“The Government will not be intimidated, and orders have been given to maintain order at all costs.”

Prime Minister Johannes Vorster

House of Assembly, June 18, 1976.

From all that terror teaches, from lies of tongue and pen,
From all the easy speeches that comfort cruel men,
From sale and profanation of honor, and the sword,
From sleep and damnation. Deliver us, good Lord!

-GILBERT KEITH CHESTERTON
THE HYMNAL
SOWETO STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

TO: ALL FATHERS & MOTHERS, BROTHERS & SISTERS, FRIENDS & WORKERS, IN ALL CITIES, TOWNS & VILLAGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:

We appeal to you to align yourselves with the struggle for your own liberation. Be involved and be united with us as it is your own son and daughter that we bury every week-end. Death has become a common thing to us all in the townships. There is no peace, there shall be none until we are all free.

1. Soweto and all Black townships are now going into a period of MOURNING for the dead. We are to pay respect to all students and adults murdered by the police.
2. We are to pledge our solidarity with those detained in police cells and are suffering torture on our behalf.
3. We should show our sympathy and support to all those workers who suffered reduction of wages and loss of jobs because they obeyed our call to stay away from work for three days.
4. We should stand together and be united in the demand: CHARGE OR RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!
5. WE MUST BE FREE!

OUR CALL IS: ALL THINGS THAT WE ENJOY MUST BE SUSPENDED FOR THE SAKE OF OUR KIDS WHO DIED FROM POLICE BULLETS.

- NO CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.
- NO CHRISTMAS CARDS.
- NO CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
- NO CHRISTMAS PARTIES.
- NO SHEBEEN DRINKING.

Let us, your kids, for the first time, neither buy nor put on any new clothes for Christmas or New Year. The year 1976 shall go down into our history as the YEAR OF MOURNING, the year that flowed with sweat, blood and tears for our liberation.

We shall demonstrate this solidarity and sympathy with those who lost their lives and those who lost their wages and jobs by:

NO MORE GOING TO DO SHOPPING IN THE FOLLOWING:

ALL CLOTHING SHOPS
ALL FURNITURE SHOPS
ALL BOTTLE STORES
ALL TOY SHOPS
ALL RECORD SHOPS, etc.

We appeal to all Parents, Workers and Students, and all Shebeen dealers to obey this call. We cannot find happiness in death.

We cannot CELEBRATE!

N. B. Your sons and daughters and all Black leaders shall be on the watch-out for sell-outs and traitors of the Black struggle!

"UNITED WE STAND"

- Issued by the Soweto Students Representative Council
Join the SAP hunt

- An Appeal to the American Public

South African Police officials have visited the United States to study 'riot control'.

Sometime thereafter SAP riot squads began shooting down school children in Soweto. Since 16 June 1976, almost 3,000 men, women and children have been killed by the SAPs - a fact attested to by residents of Soweto, Langa, New Brighton, Mamelodi and other Black communities in South Africa.

Other thousands have been wounded. More thousands are being detained by the security branch of the South African Police.

The SAPs are now engaged in a massive search and arrest campaign against children in Soweto.

The SAP team's presence in the USA was made known in the WASHINGTON POST of 6 November 1976 in an interview conducted in Pretoria by correspondent Jim Hoagland with South African Minister of Police James T. Kruger:

"Kruger endorsed the riot tactics used so far, and said they could continue to be used, with a few modifications. "Without giving details, he said that South African police officials visited the United States and Europe before the disorders to study riot control and concluded that South Africa had to develop its own techniques. "The American embassy here said it could not comment on the reported South African police visit."

The US State Department in Washington denies knowledge of any such visit, asserting it does not collaborate with South Africa on riot control or any other form of police activity which enforces apartheid.

Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa has asked the State Department to run a thorough check of all visas granted South Africans, and made a similar request of the Immigration & Naturalization Service to monitor all entries of South Africans into the USA - to determine who these SAPs were, when they were here and under what guise they might have come.

