
AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH MHLUPHEKI NYAMPULE

I, the undersigned

JOSEPH MHLUPHEKI NYAMPULE

do hereby make oath and state that:

- 1 I am an adult male born in 1953. I am currently retired.
- 2 Unless the context indicates otherwise, the facts contained herein are within my personal knowledge and are, to the best of my knowledge, both true and correct.

PURPOSE OF THIS AFFIDAVIT

- 3 The purpose of this affidavit is to set out important events and facts regarding the detention and torture of prisoners at the John Vorster Square Police Station which I believe may be of assistance to the reopening of the inquest into Dr Neil Aggett's death.

BACKGROUND

- 4 I applied to join the police force in 1972 at John Vorster Square. After the application process was finalised, I was appointed as a Student Constable on 17 October 1973 and posted to South African Police ("SAP") Hillbrow until June

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1974. I then went to Hammanskraal for six months training. After the completion of my training, I returned to SAP Hillbrow and worked as a uniform police constable.

- 5 On a certain day In 1977, while reporting for duty at SAP Hillbrow, I found there was an Occurrence Book (OB) entry instructing me to report to my officer who informed me that I had to report to the Security Branch (SB) John Vorster Square at 07h00 the following Monday. I was given a letter confirming this instruction. I was further instructed that I had to report in smart civilian dress.
- 6 The following Monday, I walked from Fordsburg police barracks, where I lived at the time, to John Vorster Square. I was told to use the entrance at Goch Street, the street which was closest to the highway. When I arrived at the entrance, I found two policemen on duty at the gate. I informed them that I was to report to the Security Branch. One of these policemen took me to the SB office in the basement near the lift. After confirming the accuracy of the letter, I was escorted by a white SB member to the ninth floor where we found a man who was sitting at the reception/security desk. After further formalities we proceeded to the tenth floor.
- 7 At the tenth floor I was taken to the office of Captain Arthur B Cronwright. He was the head of the investigation or interrogation Unit. He informed me that I was now stationed at John Vorster Square Security Branch (SB). He further instructed me that what happened at John Vorster Square was confidential and I could not disclose anything to anyone. Captain Cronwright summonsed a black SB member, Warrant Officer Makgoro (later Captain). Makgoro was instructed by

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Cronwright to show me my duties and instruct me as to how I was required to work at John Vorster SB.

- 8 I noticed that there was a very high level of security on the SB floors at John Vorster Square. Access to certain areas was restricted. These restricted areas had code systems or bells and once you were there, you could only enter after the police officer within the restricted area confirmed that you could enter the area.
- 9 I was taken to the cells where the detainees were locked-up. I was told that these were the Security Branch political detainees who were involved in attempts at overthrowing the Government.
- 10 I was informed that the political detainees were very dangerous people and were terrorists and that many of them were highly trained fighters. One day, Cronwright instructed another SB officer to show me the political detainees. I was expecting to see dangerous looking people but when they opened the cells my expectations were shattered. I saw men who were no different to other people. Some of the detainees were well educated and most spoke English. I was instructed to never engage the detainees in conversation but to limit communications to what was absolutely necessary. It was impressed on me that the detainees were dangerous and they could attempt to escape and in the process harm or even kill me and others. I therefore should never go alone to the cells. I was also warned that if I conversed with the detainees, the officers on the ninth and tenth floor could hear the conversation through intercoms.

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- 11 I was posted to work at the male section on the second-floor cells at John Vorster Square. I was the junior person there and the senior black and coloured SB members respectively were Sergeant Patose and Sergeant McPherson. A white Warrant Officer Cilliers was in overall command of the political detainees. He was also a SB member. McPherson reported to Cilliers who in turn reported to Cronwright.
- 12 A female SB member, Sheila Brown, oversaw the female political detainees.
- 13 We were assisted in our work at the cells by SAP Uniform members. They worked shifts and were always present at the cells. We SB members worked office hours at the cells i.e. there was no SB presence at the cells after hours – only uniform members.

