On 23 August 1968, Prime Minister Vorster opened a new police station in Johannesburg known as John Vorster Square. Police described it as a state of the art facility, where incidents such as the 1964 “suicide” of political detainee, Suliman “Babia” Saloojee, could be avoided. On 9 September 1964 Saloojee fell or was thrown from the 7th floor of the old Gray’s Building, the Special Branch’s then-headquarters in Johannesburg.

Security police routinely tortured political detainees on the 9th and 10th floors of John Vorster Square. Between 1971 and 1990 a number of political detainees died there.

Ahmed Timol was the first detainee to die at John Vorster Square.

27 October 1971 – Ahmed Timol
11 December 1976 – Mlungisi Tshazibane
15 February 1977 – Matthews Marwale Mabelane
5 February 1982 – Neil Aggett
8 August 1982 – Ernest Moabi Dipale
30 January 1990 – Clayton Sizwe Sithole

“He hung from a piece of soap while washing…”

In Detention, Chris van Wyk, 1979
A FAMILY ON THE MOVE

Haji Yusuf Ahmed Timol, Ahmed Timol’s father, was born in Kholvad, India, and travelled to South Africa in 1918. In 1933 he married Hawa Ismail Dindar.

Ahmed Timol, one of six children, was born in Breyten in the then Transvaal, on 3 November 1941. He and his siblings were initially home-schooled because there was no school for Indian children in Breyten. When Ahmed was 8 years old, the family moved to Roodepoort, outside Johannesburg.

The young Ahmed suffered from bronchitis and became a patient of Dr Yusuf Dadoo, who was the chairman of the South African Indian Congress and the South African Communist Party.

Dr Dadoo’s broad-mindedness and pursuit of non-racialism were to have a major influence on Ahmed’s life.

“It is indeed a tragic history of our family that my forefathers were once colonial subjects of the British Raj in India, and my father both a subject of British Imperialists in India and now a victim of South African colonialists and racism.”

Ahmed Timol, unpublished autobiography produced at the International Lenin School, Moscow
During the mid-1950s, while a pupil at the Johannesburg Indian High School, Ahmed Timol was invited to join the Roodepoort Youth Study Group, loosely linked to the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. Banned activists such as Ahmed Kathrada (later sentenced to life imprisonment with Nelson Mandela at the Rivonia Trial) were invited to address the group. Timol’s discussions with one of the guest speakers, the legendary South African writer Ezekiel Mphahlele, provided his first opportunity to interact with an African intellectual. It was also at High School – completed in 1959 – that Timol drew close to the brothers Essop and Aziz Pahad (their fathers were old friends).

Timol regularly attended Transvaal Indian Congress meetings at the Gandhi Hall in Johannesburg. In 1960, he and members of the Roodepoort Youth Study Group formed a guard of honour to welcome ANC President Chief Albert Luthuli – in a brief moment of freedom between banning orders – to Gandhi Hall.

In 1961 Timol received a scholarship from the Kholvad Madressa to enroll at the Johannesburg Training Institute for Indian Teachers. After graduating in 1963, he took up a teaching post at the Roodepoort Indian School. The school was slavishly pro-government. Entries in the school incident book reflect Timol’s efforts to conscientise his colleagues and students.

“Staff Meeting: Mr A Timol indicated that he would not be able to attend the Republic Day Festival to be held at the Union Stadium on 11/5/66 because of strong personal convictions”.

The Roodepoort Indian School Incident Book, 10 May 1966

Timol was a talented cricketer but his primary involvement as a sports activist came through his involvement as an administrator of the Dynamos Soccer Club. Aziz Pahad was the team’s goalkeeper, and Essop was a defender – and club chairman. Dynamos was a pathfinder in the non-racial sports movement.
In 1966 Timol informed his parents that he was going to perform Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca). There was no dichotomy between his spiritual and political beliefs. He was a good Muslim who was committed to communism as a means to effect justice and dignity for all.

During the Hajj in Saudi Arabia Timol met up with Dr Dadoo, before proceeding to Cairo and London. In April 1967 he turned up unannounced at North End House, West Kensington, home of South African exiles including the Pahads. He took up teaching at the Immigration School in Slough, studied for his A levels in the evenings to broaden his mind – and met Ruth Longoni, an editorial assistant for Labour Monthly.

Timol told Longoni that, although he truly loved her, he could not marry her. His two-year sojourn in the UK had convinced him that he should return to South Africa to help build the underground and intensify the struggle.

It was decided that Timol should attend the International Lenin School, in the Soviet Union between February and October 1969 (with Thabo Mbeki and others).

