisoners with HIV virus have been formulated. The Prison Reforms Trust (PRT) recommends that inmates known to be suffering from HIV should not be forcibly segregated or barred from certain types of work or exercise just because they have the virus. Moreover, in the view of the PRT, prisoners should enjoy the same right to confidentiality as those on the outside

Authorities in some countries strongly recommend access to condoms for prisoners in terms of public health considerations, as they do serve as a measure of protection, as well as education in methods of how to reduce the risk

and the elimination of illicit intravenous drug-taking by prisoners. In fact, it is felt that that should form one of the main objectives of the curative work done with such inmates

Imperative

As the number of prisoners suffering from the virus increases, the problem is likely to become worse. There is, therefore, a definite need for considering and pursuing various methods of monitoring and co-ordinating treatment of inmates with HIV and related conditions

It is imperative that prison medical services accept responsibility for ensuring that all prison medical officers be fully conversant with developments in the medication available for the treatment of HIV diseases and are fully trained to recognise the symptoms of HIV diseases

The policy employed by prisons should be in conformity with the general principles adopted by national Aids programmes, as they apply to the general public. The policies of prison administrations should, therefore, be developed in close co-operation with health authorities. After all, prison authorities have the responsibility to ensure the safety of prisoners and staff and to try and make certain that the risk of HIV spreading in the prison is minimised. This conforms with WHO's launching of World Aids Day, to "strengthen the spirit of solidarity, tolerance, compassion and understanding for people infected with HIV, through knowledge and action"

Rockman may be axed from SAP

CAP
Times
5/12/89

ALL TIMES 5/12/89

Staff Reporter

LIEUTENANT Gregory Rockman may be dismissed from the police force at the end of a disciplinary inquiry which started at police headquarters yesterday

The inquiry was conducted in camera at the Thomas Boydell Building Lt Rockman faces 10 charges but has not been asked to plead to any of them

Lt Rockman's lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa, said they had applied to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to have the inquiry reconstituted and presided over by a magistrate instead of a police officer

The application was refused on grounds that it was a departmental inquiry and that the presiding officer, Lieutenant-General M van Eyk, would approach the matter with an open mind and afford Lt Rockman a fair hearing, said Mr Moosa

Mr Moosa said that apart from the possibility of his dismissal, Lt Rockman could also be warned, fined or suspended

Advocate Mr Pat Gamble, representing Lt Rockman, applied for an adjournment to enable the legal representative for the police, Mr L Kok, to reply to the request for further particulars He also applied to Mr Vlok to have the hearing conducted in public

The adjournment was granted and the matter was postponed till tomorrow

The charges Lt Rockman faces are that he

A PRISONS Service sergeant was rebuked by his seniors at Pollsmoor Prison after praying for members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), members of the union said yesterday.

On November 23, the day on which a number of warders were to appear in court for attending an allegedly illegal Popcru demonstration, Sergeant Edward Joseph, who normally led morning prayers, had asked the Lord to help them.

"He was afterwards called in and reprimanded and asked how can he pray for us and told his prayer was subversive," said Lt Rockman. — Sapa

- Disclosed information which could have been detrimental to the police force at a meeting at Stellenbosch University on September 20,
- Used a state vehicle for private purposes to drive to Stellenbosch from Mitchells Plain on October 25;
- Neglected his duties as a police officer on that day by not being available for service at all times,
- Disobeyed a command by Major-General Flip Fourie on October 27;
- Disclosed to the press that he had been summoned to do special duty and that he was refusing to serve it,
- Adopted a "contemptuous attitude" to his superiors, General Fourie and Brigadier Acker, amounting to insubordination, and
- Disclosed information to the press

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Star 6/12/89

Released prisoners' 'conduct uncertain'

Staff Reporter

Although prisoners to be released early over the festive season will be thoroughly assessed beforehand, there is no guarantee they will not re-commit crimes on release, Mr Douglas Pearce, regional director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders said yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced last week that thousands of prisoners in jails countrywide would be released up to two months early during the next few weeks because of chronic prison overcrowding.