LAYOUT OF THE CELLS AND SB OFFICES

- 14 The cell block at John Vorster Square consists of three floors.
- 15 The first and third floors of the cell block were for the custody of awaiting criminal trial prisoner; and the second floor of the cell block was for political detainees of the SB.
- 16 The SB occupied offices in the basement, on the ninth and tenth floor of John Vorster Square.

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- 17 The basement office was occupied by Captains Sons and Dladla together with a team of Indian, Coloured and Black SB investigators.
- 18 The ninth floor was the administrative offices of the SB where the senior commissioned officers worked. The tenth floor was the main floor where investigations and interrogations were conducted by mainly white members of the SB. Makgoro was assigned an office and opposite his office was a large office for all the black SB member. Their task was to run errands as instructed by Makgoro for the white SB members e.g. escorting detainees to and from the cells, delivering documents, escorting detainees to doctors, escorting detainees to other police stations etc.
- 19 The tenth floor could not be accessed directly. One had to report to the security reception counter on the ninth floor (near the lifts) for permission to proceed up the stairs to the tenth floor or alternatively for access to the ninth-floor offices.
- 20 The plan of the cells which is attached to my statement as Annex 1 provides an accurate plan of the cells as I recall them.
- 21 There were two doors for each cell, a solid door and a grill door. The grill door was the inner door. The solid door (which had a peep hole) was the outer door. Both doors were kept closed and locked except at meal times when the outer doors would be opened for a short period to facilitate the serving of meals.
- 22 At about 4pm when we SB members went off duty, each inner grille door (which was already locked with the normal cell door lock) was additionally secured by

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means of a chain and padlock. The uniform police working night shift did not have the key to these padlocks and they could therefore not gain entry to the cells of the detainees, nor could they allow a detainee to exit his cell. The set of keys for the chains and padlocks was handed to the Security Branch commander on the tenth floor each evening and retrieved every morning. A spare, duplicate set of keys for the padlocks was kept permanently in a sealed package in the Charge Office safe. This was to enable emergency access to a cell if the need ever arose.

- 23 I do not recall that the grill doors in the cells having a plastic Perspex covering.
- 24 To my knowledge there was only one way to access the second-floor cells. From the ground floor, after going through the locked steel door (controlled by the Charge Office personnel) one would walk down the corridor, and use the lift or the stairs to access the cells on the second floor.

RULES AND POLICES AT JOHN VORSTER SQUARE

- 25 At John Vorster Square, I was instructed on all the rules and policies when dealing with the detainees. There always had to be two police officers when dealing with a detainee. Detainees were often detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act and there could only be one detainee in each cell. All that was permitted in their cell was bedding and the clothing they were wearing. They were also provided with a bible. Detainees were not allowed any other reading or writing material except in exceptional circumstances, when one of the senior SB officers authorised this. We SB members in the cells were prohibited from having

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conversations with detainees. Communications with detainees had to be short, direct and to the point.

26 There was a room on the second-floor cells at John Vorster Square, where the detainees kept their clothes and personal belongings. Detainees did not have direct access to their property as there may have been items amongst their property that they were not permitted to have in the cells. A SB member working in the cells would take what was needed by a detainee (for example a change of clothing, a cigarette or sweet) from that detainee's personal property and hand it to him (after checking that there was no contraband hidden in the items). The door of this property room was kept locked and only SB members at the cells had access to this room.

27 We were from time to time instructed to move the detainees around from one cell to another cell on the second floor as the detainees were not allowed to stay in one cell for a long period of time. This moving was done suddenly without warning to the detainee. The reasons for moving the detainees in this manner to different cells was that if they had hidden something which we had not found during cell searches, the sudden moving to another cell would separate the detainee from any item which he may have hidden.

28 While working in the cells I would also be instructed to escort prisoners from their cells to the tenth floor for investigation or interrogation.

29 Interrogation was done on the tenth floor and the detainee would not leave John Vorster Square. Investigation, on the other hand implied that the detainee was

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taken away from John Vorster Square for investigation purposes. These investigations could have been conducted anywhere in the country and the detainee was often absent from the cells for several days.