ECSA APPEALS TO ALL AMERICANS TO HELP TRACK DOWN THE SAP TEAM, especially -

- Police Officers - Law Enforcement Agencies - Reporters - City Officials -

- What cities and police training colleges did the SAP team visit? When?
- What are their names and titles? Under whose auspices did they travel?
- What did the SAPs learn? Did they receive any training or equipment?

Please send any information to:

EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA
14 West 11th Street, New York, NY 10011

PHONE: (212) 477-0066
In an exclusive talk with the
*Financial Mail* (FM), embargoed until after the
election, President-Elect Jimmy
Carter discusses his approach to
Southern Africa.

*FM*: It took intervention in Angola by a
Soviet-backed Cuban expeditionary force
to re-awaken America's interest in Southern
Africa. Under your Presidency, will
American involvement in African affairs
lessen or increase?

*Carter*: If you mean, do I contemplate a
physical involvement in Southern Africa,
such as we had in Vietnam, let me say I
don't see it. But I think you will see an
increase in our diplomatic commitment,
in our foreign policy efforts to achieve a
lasting peace in Africa, a peace built on
majority rule with the protection of
minority rights.

Right now we are playing catch-up in
Africa after 15 years or more of neglect.
And the Ford Administration has
essentially been operating on an ad hoc
policy basis with the single aim of keep-
ing Southern Africa from blowing up into
a shooting war.

What I envisage, what I will work for,
is a more permanent effort, not just
through one-man peace-keeping mis-
sions, but using the whole array of
America's peace-keeping arsenal, its
technological assistance, its help in
developing Southern Africa's resources. I
don't see this as just do-good charity
either. There are resources which only
Africa can supply us and there is techno-
logy to develop those resources which
only America can provide.

Positive programmes for peace aside,
how serious a threat are the current ten-
sions in Southern Africa to world peace,
compared, say, to the various crises in
the Middle East, in Asia, and so on?

Frankly, my judgment at the moment
is that the potential for a shooting war
that could involve the US and the Soviet
Union are the greatest in the Middle East.

There is no doubt about it.

I believe that we also face a serious
challenge to our own national security in
the increased tensions in Korea. Having
said that, I do not mean to diminish the
seriousness of the problems of Southern
Africa. As long as the Soviet Union is
willing to sponsor aggression and unrest
there, the threat to the US is a serious
one.

One thing that I must add on a positive
note is that I think the solutions to many
of the critical tensions in Southern Africa
are not as hard to unravel as they might
be elsewhere. Rhodesia must move to
majority rule as soon as possible. South
Africa must move just as quickly towards independence for Namibia. Once those solutions are achieved then we can move to stabilise the Angolan situation and achieve a removal of the Cuban troops there. The steps that need to be taken are clearly laid out. It won’t be an easy path to follow, but it clearly is the only one there is.

Given how difficult peace will be to achieve in Southern Africa, why do you rule out direct military aid as well as direct military intervention, as likely American responses in Southern Africa? I have not ruled out any such responses. I can’t do that. But they are unlikely, are they not?

I really hope so. For one thing, past American policy, and it has been wrong I believe, has been to send arms and to sell arms, often to both sides in a struggle, as an alternative to really working toward peace. You have said that there are many similarities between the American position in the Middle East and its position in Southern Africa. Yet the US provides arms to both Arab and Israeli forces. Isn’t there a contradiction?

There is no reason to repeat a mistake in the Middle East in Southern Africa. Without military aid, much less military intervention, what influence can America have in the region?

America alone cannot have much influence throughout the entire Southern African region. We must work in concert with other relevant powers, such as Britain which has real influence in Rhodesia, and in those nations such as Zaire and South Africa where we have some clout of our own.

What kind of influence do you think the US has in South Africa for example? How would you quantify it?

Very great. Our economic presence in S Africa gives us a greater influence on that government than its government has over Rhodesia, for example. I think our American businessman can be a constructive force achieving racial justice within South Africa. I think the weight of our investments there, the value the South Africans place on access to American capital and technology can be used as a positive force in settling regional problems. Among those positive forces, do you count the threat of economic sanctions against South Africa?

Not really. I think such sanctions could be counter-productive.

