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...representatives.

This was revealed today in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court at the resumption of the inquest, presided over by Mr J. J. L. de Villiers, assisted by Dr I. W. Simpson, a pathologist.

Mr de Villiers said he wished to place on record that on December 1 last year, when the inquest was originally scheduled to begin, Mr I. A. Maisels, QC, assisted by Mr G. Bizos (representing the Timol family), requested access to documents that had been placed before the court.

This request was refused, and the matter taken to the Supreme Court where judgment in favour of the Timol family was delivered on January 28.

"Subsequently, I had the opportunity of perusing all the documents, and after discussing the matter with Mr Maisels and the police, I decided which documents would be relevant to the inquest, and it is these that I propose using," Mr de Villiers said.

He added: "I had decided also to make all these documents available to the Timol family, their counsel, and all other interested parties, including the Press."

Adjourn

At this stage the hearing was adjourned for an inspection in loco at the spot where Mr Timol, a Roodepoort man who was in Security Police detention, met his death beneath a tenth-floor window of John Vorster Square.

The inspection was decided upon after an application by Mr Maisels.

Earlier in the hearing Mr Maisels said there were three matters to which he wished to refer. One was the matter of an inspection. Another was an application to the court to allow Dr J. Gluckman, a pathologist who had attended a post-mortem on Mr Timol as an independent observer, and Dr N. J. Scheepers, another pathologist, to compare their findings.

Slides

Mr Maisels said Dr Scheepers had made slides of specimens taken from the body. Some specimens were handed to Dr Gluckman. "We are anxious to reduce any differences that may occur in the medical evidence, and I ask that the two doctors be allowed to get together to com-

Timol will not die

There is now a generation to whom the name Ahmed Timol will not mean a great deal. But his death while in police custody in 1971 made front-page headlines. The same applied to the subsequent high-profile inquest.

While being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which provided for indefinite detention, Timol fell to his death from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square in very suspicious circumstances. The inquest court found that nobody could be held responsible. Understandably, this left his family, comrades and community very angry.

This week the school at which Timol taught on the West Rand was named after him. We share in the poignancy of that event and can only endorse President Mandela's view that the pupils have a fine role model and that "the best way they can honour Timol's memory is by ensuring that our democracy remains strong and that it brings a better life for all".

Ahmed Timol's name will now live on, but not only in bricks and mortar. After his death there could no longer be any pretence of adherence to the rule of law in what amounted to a police state. His sacrifice was enormous but significant in the context of the struggle against oppression.

Essop trial:

THE STAR

two

MONDAY OCT 30
1972

found guilty

Pretoria Bureau

MOHAMED SALIM ESSOP and Yousuf Essack were today convicted in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, on a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Justice Snyman has yet to deal with the charges against the other two accused, Mr Indhrasen Moodley and Mrs Amina Desai.

All four were charged under the Terrorism Act and faced alternative charges under the Terrorism Act and Suppression of Communism Act. After convicting Essop and Essack, the judge said he would not deal with the alternative charges against them.

The court found that they had conspired with Mr Ahmed Timol, the dead detainee, to promote the cause and policies of the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

The judge found that the former detainee, Mr Ahmed Timol, was a conspirator of the unlawful South African Communist Party (SACP) and the African National Congress (ANC).

FELL TO DEATH

Mr Timol fell to his death from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square Police Headquarters in Johannesburg.

The judge referred to the fact that the four Indian accused and a number of witnesses were held by the police in terms of the section of the Terrorism Act empowering them to hold suspects until they replied to questions adequately or until the Commissioner or Minister of Police ordered their release.

He said that during the trial it became obvious to him that a good deal of evidence obtained under interrogation had not been used by the State as

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Mr Maisels said Dr Scheepers had made slides of specimens taken from the body. Some specimens were handed to Dr Gluckman. "We are anxious to reduce any differences that may occur in the medical evidence, and I ask that the two doctors be allowed to get together to compare findings," Mr Maisels said.

The third matter concerned certain witnesses from whom affidavits had been taken. "As a result of perusing the record made available to us we have no objection to the

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