- 30 The police officers who escorted the detainees to and from the cells for interrogation or investigation were the black SB police officers. The white SB officers generally did not escort the detainees to and from the tenth floor. If I was instructed to take a detainee for interrogation or further investigation, I had to book that detainee out by writing in a register; the detainee was then asked if they had any injuries, pain or any complaints which was also recorded. I had to then handcuff the detainee and place leg irons on him before taking him out of the cell. After that, he would be escorted to the tenth floor. There was always a second police escort present during these escorts.
- 31 The route we took to escort the detainee would be to take them downstairs, turn left towards the charge office. There was a steel door between the charge office and the cells. A uniform police officer from the Charge Office staff was in control of this door and sat at the door. He would unlock it for us. We would go behind the charge office down to the garage or basement where the cars parked. We would walk across the basement till we got to the lifts that took us directly up to the ninth floor. Once we got to the ninth floor, an officer would call the tenth floor to check us in. Once the officer said it is okay, we would go up to the tenth floor. At the tenth floor, we handed the detainee to Captain Makgoro or another senior officer who in turn would hand the detainee to the interrogation team on the tenth floor. It would take approximately 15 to 20 minutes to escort a detainee between

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the cells and the tenth floor as their movement was restricted by the handcuffs and the leg irons.

32 When the detainee was returned from interrogation or further investigation, and if he made a report as to injuries, pain or any other complaint we were required to report this to McPherson or if he was not available to Warrant Officer Cilliers. They would decide if anything was to be done about the complaint e.g. to make a record of the complaint or for medical assistance to be obtained.

33 The cells were also staffed by uniform police officers. They were on rotational duties 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Their duty was to patrol the cells every hour. They had to patrol up and down and make sure everything was in order. We were told that one of the reasons for this practice was to prevent detainees from committing suicide. The uniform police were required to look through the little peep-holes in the outer solid door, or perhaps open the outer door, and see whether the detainee was sleeping and whether they were okay. They were then required to make an hourly occurrence book ("OB") entry that the cell check had been done and everything was in order.

34 The type of food given to the detainees ranged from bread, meat, fish, eggs, butter, peanut butter and jam. The food was usually given in the form of a sandwich served on silver metallic plates. The detainees could choose between coffee and tea which was provided from an urn.

35 The food and coffee or tea was served through a little opened space in the grill door and the detainee would take his food from there. We were not allowed to

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open both doors, only the solid outer door would be opened for the serving of meals. At meal times all detainees had to be locked within their cells.

- 36 The outer cell doors were not left open (except at meal times) to prevent contact between detainees. Keeping detainees separated and out of contact with each other was a strict SB rule.

SEARCHES CONDUCTED IN THE CELLS

- 37 The detainees were prohibited from having any documents, newspapers, books, cigarettes, matches and other contrabands in the cells – especially any item with which they could harm themselves or other person such as shoelaces, belts, razors, scissors, knives, sharp objects, needles, rope, string, cords, scarfs, sheets or linen and towels. They could ask for a cigarette which was kept in the room with their personal belongings and we would strike a match for them to light their cigarette and remain in attendance until they had finished their smoke.
- 38 To ensure that nothing illegal was in the cells, we would search the cells regularly – almost daily. This was usually done when a detainee was taken for his shower or exercise. Sergeants McPherson, Patose or Warrant Officer Cilliers would oversee the search of the detainees' cell.
40. When we searched the cells, we looked everywhere. We looked under each mattress particularly in those cells where a detainee had a layer of one, two or three, thin police 'felt' cell mattresses. We would check each mattress individually and check to see that nothing was hidden between the mattresses or bedding.

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There was very little property kept in a cell, so the searches were quite easy to do.

- 39 The searches would usually take a few minutes as there were two or three officers searching a cell at the same time, and the cells had little in them.
- 40 If we found anything illegal or an item that was not supposed to be in the detainee's cell, it would be confiscated and reported.
- 41 On occasion the cells were searched in the presence of the detainees. On these occasions the detainees themselves were also strip searched. This made it impossible for a detainee to conceal an item in his pants or person.
- 42 There were some detainees who were allowed privileged items such as reading material, pens, paper to write on, sweets, snacks and extra blankets. I can no longer remember which prisoners in particular were allowed these privileged items. The decision to allow them to have this privileged was made by the senior officers on the ninth and tenth floor. At times we were instructed to remove all privileged items from a detainee. I don't know what prompted this decision but believe it was a form of punishment because the detainee was not cooperating with his interrogators. The removed items were placed with the detainees belongings in the personal property room.
- 43 When we took a detainee to the shower they had to undress and shower in front of us police officers. His toiletries and towel were kept in the property room and not in their cell.