Would you free up American investment through Export-Import Bank loans and otherwise encourage an increase in private American lending and corporate activity in South Africa?

Yes indeed. Other interviews have quoted me saying I intend to follow “an aggressive policy for peace”. That sounds contradictory although it’s accurate enough. It might be more accurate to say I intend to follow a positive policy toward peace in Southern Africa. Economic development, investment commitment and the use of economic leverage against what is, after all, a government system of repression within South Africa, seems to me the only way to achieve racial justice there.

Can you say whether you will extend diplomatic recognition to the Transkei?

Not at this time. I think we will have to examine Transkei’s true national status before we make such a move.

Because your campaign depends so heavily on the support of Black Americans will your presidency automatically be pro Black?

I don’t know how much more committed I can be to majority rule in Africa, with or without Black American support.
The riots in South Africa

We have read with great concern the reports in the British Press about the present unrest in South Africa. Several reports in the British papers conflict with our own personal experience and we feel that an accurate impression of the situation has not been given to the British public. We would like to describe the situation as we have experienced it in the Western Cape.

On August 24 unrest spread to the coloured townships for the first time. The pupils of Bentheuwel High School held a peaceful demonstration in the school grounds. They carried placards expressing sympathy with fellow scholars in African areas. The atmosphere of the demonstration was jovial rather than aggressive.

The Riot Squad arrived in mesh-protected vehicles; they were wearing camouflage battle dress and were armed with shotguns, rifles, and tear gas guns. Immediately the principal asked them to leave because their presence was unnecessary. They ordered him to stand aside. The commanding officer ordered his men to line up and, without warning, tear gas was fired at the children. They were then baton-charged by the Riot Squad.

The children fled across the school grounds until they were cornered against the 8 ft. high fence. Most of the boys managed to scale the fence. The girls were trapped and were severely beaten up. It was only because of this that an angry crowd of parents and children later gathered in Disraeli Road outside the school. This prompted the return of the Riot Squad to “break up an illegal gathering.”

Fleeing was the only defence the people had against the guns of the Riot Squad; stone-throwing their only means of expressing their anger and pain. Three days of street fighting followed leaving many people shot and at least one child dead.

On September 3 the Riot Squad attacked Trafalgar High School in District Six, close to central Cape Town, leaving many injured and a 15-year-old boy, Shaheeci Jacobs, shot dead.

The children of Trafalgar were standing on the playground watching tear gas being fired in the city below. A police car stopped in the road outside and a policeman jumped out and baton-charged a boy of nine or ten. As the police pulled off the watching pupils hooded. Immediately the car stopped and, without warning, policemen fired tear gas.

The children fled into the school buildings. There was chaos inside as hundreds of children tried to find water, their faces streaming. Later some pupils went and tied posters to the playground fencing stating: “We want rights not riots” and “Give us Justice.”

Almost immediately, two riot vehicles appeared and without warning police fired more tear gas, birdshot, and rifle shot at the fleeing children. A marksman picked pupils out from the top of one of the riot vehicles with his rifle. A bleeding boy fell to the ground. The principal ran forward to help him, but was ordered back.

In the confusion and anger some children threw stones from vantage points inside the school. The police then jumped the fence and charged into the school via an open side entrance. In one classroom, two policemen stood guard at the door with rifles while four others beat up one teacher and three boys inside.

On the same day, at Alexander Sinton High School in Athlone, many children were injured during a brutal attack on the school by the Riot Squad. Many children and bystanders were shot; a police-victim was beaten up and is now permanently crippled in hospital; others broke arms and legs when they jumped from upstairs windows to escape police who threw tear gas into classrooms and then entered the rooms, protected by masks.

Can one really call these children “mobs on the rampage” or “rioters”? Can one blame them for throwing stones when their peaceful demonstrations were met by such violence? And can one blame them for demonstrating when they have no legal means of expressing their grievances?

All the people we have spoken to state that the actual death toll is very much higher than official figures. These people include religious leaders, nurses, teachers, families who have lost relatives, and leaders in the Moslem community. One doctor claims that 70 babies died of tear gas poisoning at the Peninsula Maternity Hospital. Parents who have been to collect the bodies of their children from the mortuary, and mortuary employees, have said it is full.