After returning to London he received an additional four weeks of special training at Jack Hodgson’s flat. Hodgson was a communist and a military expert in the use of explosives. Timol had to convince Hodgson of his readiness to return to South Africa to set up an underground network.

Hawa Timol was in the kitchen when there was a knock on the door in February 1970. Ahmed had returned home.
Ahmed did a lot of work in 18 months. He set up processes and procedures for establishing underground structures. We were very successful in the production and distribution of leaflets, procurement of photographic and printing equipment, communication had been set up with London and we were laying the foundation for something huge ...

Salim Essop, medical student
Late on Friday evening of 22 October 1971, Ahmed Timol and his comrade and former student, Salim Essop, were stopped at a police roadblock in Coronationville.

Police claimed to have found banned political literature in the boot of the car. Timol and Essop were taken to the Newlands police station west of Johannesburg, where they were separated.

Essop was handcuffed and driven to John Vorster Square in an unmarked car. According to police, Timol and the materials allegedly found in the boot of the car, arrived at John Vorster Square around 3am on Saturday 23 October 1971.

The Terrorism Act afforded the police powers to detain indefinitely without trial, and in solitary confinement, anyone suspected of terrorism or knowledge of terrorist activity. No court could intervene, and nobody besides the police or government officials could have access to the detainee.

“There is sufficient evidence to indicate that my uncle’s activities were monitored at the Teacher’s Training College and later during the years he spent teaching at Roodepoort Indian High School. There was an active network of informants in the community that would undoubtedly have contributed to his eventual demise.

Imtiaz Cajee, nephew of Ahmed Timol and author of TIMOL: A QUEST FOR JUSTICE
“I argued with them that I wanted to see my son and they said that your son is with us. I asked them that I wanted to see him and they said, "No you cannot see him". They then sat and they interrogated my late husband... at quarter past one on Saturday they came back and they again interrogated us. They wanted to know with whom my son fraternised and who were his friends and where were they. They ransacked the home and found nothing. They then came back at night and again interrogated us.”

Testimony of Ahmed Timol’s mother, Mrs Hawa Timol, to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, on 30 April 1996, in Johannesburg
“On Sunday nobody came.”

Testimony of Ahmed Timol’s mother, Mrs Hawa Timol, to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, on 30 April 1996, in Johannesburg

SUNDAY
24 OCTOBER 1971

REPUBLIC VAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE

Captain JH Gloy and Captain Johannes Zacharia van Niekerk interrogated Timol from 6am to 8pm. Detective Sergeant Bouwer and Sergeant Louw guard Timol from 8pm.

Police version of events, Inquest records, courtesy of Cachalia & Loonat
"On Monday morning our driver came and they interrogated him... I sent him home in the event of the police coming back. In the afternoon on the same day they came back and again ransacked the place. I told them that I wanted to see my son."

Testimony of Ahmed Timol's mother, Mrs Hawa Timol, to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, on 30 April 1996, in Johannesburg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Petrus van Wyk and Captain Bean interrogate Timol, who is allowed to sit or stand as he wishes, and is regularly offered food, coffee and cooldrinks. According to Captain Bean, Timol appears fit and healthy.

Police version of events, Inquest records courtesy of Cachalia & Loonat.
Lieutenant-Colonel Van Wyk and Captain Bean interrogate Timol from 8.30am to 7.30pm. Bean observes that Timol is fit and healthy. In statements made during the inquest, all the policemen who interacted with Timol stated that he had no marks or bruises on his body.

Police version of events, Inquest records courtesy of Cachalia & Loonat
I was forced to stand in the centre of the vault with my legs slightly apart. There were two security officers standing on either side of me.

“They wore specific shoes and continuously kicked at my thighs. As they got tired their colleagues replaced them and continued with the kicking. My legs were now becoming stiffer and I was forced to stand in this position for hours on end. The mere touching of my legs would force me to literally scream with pain. They would then come and push you down. As I would fall down, they would ask me to rise. At this point your body cannot come up again and they pull you up again like a log.”

Salim Essop, arrested with Timol, describes being tortured by security police

Salim Essop was taken on a stretcher to the Johannesburg General Hospital on Tuesday 26 October. According to medical staff, he had been severely assaulted and was suffering from clinical hysteria. Later that day he was moved under police guard to HF Verwoerd Hospital.

"THE BEAST IN THE BELLY OF Die Transvaler, 27 April 1972"
Timol is interrogated by Captains Gloy and Van Niekerk from 8am to 3.30pm. He is free of injuries, and friendly, though reluctant to disclose certain information, they say. At 3.30pm Sergeant J Rodrigues enters the room with coffee for the interrogators and Timol.