He added that the prisons were "extremely overcrowded".

In 1986/87, South African jails were accommodating 115 000 prisoners. Although the latest figures were unavailable, the total would have increased substantially.

Authorities earlier this year determined a ceiling of 113 500 prisoners a day, and decided on a policy of "bursting" if it exceeded that.

Municipal employees object to objectors

Cape Times 6/12/87 (253)

By PETER DENNEHY

THE all-white South African Association of Municipal Employees (SAAME) has called on all local authorities to refrain from employing conscientious objectors

Mr Hans Deetlefs, the national president of SAAME, issued the call in a press release. He said SAAME regional conferences and the general executive council had "repeatedly resolved to protest against the employment of objectors".

The association discouraged their appointment as objectors started working directly after matric, thus receiving an advantage of two years of job experience over those doing military service

Mr Dawid Bosch, national secretary

of the Community Servers' Group, responded yesterday that he trusted local authorities would not be persuaded by SAAME's "erroneous statement"

In terms of regulations applicable to community servers, the first two years of their experience "may not be recognised or taken into account". "However, military service may be taken into account as experience, as is the case in many municipalities"

• Since 1984, 1 600 people have been passed by the Religious Objection Board as category three (religious) objectors, 90% of them from churches which do not allow their members to do military service, Mr Bosch said

The Community Servers' Group represented most of the remainder

The Christian caged for his beliefs

By PAULA FRAY

Today, in a single cell in Kroonstad Prison, 19-year-old Charles Bester will scratch out one year of his sentence and will have five to go before he has paid his dues for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force

His lawyer Ms Kathy Satchwell said during his trial last year that Bester, the youngest conscientious objector in a South African prison, had to choose between the laws of God and the laws of the country. Bester, then 18, had chosen those of God

The court heard he had reported for military service, but refused to serve

Bester said his conscience dictated that he could not serve the evil perpetrated by the SADF. He made a statement of faith in

Jesus Christ and said his faith taught him to love his neighbour. He is a committed Christian

Now sporting a prison-style crew-cut hairstyle and a dark green prison uniform Bester is as resolute as ever to stand up for his beliefs, according to his mother, Mrs Judy Bester

Shortly after his imprisonment, Bester remarked he would rather be in a prison uniform than in an army one

"Charlie looks remarkably well, much better than at the time of the trial," Mrs Bester said

"Physically, he has grown a lot. Mentally, he is a tough one. He is always cheerful and full of humour

"But something around his eyes suggests it's not as easy as he makes it out to be,"

Mrs Bester said

"He goes through phases of being down... I'm sure it's lonely in there," she added.

There is no distinction for conscientious objectors who are treated as common criminals

"I think the other prisoners think he is mad — they tell him to do the army and get it over with. But some respect him in a strange way," she said.

Bester is allowed 40 letters and 30 visits a year. Until October 1 he was separated from visitors by a glass partition but is now allowed "contact visits".

He has just completed his first year university exams through Unisa and is waiting for his results in English, politics, sociology and biblical studies

He also assists fellow prisoners with matric English and technical maths

Rockman union man faces firing

THE Prisons authorities have summoned the vice-president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, Warrant Officer John Jansen, to appear before a disciplinary hearing that could result in his discharge from the service.

Rebel policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman is president of of the union, Popcru

Warrant Officer Jansen, who was suspended from duty as an instructor at the Westlake Training College near Pollsmoor three weeks ago, was told he would face five charges at an internal court on January 3

The charges are that

He was absent from duty for about 3½ hours on November 13 without permission or reason,

He ignored an order to leave the office of the commanding officer of Pollsmoor;

He disobeyed an order to sign for receipt of a letter;

He ignored an order transferring him from the Training College to the prison workshop, and

He ignored an order from the head of the College to leave its premises

"This is a clear sign of victi-

misation and discrimination," said Warrant Officer Jansen.