The chief engineer who is to build the new Cape Town mortuary said he was refused entry even though he had written permission from the City Council to inspect the functioning of the mortuary. Bodies are not released for burial until relatives have signed a document stating that the dead person was “actively involved in rioting.”

We also feel that Britain is not without responsibility for the present situation in this country, and plead with all British people urgently to consider ways of alleviating the human suffering and misery in South Africa.

Two schoolteachers.

Cape Town.

South Africa.
ABROAD AT HOME

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1976

‘In the Image of God’

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON, Nov. 14—With all its injustice and tension, South Africa is a deeply appealing country. The visitor is moved by the beauty of the land and, especially by a sympathetic emotional quality in the people, white and black.

When I was there last year, one of the most impressive persons I met was Mrs. Sally Motlana, a black woman, 47 years old, who ran a general store in Soweto. Mrs. Motlana is a profoundly religious person—that comes through at once. She is on the council of the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg and the All Africa Conference of Churches. And when she speaks, there is a power of conviction in her voice.

"The Bible teaches me that I am made in the image of God," she said to me. "I believe that—I honestly believe that—and I don't see how other Christians can discriminate against me. Then they must teach me again, and tell me I am not made by God, and teach me who did make me."

Her church work took her to other countries in Africa. There she saw for the first time, as she put it, "how people can live together." In 1975 she made a visit to the United States, arranged by the State Department. I saw her soon after her return to Soweto.

"When you ask for your rights," she said, "people say you are anti-white. I'm not anti-anybody. People have to live together.

"But you can't expect us to live on 14 percent of the land." (By law, 86 percent of South Africa is reserved for whites, who make up 18 percent of the population.)

"You can't expect us to be happy when we are moved from place to place like furniture." (Blacks are periodically transported from "white areas," where they may have lived all their lives, to desolate regions where there are no jobs or public facilities.)

"We want to be treated as human beings."

The reason for recalling Mrs. Motlana's words is that she is now in prison. The security police arrested her last month under one of the armory of South African laws that allow the Government to detain anyone indefinitely—without charges, without explanation.

The arrest of Sally Motlana, for reasons she is not allowed to hear, tells me that "law" in South Africa has become a perverted mockery of itself. In a state where Sally Motlana is imprisoned, no one is free.

Mrs. Motlana is of course only a symbol of a larger phenomenon. Since the troubles began in Soweto last June, more than 300 persons have been detained without charge under the internal security laws. They include Catholic and Protestant churchmen, a renowned sociologist, a high school principal, doctors. One of the last is Mrs. Motlana's husband, Dr. Nihato Harrison Motlana, a leading doctor in Soweto and a member of its Black Parents Association.

Fifteen journalists have been detained, among them reporters who provided most of the known facts on the Soweto riots in reports for the courageous African daily, The World. The Government has made clear that it does not want the truth published. In September, the Christian Institute of South Africa put out a comprehensive report on the record of police action under the security laws; 10 days later the report was banned.

But what has all this to do with us? Official inhumanity and the corruption of law are common enough in the world today, after all, and the United States cannot reform mankind. But America is inescapably involved in South Africa, it has interests and it has responsibility.

The South African Government urgently seeks American support—and argues that it stands for us in South Africa, a bastion of democracy against Communism. It has tried to buy more time for white supremacy at home by accepting the idea of change in Rhodesia and Southwest Africa and by bringing the United States into those problems.

Secretary of State Kissinger has essentially played the South African game, using American influence only on the margins, not on the crucial questions of policy in South Africa itself. He has spoken against racism—but allowed South Africans to believe that the United States is not really concerned about their problem.

But we have to be concerned, for reasons of self-interest if no other. South Africa is on the way to an explosion that will, among much graver human effects, damage American economic and strategic interests. Jimmy Carter, with his background, ought to understand that there is no escape from the central problem of race in South Africa.

As Sally Motlana said a year ago, speaking as if she were reasoning with the whites of her country: "Look at me. I'm here. I'm going to stay with you. Listen to me."
GUESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Among the thousands of people detained incommunicado by the security police in South Africa - without access to courts, lawyers, family or friends - are a number of men and women who have visited the USA.