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- 44 Detainees were not allowed to communicate with one another although they found ways to communicate either through the toilets or by knocking on the walls. Detainees were certainly not allowed to visit one another in their cells or even stand at an open cell door and talk. Outer doors were never left open except for serving of meals, and on these occasions each detainee had to be locked in his cell.
- 45 We SB personnel took pride in the cleanliness of the cells – the passage floors shone, and we demanded that the detainees keep their cell spotlessly clean. They had to sweep and dust their cell each day and this included the grille doors. Police Inspecting officers checked on the detainees and the cleanliness of the cells. Detainees were reprimanded if their cell was dirty or untidy. Generally, detainees willingly ensured that their cells were very clean as this chore alleviated the boredom of solitary confinement. PARCELS RECEIVED BY DETAINEES.
- 46 From time to time the detainees' families or friends would bring items such as clean clothing, snacks and gifts for a detainee. The visitor bringing such a parcel would go to the SB office in the basement of John Vorster near the lifts and hand the parcel to the uniform police officers there. The police officer was required to carefully check the contents of the parcel for any contraband, to remove these items and hand them back to the visitor. The remaining contents would be logged, and a receipt issued. The parcel would then be taken by a police officer and be placed in the property store room with the detainee's personal property.

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- 47 The visitor had no access to the cells or the detainee. The detainee had no access to the personal property room or parcel.
- 48 The detainees were taken from the cell to the property room which contained the detainee's personal items and one of us SB members on duty in the cells would show the detainee the parcel and he would sign a receipt for the parcel. We would then hand the detainee the items they were allowed in their cells, and which the detainee wanted to take to the cell. Before handing the detainee anything we would carefully check to ensure that contraband was not hidden in the item(s) that we handed to the detainee.
- 49 We also ensured that laundry received from the detainee was handed to the family for washing.

DETAINEES' DAILY ROUTINE

- 50 The detainees would have breakfast at 08h00 in the morning. They would then have lunch at 12h00 to 13h00 and supper at around 16h00 at about the time I went off duty or even after I went off duty.
- 51 We would take each detainee to shower for 15 minutes each day and they would be under observation by police officers for the duration of their shower. The detainee was not allowed to be alone and the police officers who took the detainee out of the cell would look after the detainee until he was done and returned to the cell. We were not allowed to have two detainees shower at the

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same time. There were two shower areas and one detainee would be taken to one area and another detainee to the other shower area.

- 52 Some of the detainees would exercise inside their own cells and others would exercise outside in the exercise yard or even in the corridor of the cells. The detainees were only allowed to exercise by themselves while we police officers watched him.

VISITS BY MAGISTRATES AND DISTRICT SURGEONS

- 53 District Surgeons and Magistrates visited the detainees periodically. The visits by the District Surgeon and Magistrate did not coincide. For these visits the doctor or magistrate would use an office in the reception area of the second-floor cells. Detainees were brought from their cells to the Magistrate or District Surgeon individually. They would consult privately without a police officer being present. The police officers waited outside the closed door.
- 54 Sergeant McPherson or Warrant Officer Cilliers decided which detainees would see the District Surgeons or Magistrate. Those detainees that the SB did not want the District Surgeons or Magistrates to see remained in their cells and it was reported to the District Surgeons or Magistrates that they were out on investigation or interrogation. This was invariably done to 'hide' the detainee because he had injuries or was likely to report that he had been assaulted or ill-treated.

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- 55 The District Surgeons and Magistrates never queried this explanation, thus allowing the practice of hiding detainees to continue until detention without trial was terminated.
- 56 Very often a detainee would not see the District Surgeons or Magistrate until his injuries had healed and/ or he had been persuaded or intimidated by the SB interrogators not to make an adverse report about his treatment. It was not difficult for the SB members to persuade the detainee in this way because detainees were reliant on the SB members dealing with their case to recommend their release from detention.