"It's also a shame for South Africa, that they have the chance to negotiate but don't want to negotiate.

"Instead, they want to fight us Popcru won't just lie down and let them cut our throat. We are going to fight back for sure Justice must survive"

He said he would consult his lawyers about the hearing

No benefits

He said that while he and 11 other Popcru members from Pollsmoor were under suspension, they received no salary, medical aid or other benefits, despite the fact that they were still theoretically subject to Prisons Service discipline and could not take other work

"I have the expense of a private home to maintain I don't know what will happen I will have to sell my car, and maybe my home, just to get justice

"I can't even buy my children Christmas presents"

The other 11 are warders suspended after participating in an allegedly illegal Popcru demonstration

Lieutenant Rockman appeared last week at a police disciplinary inquiry which was postponed to January. — Sapa

Mandela met Delmas men

From Page 1

Manthata had met Mr Mandela last month

"We had put in numerous requests to meet him during our imprisonment but we were always turned down. We weren't given prior warning of the meeting, which took place at his request, and until we arrived at Victor Verster we didn't know what was going on.

"I met him for five hours on November 11 and my comrades spent three hours with him the following week, on November 17.

"Other prisoners were also taken to meet him at his request. He is in good spirits.

"It was an honour to meet Mr Mandela who, despite being in his 70s, is eager to finish the job our forefathers began

Peace

"He said the Government must know that we demand the release of all political prisoners. And it won't be so they can spend their retirement sleeping in their homes. They will work to organise a new democratic constitution for the country.

"We must sit down with them now and talk. We are not interested in spilling blood and the moment the Government produces satisfactory and serious plans to negotiate, the need for an armed struggle will fall away.

"But unless this happens there will never be peace. We will certainly never be happy in our hovels in the townships."

Asked to confirm the meeting, a spokesman for the Prisons Department said yesterday it was not department policy to comment on matters of this kind.

The acquitted men are expected to resume their top positions within the Mass Democratic Movement. Said Mr Murphy Morobe, who act-



HOME FOR CHRISTMAS ... Popo Molefe and Patrick 'Terror' Lekota

ed as general secretary in Mr Molefe's absence. "These men still hold their positions. They were founder members of the UDF and the only fitting response is for them to come back and occupy their rightful positions again."

Former Rivonia trialist Mr Walter Sisulu added "They can be expected to return to their duties. I have no doubt they have an important role to play."

Agents

Human rights lawyers are demanding that the Government reveals what the longest treason trial in South African history has cost the taxpayer.

Director of Lawyers for Human Rights Mr Brian Curran said "This must have cost millions when you take into account the time, the policemen sitting around and jail accommodation.

"But the judgment will undoubtedly begin to restore the credibility of the South African judiciary as it destroys the perception, which many have, that judges are agents of the system."

Yesterday, the released men said their first priority would be to sort out family and personal matters as a lot had happened in the four-and-a-half years.

Mr Molefe didn't even know where his new home was, as his family were evicted from their previous home while he was in jail.

And the icing on the cake for 41-year-old Mr Lekota was a little girl called Freedom (Nonkululeko) — his four-year-old daughter whom he had never seen before Friday. His wife was pregnant when he was arrested.

Last night he was travelling back to his home in Natal where his wife and two other children live — after a visit to recently released Mr Sisulu.

Hundreds of friends and neighbours greeted Mr Moss Chikane when he arrived at his Mamelodi home with his wife, Martha, and two children.

He said yesterday "I didn't get any sleep. Everyone is so excited and it's been a fantastic homecoming. Now we have to get down to planning

our lives again. It will be a while before we know what is really happening."

Mr Gcina Malindi was looking forward to continuing the law degree he started studying for in prison. He returned to the Sebokeng farm he shares with his mother and sisters this weekend.