At 3.45pm, another security policeman enters the room and claims to have identified the “white” names that were part of their investigation. Timol looks shocked. At 3.48pm Gloy and Van Niekerk leave the room, telling Rodrigues to watch Timol while they do some research on the white people who had been mentioned.

According to Rodrigues, Timol requested to go to the toilet, but as they stood up (on opposite sides of the table) Timol rushed to the window and dived out.

Police version of events, Inquest records courtesy of Cachalia & Loonat

"After the early evening prayers they came back again ... they told me that my son had jumped from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square and that he had died ..."

"I told them that I do not believe that my son had committed suicide ... and that they did not look after him and they told me that he had jumped ..."

Testimony of Ahmed Timol’s mother, Mrs Hawa Timol, to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, on 30 April 1996, in Johannesburg
"The deceased died as a consequence of serious brain damage and loss of blood following his jumping from a window in room 1026 at John Vorster Square and falling to the ground on the southern side of the building. He committed suicide. Nobody is responsible for his death."

Inquest finding of Magistrate JL de Villiers, 22 June 1972
“On Friday, as it is customary in Islamic tradition, Ahmed’s body was brought back to the flat after it had been washed and bathed at the mosque. Friends and family members attempted to prevent me from seeing Ahmed’s face, but I insisted that I needed to see my son’s face for the last time.

Nothing could have prepared me for what I saw. Ahmed’s face was disfigured and one of his eyes appeared to have come out of the socket. There were bruising and injury marks on his face. All the other people who saw the rest of his body also remarked on all the injuries that were visible on Ahmed’s body.”

Testimony of Ahmed Timol’s mother, Mrs Hawa Timol, to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, on 30 April 1996, in Johannesburg
Haroon Timol, Ahmed’s younger brother, who was 19 at the time, was taken into John Vorster Square for questioning for a few hours on 23 October 1971. He was subsequently released.

“Ahmed was one of the most popular teachers. He was always the first to greet his students and treated them equally, irrespective of their family backgrounds. He did not believe in failing his students.”

Haroon Timol

On 25 October 1971, another of Timol’s brothers, Mohammad, aged 23, was detained in Durban under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He spent 141 days in detention, mostly in solitary confinement and was subjected to brutal and intense interrogation. Prime Minister Vorster refused Mohammad permission to attend Ahmed’s funeral. This caused immense distress to Mohammad and the rest of his family.

Mohammad was released unconditionally in March 1972, with the state unable to provide sufficient evidence. At the height of the Soweto uprisings in 1976, he was again detained for four months and after his release was placed under house arrest for five years. It became increasingly difficult for him to continue with underground operations and he was eventually permitted by the ANC to leave the country.

“Remember that our future lies with the black people of this country. Everyday should be one of dedication to the struggle and the commemoration of all political prisoners, as well as those who died in custody.”

Mohammad Timol, addressing the Timol Memorial Service at the graveside of Ahmed Timol, 29 November 1972
“I can say that as a self-confessed communist he was involved in a plot to bring about revolution and mass murder in South Africa ... He gave the impression he was cooperating, but he was not prepared to tell the truth.”

Lieutenant Colonel Willem van Wyk, Security Police

“The Indian asked me if he could go to the toilet. He was sitting on the chair opposite me. We both stood up and I moved to my left around the table. There was a chair in my way. When I looked up I saw the Indian rushing round the table in the direction of the window... The Indian already had the window open and was diving through it.”

Sergeant José Rodrigues

“An abrasion on the right collarbone; multiple abrasions on the right thigh; a large bruise and rectangular abrasion on the right elbow and forearm; a few bruises on the right upper arm; an abrasion on the right shoulder blade; two large bruises on the right thigh; an abrasion on the left forearm; multiple bruises on the left side of the chest; and a small abrasion on the left side of the neck.”

Dr Jonathan Gluckman’s list of injuries on Ahmed Timol’s body inflicted before his death, compiled at the post mortem attended on behalf of the Timol family

THE TIMOL INQUEST

COMMENCED ON 24 APRIL 1972
IN THE JOHANNESBURG MAGISTRATES COURT
“Often the body of a dead detainee on the mortuary slab was more compelling evidence on his behalf than the oral testimony he might have given had he survived the ordeal. His release would inevitably have taken place after his injuries had healed; he would have no witnesses to corroborate his story; and a team of security policemen would claim how well they had treated the detainee, even to the point that they had spent their own money to buy him meat pies and cold drinks.”