At least three of these detained South Africans were official guests of the American government under the International Visitors Program of the US Department of State:

- Dr. Fatima Meer - outstanding sociologist, writer, lecturer and national leader. She is held in Johannesburg.

- Ms. Sally Motlana - prominent in national and international organizations and community, church and womens groups. Held in the Johannesburg area.

- Mr. Lekgau Macaulay Mathabathe - principal of Morris Isaacson High School, Soweto. Reported to have been mortally beaten by the security police.

AMERICANS OWE THEM A SPECIAL CONCERN

- Demand that the US government confront the Pretoria regime about all detainees in South Africa, especially Mr. Mathabathe, Ms. Motlana and Dr. Meer.

- Demand that the US embassy in Pretoria insist on seeing them at once.

- Contact: William E. Schaufele, Jr.
  Assistant Secretary for African Affairs
  Room 6234A
  Department of State
  PHONE: (202) 632-2530
  Washington, DC 20520

- Express your feelings to:
  Ambassador Roelof F. Botha
  South African Embassy
  3051 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
  Washington, DC 20008
  PHONE: (202) 232-4400
Mr. Mathabathe is the principal of Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto. He was arrested by the security branch of the South African police on 18 August 1976.

Reports from South Africa say he was taken to hospital horribly beaten, and a brain operation was performed. He died on the table.

Security police chief General Michael Geldenhuys declared that Mr. Mathabathe was 'alive and well'. Yet no one has been allowed to see him. General Geldenhuys was in personal charge of security for US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during his September conference in Pretoria with South African Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster.

Mr. Mathabathe was detained at the same time that virtually all the other leaders of the Black Parents Association were arrested. He is chairman of the Soweto High Schools Principals Union and on the executive of the African Teachers Association of South Africa. He was an official guest of the United States government on an American tour in April and May 1975.

Mr. Mathabathe is 51 years old, and he and his wife have one son and five daughters. They are members of St. Paul's Anglican church in Soweto, the parish church where funeral services were held for 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first person to die of police gunfire on 16 June 1976.

FATIMA MEER

Dr. Meer is president of the South African Black Women's Federation and senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Natal in Durban. She was arrested on 20 August 1976 by the security police and is being held under section 10 of the new Internal Security Act.

Well known throughout South Africa and overseas for her writing and her outspoken stand against racism and oppression in her country, Dr. Meer has been active in Black politics and cultural, social and economic organizations. Her husband, attorney Ismail Chota Meer, was a leader in the South African Indian Congress, was twice imprisoned and was one of the accused in the Treason Trial in the 50s. Repeatedly placed under banning orders, he was last served with a lifetime order.

Dr. Meer was herself banned in 1952-54. She was an official guest of the US government on an American tour in December 1972 and January 1973. She was a featured participant at the Black Renaissance Convention in December 1974, a milestone in the development of the South African Black Consciousness Movement. In December 1975, Dr. Meer was elected first president of the newly-formed Black Women's Federation. Seven BWF leaders are now in detention.

Dr. Meer was a key speaker in mid-July 1976 at the inaugural conference of the Institute of Black Studies. A five-year banning order (prohibiting publication of her writings and statements and her entry into Black areas) was imposed on 22 July. Her arrest followed on 20 August. Her son, Raschid, and her son-in-law, Bobby Mari, are also being detained.
DR. OLIVER MUNYARADZI - DETAINED IN ZIMBABWE

Dr. Oliver Munyaradzi is the only Zimbabwean African surgeon. He was seized by police of the Rhodesian special branch on 23 August 1976 at Harare Hospital in Salisbury as he was scrubbing up in preparation to perform an operation.

Dr. Munyaradzi is being detained at Buffalo Range prison camp near the town of Chiredzi 225 miles southeast of Salisbury near the border with Mozambique.

Ms. Munyaradzi, a nurse at Harare Hospital, saw her husband for the first time in six weeks when she flew to Chiredzi in late September. Prison officials allowed man and wife to talk through a wire mesh curtain for 30 minutes.