INCIDENTS AT JOHN VORSTER SQUARE

- 57 One incident I remember involved, Paul Langa, one of the political detainees. He was one of the 1976 students detained, such as Firoz Cachalia, Seth Mazibuko and others. Paul was a tough guy.
- 58 Paul was often taken for further investigation and interrogation. He was often taken for interrogation to the tenth floor. At one stage he was taken away for investigation for a few weeks. On his return he was unable to walk without support. Paul made a report to me that he had been forced to stand for many days (I think he said three weeks) and that the SB members had tortured him in other ways too. He said that they tortured him because they said he was lying.
- 59 I had no reason to doubt Paul's report to me because I saw that his feet were swollen, like an elephant's feet because of the standing.

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- 60 Paul Langa was one of the detainees who was hidden from the Magistrate and District Surgeon in the manner that I have described until his feet had recovered and were normal again.
- 61 Paul Langa was not the only detainee to come back and report an injury from his interrogation. Over time the detainees came to trust me to an extent, and reported injuries to me. I would report the injury to Cilliers or McPherson who would decide whether they required medical treatment and whether they would be permitted to see the District Surgeon and/ or the Magistrate during their periodical visits. Sheila Brown did the same for the female detainees.
- 62 I noticed that it was common for detainees who went to the tenth floor for investigation or interrogation to come back to the second-floor cells with bruises and abrasions from the handcuffs and leg irons; and they often had swollen feet and/ or walked with difficulty. They often complained that they had been assaulted.
- 63 Detainees who were taken to the tenth-floor for interrogation or on investigation were often not returned to the cells by 16h00 on the same day that they were taken from the cells. In the morning I would normally find these detainees back in the cells. I assumed that the SB returned them to the cells as they had keys to the cells. Sometimes detainees were absent from the cells for days and even weeks. Sometimes detainees were taken to other places in the country to conduct investigations.

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- 64 I noticed that when detainees had been under interrogation and away from the cells for a few days they would return to the cells exhausted and sleep for a long time and were not even interested in food, exercise or showers.
- 65 There were also times when I would see a certain detainee in his cell at the time I went off duty. The following morning when I returned to work, I would find that detainee missing or moved to another cell. I remember one morning I found two detainees in one cell which was not allowed. Since I worked only during the day I was unaware who moved detainees during the night. I knew it had to be SB officers as the uniform members did not have the keys for the chain and padlock which secured the inner grille door. These keys were exclusively in the possession of the SB Commander during the night and weekends. It was therefore obvious that the detainee movements at night were done by the SB officers who had control over or access to these padlock keys.
- 66 Detainee movement during the night was common, and I would ask the detainees what happened, and they would say that white SB officers had come and taken them out of or returned them to the cells after hours.
- 67 On these occasions I would check our registers to see if the detainee had been properly booked in or out of the cells. There was invariably no record of these detainee movements during the night.
- 68 There were also a few occasions when I would not see a detainee again after his removal from the cells at night. If a detainee was formally released I would be told and would also see the relevant documentation confirming this. There were

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a few occasions when a detainee was never returned to the cells. I was not able to find out what happened to these detainees. It is possible that these detainees were taken somewhere else for detention. But in such cases, there was normally documentation confirming this. In the few cases (two or three) that I am referring to there was no confirming documentation. I was concerned that some harm could have befallen these detainees. I however could not be inquisitive about this as this would have endangered me. I cannot remember the names or details of these detainees but remember such incidents occurring.

69 I became increasingly concerned about the treatment of the detainees. It seemed to me that they were in in danger of severe injury, even death. I was frightened about this for the sake of the detainees and for myself as I realised that if I was suspected of wrongdoing I could be at risk.