Mr Tom Manthata said he was looking forward to "continuing the struggle."

The men said their treatment during imprisonment was fair and they received regular visits from family members.

Their ordeal ended on Friday when Chief Justice Mr M M Corbett delivered a 50-page judgment upholding their appeal. Four Appeal Court judges concurred.

Negated

The judgment also made it possible for the Press to disclose details of the exchanges between the original trial judge, Mr Justice K van Dijkhorst, and one of his assessors.

The judgment came a year after the men were sent to Robben Island but four-and-a-half years after they were first charged and placed in custody over the 1984/85 Vaal Triangle uprising. It negated the controversial finding of Mr Justice van Dijkhorst that the UDF was established as a front by the ANC to make South Africa ungovernable.

Talks about talks?

By DRIES van HEERDEN
and DAVID JACKSON

TALKS about talks between the Government and the ANC have — to all intents and purposes — already started, political observers say.

They see them as a preliminary to serious negotiations about a new political dispensation.

This week's unexpected meeting between President F W de Klerk and jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is the clearest indication yet that the Government regards ANC participation in future negotiations as vitally important.

The meeting follows close on the heels of a series of talks between Mr Mandela and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee which preceded the encounter between the ANC

S/T Jones 17/12/89
Mandela meeting

With FW could

spark a serious

indaba with ANC

leader and former President P W Botha.

Both Mr Coetsee and Constitutional Affairs Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen attended Wednesday's talks in Tuynhuys.

Senior ANC sources in Lusaka this week denied speculation that a rift was opening up between the exiled leadership and Mr Mandela. They admitted the timing of the meeting took them by surprise, but said they knew such an encounter was on the cards.

Struggle

According to the ANC, there can be no question of Mr Mandela "negotiating on his own" with the Government.

"He explained ANC policy to both Mr Botha and Mr De Klerk. He told them about the history of the ANC and why we decided to embark on the armed struggle," said a spokesman. Yesterday's MDM spokesmen Cyril Ramaphosa said reports about a rift were "incorrect and misleading".

"We in the MDM reaffirm our unwavering confidence in his political leadership unqualified," he said.

The ANC said Mr Mandela was kept fully briefed on developments within the exiled movement and the MDM operating inside South Africa.

Mr Mandela's former prison colleague, Mr Walter Sisulu, who visited him on Tuesday, gave him a detailed account of what transpired at last weekend's Conference on a Democratic Future.

On Friday Mr Sisulu held extensive talks with senior MDM leaders, including the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, Mr Murphy Morobe and the Rev Frank Chikane.

Visitors to Victor Verster Prison in Paarl also report back regularly on Mr Mandela's views to both the internal and external leaderships. This week two delegations comprising senior officials in the trade union movement — including Mr Ramaphosa — will meet Mr Mandela, while

veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Mrs Helen Joseph has been granted a visit on Thursday.

Government sources said the De Klerk-Mandela meeting was an indication of how serious the Government is to engage all groups "committed to a peaceful future" in negotiations.

"These are early days but at least the various actors on the scene are now starting to sort themselves out," one source said.

The major question still facing the Government is when to release Mr Mandela after 25 years in jail.

The timing will be of vital importance because it will be seen — internally, in Lusaka and abroad — as a signal by the Government that it is ready to start serious negotiations.

Condition

The ANC also insists that Mr Mandela should not be freed in a vacuum — it believes his release should coincide with a lifting of the restrictions imposed on the ANC, allowing it to operate legally.

The release of Mr Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC has been set down by the exiled organisation as a precondition to negotiations.

The precondition was also contained in the Harare Declaration adopted by the Organisation for African Unity, which was endorsed this week by the United Nations General Assembly.



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Thatcher request puzzles SA Govt

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent (253)

Jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela seems unlikely to be released before Christmas — despite a formal appeal from British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to the State President, Mr F W de Klerk

Well-placed Government sources said this today after Mrs Thatcher's office confirmed the formal request

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said today no official notice had been received from Mrs Thatcher.