Dr. Munyaradzi is being held in solitary confinement. Ms. Munyaradzi has retained an attorney and it is expected that Dr. Munyaradzi will be tried before a tribunal sometime in November.

He has not yet been charged with any crime. There is mention of section 19 of the Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, an all-encompassing piece of legislation. Section 19 pertains to 'printing, publication, dissemination, or possession' of 'everything...containing any visible representation, or by its form, shape or in any manner capable of suggesting words or ideas' considered by the Minister of Law and Order 'likely to be contrary to the interests of public safety or security'.

A person found guilty is liable to a fine of up to $400 Rhodesian, or two years imprisonment.

After Dr. Munyaradzi was arrested, the Ministry of Health came to his residence and took out the telephone, the costs of which were shared by the Munyaradzis and the Ministry. Ms. Munyaradzi protested, and offered to pay the full charge. But the Ministry was adamant.

Dr. Munyaradzi earned his MD at the University of Natal in Durban, in South Africa. He is a graduate of Nuffield College, London. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. According to British usage, he is listed as: Mr. Oliver Munyaradzi, FRCS. He is 43 years old.

Sister and Doctor Munyaradzi have three boys, ages 10, 14 and 16.

WHAT YOU CAN DO (see over)
DR. OLIVER MUNYARADZI

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Send a letter of love and concern to:

  - Ms. Muriel Munyaradzi  
    6160 Chitepo Road  
    P. O. Highfield  
    Salisbury,  
    Rhodesia  
    airmail: 31¢ per half oz.  
    airletter: 22¢

- Send a copy, or write a similar letter to Dr. Munyaradzi's sister, who is married to an Anglican deacon studying at General Theological Seminary in New York:

  - Ms. Esther Mzimela  
    175 Ninth Avenue  
    New York, NY 10011

Ask your elected representatives to demand that the United States government - now involved with 'delicate negotiations' with the illegal Ian Smith regime - confront that regime on Dr. Munyaradzi's detention and that of hundreds of other Zimbabweans.

- Senators - Washington, DC 20510  
  PHONE: (202) 224-3121

- Representatives - Washington, DC 20515  
  PHONE: (202) 224-3121

BETTER YET, CATCH THEM ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL, AT THEIR HOME DISTRICT OFFICES.

- Bring this issue to your church, union, community group

AN ACT OF CONGRESS, 30 June 1976 - signed by the President

"It is the policy of the United States, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the constitutional heritage and tradition of the United States, to promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."
THOSE KNOWN TO HAVE DIED WHILE IN THE HANDS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY POLICE since 1963 and official 'reasons' for their deaths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM NAMODI TSHWANE</td>
<td>Oct 76</td>
<td>no reason given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDWARD MZOLO</td>
<td>9 Oct 76</td>
<td>no reason given. badly beaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACOB MASHABANE</td>
<td>5 Oct 76</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'. student,Soweto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUMTISANI ISAAC MBATHA</td>
<td>25 Sep 76</td>
<td>not given. 16-year-old Soweto student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUKE MAZWEMBE</td>
<td>3 Sep 76</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'. trade unionist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPETLA MOHAPI</td>
<td>5 Aug 76</td>
<td>not given. badly beaten. 4 policemen charged with culpable homicide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASOBIYA JOSEPH MDLULI</td>
<td>19 Mar 76</td>
<td>not given. badly beaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHMED TIMOL</td>
<td>27 Oct 71</td>
<td>'suicide' by leaping from 10th floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTHAYENI CUTHSELA</td>
<td>21 Jan 71</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE IMAN ABDULLAH HARON</td>
<td>27 Sep 69</td>
<td>'fell down stairs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACOB MONAKGOTLA</td>
<td>10 Sep 69</td>
<td>'thrombosis'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHAEL SHIVUTE</td>
<td>16 Jun 69</td>
<td>'suicide'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALEB MAYEKISO</td>
<td>June 69</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES LENCOE</td>
<td>10 Mar 69</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'. expert testimony identified electric shock burns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLOMON MODIPANE</td>
<td>28 Feb 69</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICODIMUS KGOATHE</td>
<td>4 Feb 69</td>
<td>'slipped in shower'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. TUBAKWE</td>
<td>11 Sep 68</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPHEUS MADIBA</td>
<td>9 Sep 67</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH YAN</td>
<td>5 Jan 67</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEONG PIN</td>
<td>19 Nov 66</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANGULA SHONYEKA</td>
<td>9 Oct 66</td>
<td>'suicide'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES HAMAKWAYO</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PONGOLOSHA HOYE</td>
<td>8 May 66</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGENI GAMA</td>
<td>7 May 65</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SULIMAN SALOOJEE</td>
<td>9 Sep 64</td>
<td>'fell 7 floors during interrogation'.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAMES TYITYA</td>
<td>24 Jan 64</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BELLINGTON MEROPA</td>
<td>Sep 63</td>
<td>'causes undisclosed'.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOOKSMART SOLWANDLE NGUDLE</td>
<td>5 Sep 63</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No one can say for sure how many people have died while in the hands of the South African security police - except the police.