70 I remember one occasion when I was returning to the cells and called out for the main cell door at the entrance to the second-floor cells to be opened. MacPherson came to the door, but instead of unlocking it, he told me that Carl Niehaus had attempted suicide and that I should quickly go and report this to the SB members on the tenth floor. I immediately complied and after reporting this returned to the cells. I saw in the corridor behind the Charge Office steel door on the ground floor that Carl Niehaus was on an ambulance stretcher with white SB members in attendance. I then realised that MacPherson sent me to the tenth floor as a ploy to hide something from me. White SB members were already in attendance. I never spoke to him about this but simply kept quiet. I realised that there was no need to send me to the tenth floor as there were telephones

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available in the administrative offices of the cells which could have been used to quickly summon the SB.

- 71 I was once questioned by Arthur B Cronwright as he thought I was too friendly with the detainees. I informed him that I was not friendly with any of the detainees. He said he had received information from other people telling him that I was speaking to detainees. I requested that I be transferred if he thought I was friendly with the detainees. Nothing further transpired, but the incident frightened me as I realised that I might be in danger. I took great care after this to ensure that I was not compromised by being friendly with detainees or displaying any inquisitiveness. I took a step back to make sure that I did not arouse any further suspicions.

NEIL AGGETT

- 72 I became acquainted with Dr Neil Aggett during his period of detention in 1981/82. I remember him telling me that he had written and re-written his statement, but the white SB officers were never satisfied that he was telling the truth. He said he did not know what more to say to them.
- 73 I did not observe Neil Aggett having any injuries, nor do I recall him complaining to me about injuries or assaults.
- 74 During February 1982 I was informed about the death of Neil Aggett who was found hanging in his cell. We black SB officers were informed by Makgoro of Aggett's death.

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- 75 I am still puzzled at how Neil Aggett came to be in possession of the scarf that he used to hang himself. This was an item that was regarded as contraband and was strictly prohibited in the cells. This was so since it could be used for suicide. I know from my personal knowledge of how things were controlled and done in the cells. I can say categorically that Aggett should not have had that scarf in his cell. I have no explanation as to how the scarf came to be in his cell.
- 76 I am also surprised that there was never an internal disciplinary inquiry as to how the scarf came to be in Aggett's cell. Discipline was at that time very strict and the policeman who made such a glaring and obvious mistake ought to have been disciplined and punished particularly because Aggett's death cast the SAP, the SB and detention without trial in a very bad light..

TEA SERVER ON NINTH AND TENTH FLOOR

- 77 During the period 1974 (after the completion of my police training) to 1982 (the year I married) [insert years] I lived at the Fordsburg Barracks together with my late friend Nelson Velaphi Mhlanga who also worked at the Security Branch. Nelson's duties were making and serving tea and coffee to the white SB officers on the ninth and tenth floors. Each morning at 6am we walked together to John Vorster Square. As I got to work early, and was only required to report for duty at the cells at 8am, I would assist him with washing the dishes, boiling water and clearing any dirty mugs from the offices. Thereafter I would go down to the cells and start my normal duties.

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- 78 At some point, I think about 1984, Nelson suffered head injuries in a motor vehicle accident. In consequence he had a metal plate fitted to his head. Although he resumed duties he never fully recovered.
- 79 During his sick leave absence, I was asked to take over the tea making and serving duties. This was not initially a full-time job, so I combined my tea serving duties with my duties at the cells.
- 80 Nelson returned to work and again resumed the tea duties.
- 81 A few years after his return Nelson was immediately transferred from SB. He had agreed to deliver a message from a detainee to the detainee's family in a rural area. Nelson delivered the message, but somehow the white SB members came to know and this resulted in his immediate transfer.
- 82 I was instructed to take over the tea duties and from then on (I think about 1986) I served tea to all the SB Officers on the ninth and tenth Floor. I continued doing this until the SB was disbanded in about 1994.
- 83 While on the tenth floor serving tea, I was able to see people through the frosted glass of the offices, but I could not see very clearly. On entering the office to serve tea, or if the door was open, I would regularly see detainees standing; or crouching in a sitting position but with no chair; or in a frog position; or with their hands up. I would also hear detainees screaming and crying. I often witnessed detainees being physically assaulted, but did not witness them being electrocuted.