The South African Government seemed rather mystified by Mrs Thatcher's request. The British Prime Minister is known for the propriety of her

diplomatic feelings and it was expected she would have sent such a message confidentially

The Government feels there has been no pressure from any other sources for Mr Mandela to be released before Christmas and Mrs Thatcher is out of step. One possible explanation suggests it is the extreme pressure that Mrs Thatcher finds herself under at home, where her popularity ratings are failing

After Mr Mandela's surprise meeting with Mr de Klerk last week, a statement was issued which suggested the two leaders would meet again in the New Year

This has been widely interpreted — even in Government circles — as a hint that Mr Mandela will still be in prison at the start of 1990

18268

Mandela wants to be freed now, say visitors

PAARL — Nelson Mandela wants to be released now — but is not prepared to beg for his freedom

His wish to be released had been conveyed to government representatives at every opportunity during talks

This emerged after six hours of talks at Victor Verster Prison yesterday with a five-man delegation of trade union leaders.

Delegation spokesman Sydney Mufamadi, Cosatu assistant general secretary, said Mandela saw himself as a prisoner — and not able to enter into negotiations.

"He is not a go-between but is in a position to meet government officials and

to convey their views to our movement."

"He thinks he will be able to understand what the National Party is trying to do through having these talks. He will then be able to inform the movement. Mandela's meeting with the State President was a long-standing arrangement," said Mufamadi.

Mufamadi said Mandela was a disciplined member of the ANC and, when released, would have to report to the national executive of the ANC in Lusaka

The delegation's main aim was to brief Mandela on what was happening in Cosatu and the MDM and to exchange views on the

political and economic crisis in SA.

"We were surprised by the extent to which he is acquainted with events in the country and the extent to which his views coincide with ours

"Comrade Mandela's message to the people is that the struggle must continue."

On Monday, Mandela told the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, he was not negotiating with the government on behalf of the ANC but merely acting as a facilitator

Chikane had a three-hour meeting with Mandela at Mandela's request — Sapa

(253)

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Mandela 'quiet' about FW talks

ALAN FINE

TRADE unionists who visited Nelson Mandela in Paarl on Tuesday said yesterday he had not told them the contents of his talks last week with President FW de Klerk, explaining he wanted to first brief the exiled ANC executive on the matter.

They were thus unaware whether Mandela's talks with De Klerk and other cabinet ministers gave any substance to widespread rumours that De Klerk planned to make a dramatic announcement in a Christmas or New Year message. (253)

The rumours have it that either Mandela's release or the unbanning of the ANC and PAC and the lifting of the emergency would be announced. B 10 am 21/12/89

It was reported from London yesterday that talk about the ANC's unbanning had taken hold in senior ANC circles.

Cosatu general secretary Sidney Mafumadi explained on Tuesday after his visit to Mandela that the purpose of Mandela's talks with government was so he would be able to inform the movement on what government's intentions were.

It was generally believed Mandela would be released only after other substantial steps had been taken to free political activity in SA.

This was because Mandela had made it clear to government that, even if released, he would give little credit to government if the ANC was still unable to operate freely inside the country.

It appeared government remained nervous about a new outbreak of political violence.

The Cosatu delegation did not believe Mandela's release before next year was likely.

ANC gives nod of approval to Mandela's talks

B. Dan 21/12/89
LUSAKA — The ANC yesterday expressed full support for the series of talks its leader Nelson Mandela was engaged in from his Victor Verster, Paarl, prison home.

An ANC spokesman condemned charges from certain quarters that Mandela was conducting the talks without consulting the ANC leadership.

"Such charges are completely out of context because people fail to understand that he has been consulting the mass democratic movement.