No one can say for sure how many children and adults have been shot dead by the South African Police - except the police.

A terrifying look at the SAP mentality can be related. Theunis Jacobus Swanepoel is a South African Policeman, the very mention of whose name brings dread. Colonel Swanepoel was until several years ago in charge of the security police interrogation team. He had to be reassigned so notorious did he become as South Africa's master torturer. He is now in command of criminal police in Johannesburg's posh white Hillbrow section.

When the Soweto uprising began he and his men were called to that area. At a commission of inquiry into Soweto, Col. Swanepoel testified that his task force shot 232 bullets and killed 19 people. He boasted that he personally had shot 5 'rioters' dead, firing more than a third of the bullets expended by his unit.

Swanepoel is nicknamed 'Rooi Rus (Red Russian)', and calls himself 'an expert on guerrilla warfare and communism'.

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WILLIAM NAMODI TSHWANE
EDWARD MZOLO
JACOB MASHABANE
DUMTISANI ISAAC MBATHA
LUKE MAZWEMBE
MAPETLA MOHAPI
MASOBIYA JOSEPH MDLULI
AHMED TIMOL
MTHAYENI CUTHSELA
THE IMAN ABDULLAH HARON
JACOB MONAKGOTLA
MICHAEL SHIVUTE
CALEB MAYEKISO
JAMES LENCOE
SOLOMON MODIPANE
NICODIMUS KGOATHE
J. B. TUBAKWE
ALPHEUS MADIBA
AH YAN
LEONG PIN
HANGULA SHONYEKA
JAMES HAMAKWAYO
PONGOLOSHA HOYE
NEGENI GAMA
SULIMAN SALOOJEE
JAMES TYITYA
BELLINGTON MEROPA
LOOKSMART SOLWANDLE NGUDLE

** * * ** * *"
Soweto husband and wife held incommunicado in detention by South African security police

A prominent South African doctor and his equally well-known wife are among the thousands being held incommunicado by the South African security police.

Dr. Nthato Harrison Motlana was detained on 13 August 1976 - one of the members of the Black Parents Association the Pretoria regime is intent on crushing. Dr. Motlana was active in Black organizations in the country. At one time he led a protest walkout at Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto. He was involved in establishing a Black-run pharmaceutical house.

Ms. Sally Motlana was detained by the security police on the weekend of 8/9 October. She is on the executive of the South African Council of Churches and the vice-chairperson of the general committee and an executive member of the All Africa Conference of Churches. She is the proprietor of a general store in Soweto and is president of the African Housewives League. Ms. Motlana attended Fort Hare College and studied with the University of South Africa. A former teacher and nursery schools supervisor, she is on the committee of Morris Isaacson High School. She is a member of the Council of the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg, and a parishioner of St. Paul's church in Soweto. The Motlanas have a 21-year-old daughter, who is a law student, and three sons, 14, 16 and 20 - one of whom is in exile.

Ms. Motlana was an official guest of the US State Department in April and May 1975 on the International Visitors program.

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