George Bizos, in NO ONE TO BLAME? IN PURSUIT OF JUSTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

“Murder, in view of the testimony given, is excluded - and even considering it is ludicrous ... To accept anything other than that the deceased jumped out of the window and fell to the ground can only be seen as ludicrous ... Although he was questioned for long hours, he was treated in a civilised and humane manner.”

Magistrate JL de Villiers

THE TIMOL INQUEST
CONCLUDED ON 22 JUNE 1972
AT THE JOHANNESBURG MAGISTRATES COURT

The team representing the Timol family included (left to right) Advocate Issy Maisels, Advocate George Bizos, Ismail Ayob, Mia Loonat, pictured here with Muhammad Timol and Goolam Husein Bhabha, a close friend of the family.
Ahmed’s Timol’s death was reported in South Africa and around the world. Many questions were raised; none have been ever answered.

After apartheid ended, South Africa established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Timol’s mother urged the commission to re-visit the case, but the TRC lacked investigative capacity. No amnesty applications relating to his interrogation and/or death were received. Nobody has ever been prosecuted for this, or the death of any other political detainee.

As we join in expressing tribute to a hero of the nation, these nagging questions remain:

- How, exactly, did he come to plunge 10 storeys to his death while in the exclusive care of the Security Police?
- What treatment was meted out to him by his interrogators in his last days?
- How can a system be so cruel as to ignore the reality of evidence and find, outrageously, that someone who would never commit suicide did just this?
- Overwhelmingly, we are driven to ask: what should be done with those who, if still living, participated in whatever way in this martyrdom in John Vorster Square police headquarters?
- Should the matter end there?

Essop Pahad, Minister in the Presidency quoted in TIMOL: A QUEST FOR JUSTICE by Imtiaz Cajee

The inquest’s finding of suicide, widely dismissed as an apartheid security system cover-up, remains the official last word on the matter.

Is this the price Ahmed Timol paid for our democracy?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE DIED</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>DAYS HELD</th>
<th>OFFICIAL / ALLEGED CAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>NQUMUKHALI, Msimb</td>
<td>26/07/57</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Corps, Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>TRIBALILO, Mkeya</td>
<td>01/07/58</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>MUSIMBA, Jackal</td>
<td>11/07/58</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Witbank</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>MAKUMBU, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>MAKUMBU, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>MAKUMBU, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>MALM, Mbuyzwe</td>
<td>29/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>MAKUMBU, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>MAKUMBU, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>MAKUMBU, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>MAKUMBU, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>MUKWANA, Simon</td>
<td>23/07/58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above table represents deaths that occurred in 1957. The following years and causes are not detailed in the provided text. Further information on deaths in South African history can be found in various sources, including the South African Democracy Education Trust, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, and the Human Rights Committee of South Africa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE DIED</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>DAYS HELD</th>
<th>OFFICIAL / ALLEGED CAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>TSIKHUDI, Samuel</td>
<td>15/03/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Wendi, Died: Embakeng Hospital</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>TSEPANE, Aphelele</td>
<td>17/03/84</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Held: Transvaal, Died: Pretoria Hospital</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>TSEPELE, Mosiuoa</td>
<td>27/04/84</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Held: Transvaal, Died: Bloemfontein</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>TSEKEDZO, Bephe</td>
<td>15/05/84</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Held: Transvaal, Died: Transvaal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>TSEKEDZO, Vuyani</td>
<td>01/06/84</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Held: Transvaal, Died: Transvaal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>THABATHA, Alfred</td>
<td>01/06/84</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Held: Transvaal, Died: Transvaal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>THABATHA, Andile</td>
<td>01/06/84</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Held: Transvaal, Died: Transvaal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>THABATHA, Tselisi</td>
<td>17/06/84</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>TUMINDE, Aba</td>
<td>29/06/84</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Held: Nkopha Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>TUMULANE, Desile</td>
<td>30/06/84</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>TUTLE, Sipho</td>
<td>01/07/84</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>RINTSELE, Andrisi</td>
<td>01/07/84</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>RINOLE, Nkabat</td>
<td>12/11/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>SAPONG, Johannes</td>
<td>24/07/84</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>MIQILE, Maleko</td>
<td>02/08/84</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>TEMBANE, George</td>
<td>03/08/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>TSELANG, Lekgoe</td>
<td>28/08/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>TSELE, Mduduzi</td>
<td>28/08/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>TSELE, Sibonile</td>
<td>06/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>TSELE, Khuleko</td>
<td>06/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>11/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>TSELE, Philego</td>
<td>20/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>TSELE, Mophiri</td>
<td>07/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>TSELE, Ntseka</td>
<td>28/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>TSELE, Mphatso</td>
<td>28/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>TSELE, Sibongile</td>
<td>28/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>TSELE, Sibongile</td>
<td>28/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>TSELE, Lekgoe</td>
<td>28/09/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>TSELE, Mphatso</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>TSELE, Sibongile</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>TSELE, Lekgoe</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>TSELE, Lekgoe</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>TSELE, Sibongile</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>TSELE, Sibongile</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>TSELE, Zindzi</td>
<td>06/10/84</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Held: Welshington Police Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Party elected to power by white South Africans on an apartheid ticket. Apartheid legislation introduced prohibiting “mixed marriages”, forcing people to submit to racial classification, restricting where they could live and what amenities they could use, and establishing an inferior education system for black citizens.