"He has met people like (SACC general secretary) the Rev Frank Chikane, who is a very important church leader and among the MDM's leaders in the country," he said.

He also criticised people who labelled the talks negotiations, because negotiations had not yet started.

The spokesman praised Mandela in particular for arranging meetings with leading trade unionists, including Sydney Mufamadi, Cyril Ramaphosa, Moses

Mayekiso, Chris Dlamini and John Gomomo

"He is not doing these things without consultation with the MDM."

The spokesman also said that veteran ANC leader Govan Mbeki, who was granted a passport recently, more than a year after his release from prison, had indicated that he might not travel abroad until his colleagues, including Walter Sisulu, were given their passports. — Reuter

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Mandela in phone talks with ANC exiles

8 Day 22/12/89

DANIEL SIMON

JAILED ANC leader Nelson Mandela was in telephone contact with two of the organisation's top exiled leaders this week, and used the opportunity to send a message to Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

Confirming the calls, Prison Services spokesman Colonel Roy Gamble said last night Mandela was given permission to speak to both ANC secretary general Alfred Nzo and external affairs secretary Thabo Mbeki on Tuesday.

This followed reports that Mugabe had said he received a message from Mandela via Nzo on the occasion of the inauguration

of the new Zanu (PF) party.

Gamble said the Prison Services had no further comment.

Reports in Harare said that Mandela asked Nzo about his family and passed on greetings to the congress of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party, which Nzo and Mbeki were attending.

In Cape Town yesterday, veteran human rights activist Helen Joseph spent several hours visiting Mandela at the Victor Verster Prison.

Sapa reports that UDF vice-president and Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers Dullah Omar confirmed Joseph had seen Mandela for "several hours".

This was the 84-year-old Joseph's first meeting with Mandela in 28 years. Previous requests for a visit had been refused.

A second five-man delegation from Cosatu will visit Mandela today.

The group will include Cosatu's national president Elijah Barayi.

On Tuesday five Cosatu members spent five hours with Mandela.

Key Market Movements — Dec 20 to Dec 21

REUTERS

Second Cosatu group sees Mandela

PAARL — Jailed African National Congress leader Mr. Nelson Mandela would love to be able to go home but does not want to be released empty-handed.

By this he means he would like to see a total ending of apartheid in all its forms, said Mr. John Ernstzen, national secretary of the SA Municipal Workers' Union.

Mr. Ernstzen was acting as spokesman for the second five-man delegation from the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to meet Mr. Mandela this week.

“Mr. Mandela said he wants to be released into an environment where he would be able to move freely among his people and in which the people themselves would also be able to move about freely,” Mr. Ernstzen said yesterday.

“In his talks with the State President, Mr. Mandela had made it clear that he was not

negotiating with the government but sees himself as a facilitator.”

Whatever Mr. Mandela was doing, he was not acting as an individual but on mandate from the ANC. He believed in the leadership, Mr. Ernstzen said.

“Our most important impression is that he is a man of great stature and left us feeling greatly encouraged about his practical approach to the political situation in the country.”

Asked whether Mr. Mandela had given any indication of his release date, Mr. Ernstzen said, “Unselfish as he is, he has placed his position in context relating to all political prisoners.”

“He would like to see the cessation of all hanging, treason trials and other methods the State is using while claiming to be trying to solve the country's problems.”

“Although the six hours we spent may have seemed a long time to people outside, to us it was like six minutes,” Mr. Ernstzen said.

He said a wide range of topics was discussed and a more comprehensive statement would be issued later, after his delegation had conferred and consulted with the five who met Mr. Mandela on Tuesday.

The men who saw Mr. Mandela yesterday were all members of the central executive committee of Cosatu.

Mr. Ernstzen was accompanied by Mr. James Moflatsi, national chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr. Elija Barayi, national president of Cosatu, Mr. Lionel October, general secretary of the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union, and Mr. Ronald Mofokeng, national treasurer of Cosatu. — Sapa.