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- 84 While working on the ninth and tenth floor, I do not recall ever seeing a bed, mattress or stretcher in any of the offices of the Security Branch.
- 85 In my opinion there was no need for a detainee to sleep on the tenth floor in an office. It was easy to return him to his cell to sleep. Moreover, if a detainee slept on the tenth floor two policemen would be required to guard him while he slept.
- 86 I noticed that Security Branch officers would often cover detainees' heads with balaclavas while on the 10th floor to prevent the detainees from identifying each other.
- 87 I was involved in an embarrassing and frightening incident that occurred on the ninth floor involving a detainee, Marion Sparg who was detained by the SB. I assume they were interrogating her. She refused to have her finger prints taken by a white person. I was called by Colonel Hein Olivier, an SB officer. He told me to take Marion Sparg's fingerprints. There were no black people in that room, only a large group of white SB officers, the big shots, very senior officers.
- 88 In the office I was given a finger print form and an ink roller. I took Marion Sparg's finger prints. At that time, she was wearing a mini skirt. While taking her fingerprint she leaned over me closely and said loudly to me, in front of everyone, "*I hate the white people.*" I kept quiet and did not say anything. I finished taking her finger prints and I could see the tense emotions in the room by the change of the colour on the faces of the white officers. It was absolutely taboo at that time for a black man to have physical contact or anything to do with a white woman.

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- 89 I was so frightened and scared at what happened that I could not complete the form after taking her fingerprints and I promptly left the room. Later, while I was on the tenth floor, I was confronted by one of the officers who was present in the office. I cannot recall who he was, but he asked me in a sarcastic manner if it was nice to take a white women's fingerprints and have her leaning over me. I did not respond and kept quiet.
- 90 There was another incident that happened to me while I was working on the ninth and tenth floors making tea for the white officers.
- 91 This involved Captain Van Rensburg, who had his own kettle and mugs in his office. He never used the mugs I washed nor, would he accept the tea I made. He would boil his own water, make his own tea in his own mug. He told me straight to my face that he did this because my black fingers contaminated the mugs with germs when I handled them.
- 92 I became used to this abusive and derogatory treatment. White officers and black police officers were not treated equally. Black police officers were treated like children: We had to do as we were told and had no sense of power or control. Black Commissioned officers were subservient to the most junior white members.
- 93 The incidents I witnessed and experiences I went through at John Vorster Square affected me as I would obey all the rules and polices out of fear of becoming a victim like the detainees. The black officers feared the white SB officers. No one

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trusted each other. We all did what we were told to do and did not confide our inner feelings to one another.

- 94 Out of fear I never complained while working at the Security Branch at John Vorster Square.

POST JOHN VORSTER SQUARE

- 95 I continued working at Security Branch until it was disbanded in about 1994. I then went to work at Crime Intelligence because Security Branch members automatically became part of Crime Intelligence at John Vorster Square. I was transferred to the Sandton Police station and then to Wynberg then back to John Vorster Square and then later to Eikenhof.

- 96 While I was at Eikenhof I went on a detective course. When I came back to Eikenhof in about 1996, I argued with a white Lieutenant who was much younger than me who insisted that I wash his car every day. I found this disrespectful and told him "*No! To hell with you.*" I was then taken away from Eikenhof.

- 97 I then went to work at the Johannesburg High Court. I was then approached by the Attorney General who informed me of a new organisation which was going to be opened. I then went from Johannesburg to Pretoria and I was part of the D'Oliviera special investigation team. I worked on the third force cases and I then worked for the Scorpions until it was disbanded. I worked on important cases and even travelled overseas on investigation work.

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98 I then re-joined the SAPS in 2009 and worked at the West Rand Soweto Organised Crime Unit until 2013 when I retired.

Joseph Mhlupheki Nyampule

JOSEPH MHLUPHEKI NYAMPULE

The Deponent has acknowledged that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit, which was signed and affirmed before me at MONDEOR on this the 16 day of AUGUST 2018, the regulations contained in Government Notice No R1258 of 21 July 1972, as amended, and Government Notice No R1648 of 19 August 1977, as amended, having been complied with.

Dimakatjo Moses Makhura

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

FULL NAME: Dimakatjo Moses MAKHURA

DESIGNATION: Warrant Officer

ADDRESS: 263 Royal park drive
MONDEOR