ANC launches the Defiance Campaign.

Freedom Charter is adopted at Kliptown, establishing the principle of non-racialism, justice and equity.

Members and supporters of the broad anti-apartheid movement leave the country in droves for military and political training abroad.

With the entire top structure of the ANC and PAC either imprisoned or exiled, a new political movement inspired by the philosophy of Black Consciousness begins to evolve to fill the void.

The wages Timol earns at his first job, as a cleric at a Johannesburg bookkeeper’s office, help provide for his siblings to go to school.

Ten ANC leaders including Nelson Mandela are charged (and eight convicted) for sabotage, conspiring to wage warfare against the South African military and furthering the aims of communism, at the Rivonia Trial.

Kholvad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol returns to South Africa in February and commences setting up underground structures for the then-banned South African Communist Party.

The wages Timol earns at his first job, as a clerk at a Johannesburg bookkeeper’s office, help provide for his siblings to go to school.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Kholvad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Timol optimized his Haj to Mecca. He travels to London, reunites with his old friends, the ANC activist brothers Aziz and Eesop Pahad, and starts teaching children from the Indian sub-Continent at an immigration school in Slough. He becomes an active member of the National Union of Teachers.

Aged 25, Timol completes his Haj to Mecca. He travels to London, reunites with his old friends, the ANC activist brothers Aziz and Eesop Pahad, and starts teaching children from the Indian sub-Continent at an immigration school in Slough. He becomes an active member of the National Union of Teachers.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Khulnad Madressa Scholarship enables Timol to enroll at Johannesburg Training Institute for Indians. He becomes an active member of the Student Representative Council and graduates as teacher in 1963.

Ahmed Timol completes his secondary schooling at the Johannesburg Indian High School.

Timol teaches at Roodeport Indian High School, and works as administrator at Dynamos Football Club, which helps provide cover for his political work.
“We hope that what you learn today about Ahmed Timol will lead you to find out about others like him, like Looksmart Ngudle, Imam Haroon, Neil Aggett and many more who died because they dared to challenge the inhumanity of apartheid … They would want you to know that our democracy is a product of all the peoples of South Africa who reached out to one another across the divisions of centuries.”

Speech by President Nelson Mandela at the re-naming of the Ahmed Timol Secondary School, on 29 March 1999, in Azaadville.
In Detention

He fell from the ninth floor
He hanged himself
He slipped on a piece of soap while washing
He hanged himself
He slipped on a piece of soap while washing
He fell from the ninth floor
He hanged himself while washing
He slipped from the ninth floor
He hung from the ninth floor
He slipped on the ninth floor while washing
He fell from a piece of soap while slipping
He hung from the ninth floor
He washed from the ninth floor while slipping
He hung from a piece of soap while washing

Chris Van Wyk, 1979
AHMED TIMOL
A QUEST FOR JUSTICE

CREDITS

TIMOL FAMILY ARCHIVES
www.ahmedtimol.co.za

MULTIMEDIA
www.oryxmedia.co.za

APARTHEID MUSEUM
www.apartheidmuseum.org

dreamfuel
www.dreamfuel.co.za

DONORS

CANADA
Abdul Moola, Kassim Ebrahim, Mohammed Bhabha, Mariam Bhabha, Ahmed Bhabha (Senior), Nazreen Garda, Razia Garda, Baker and Joan Bhabha, Farouk and Jameela Dindar, Anonymous, Jay Sullaphen, Dr Cassim Bhabha, Ayesha Agjee, Vicky and Yusuf Bismillah

SOUTH AFRICA
Anonymous, David Robb, Ebrahim Bhorat, MF Jassat Dlamini Incorporated Attorneys

IRELAND
Michael Hutchinson