

By HERMAN JANSEN

THE Inner workings of the shadowy Clvl Co-operation Bureau have come to light In documents fllled with the Pretoria supreme court thls week.

The documents show that. apart from active field agents, the CCB's 180 employees ranged from doctors to panelbeaters. The structure and financial operations of the CCB are outlined in the organisations's "staff plan and financial plan", which was placed before the court in support of claims totalling RLG-mtllion by three former agents.

Daan du Toit (his CCB codename), who is suing Defence Minister Magnus Malan and the SADF for the retrenchment package he says he was guaranteed, was in line for a senior post In the South West African Department of Agriculture when he was recruited.

ProSpects

Mr Du Tolt, 39, the father of four children aged from three to eight. has a BSc in agriculture and worked for the Department of Agriculture. Armscor and the Eastern Transvaal Agricultural Co-operative before he moved to South West Africa in 1985.

Two years later, he was approached by Colonel Joe erster, former managing dlrector of the CCB.

Mr Du Toit says in his Court documents reveal secret details of pilot, printer, panelbeater - and a PRO

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affidavit that, because he was in line for promotion. he insisted on knowing his prospects for financial advancement.

He was told by Colonel Verster that, if the CCB disbanded before he reached pensionable age, his pay-out would be calculated as if he had been employed by the public service until the age of 60. This was continued in the service contract he signed on January 3 1989, as a co-ordinator with specialist functions in Region 8, which conducted oper-

ations beyond South Africa's borders.

The SADF has offered

Mr Du Toit - whose present salary is R69009 a year -

a retrenchment package of R111 678, but he is claiming R379 728.

According to his affidavit, the CCB staff plan - which covers all employee benefits - and the financial plan were drawn up by Raymond Pretorius, a senior Amiscor official.

Compulsory

Pierre Theron, an auditor appointed by the First Respondent" (General Malan) had acted as consultant in the formulation of the plans, claims Mr Du Toit.

The staff plan divided the CCB into eight regions, each run by a manager and deputy manager, with 14 other posts - including salesmen, secretaries and two "black workers".

An organisational chart of the CCB's top structure shows it was divided into six sections - production planning, production, security, marketing, support and specialists.

The next line of management was divided into finance, personnel, methods and organisation, training, liaison and communication sections.

Specialists included public relations officers, computer experts, pilots, lawyers, shipping experts, translators and printers.

The methods and organisation division included posts for at least one doctor, a psychologist, an ethnologist, a social worker, electronics and mechanical engineers and scientists; while the support division had panelbeaters, mechanics, caterers and communications experts. Their perks included one hundred percent medical aid cover and a full funeral scheme.

Membership of the organisation's social club was compulsory and agents were encouraged to join outside sports and recreation clubs, for which they were also reimbursed.

Refused

Funds were advanced to agents for the purchase of cars for their personal use and they were paid 1Be a kilometre for "workerelated" travel.

Agents were also provided with capital to set up a variety of front organisations, but were not permitted to uchase profits".

Two former SADF officers, codenamed Derrick Farrell and Riaan Bosch. also filed claims against the CCB in Pretoria this week.

Mr Farrell, 31 --- who is claiming R377 886 - joined the SADF in May 1982 after doing his national service.

He was stationed in the operational area as an intelligence officer until the beginning of 1986. when he was transferred to Special Forces "on the orders of General A J M Joubert". When he joined the CCB in January 1989, he had to resign his commission - six months before he was to be promoted to major.

Mr Farrell -- who is married and the father of a five-year-old child and an 18-month-old baby - is now earning R44 766 a year. He has refused the SADF's offer of re-appointment as it would not provide him with the same finanvial benefits he enjoyed as a CCB agent.

Mr Bosch. 36, is demanding R874 514 in settlement of his services.

A policeman for six years before he joined the SADF'S Special Forces. Mr Bosch was recruited for the CCB while studying for a BMil degree at the Military Academy in Saldanha Bay.

He also had to lesign from the SADF and has refused the offer of re-appointment to 5 Revonnaissance Regiment.

Mr Bosch - married and the father of three children # is currently earning 1162 118 a year.

The three claimants are among 30 dissident CCB agents who have refused the SADF's retrenchment packages and are expected

to claim more than RSO-
million.
Their application will be
heard on Thursday.

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Death squads

ride again

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HE parcel bomb murder of ANC

lawyer Bheki Mlangeni recalls the

assassination of David Webster in

May 1989. Both were killed by so-

phisticated assassins. Mr Mlangeni's col-

leagues justifiably describe his murder as

a high technology assassination. With

equal reason, Dr Webster's friends see his

death as a "political execution carried out

by a crack death squad? Both men were

investigating the activities of death squads

when they were killed.

Mr Mlangeni's death has already trig-

gered charges that State death squads are

still operating, despite assurances from

Defence Minister Magnus Malan that the

secret Civil Co-Operation Bureau has

ceased to exist and the finding of the

Harms Commission that police-sponsored

assassins do not hunt "State enemies".

The parcel bomb which killed Mr Mlan-

geni was addressed to Dirk Coetzee, the

former policeman whose disclosures about

the subterranean activities of the police

helped force President de Klerk to appoint

the Harms Commission. The parcel was

posted last May.

If it had reached its target. Mr Coetzee

would not have been alive to give evidence

in General Lothar N'eethling's defamation

case against Vrye Weekblad and The

Weekly Mail; if he had been silenced, Mr

Justice Johan Kriegler may not have found

that, on the balance of probabilities, Gener-

al Neethling did - as Mr Coetzee claimed

- supply him with poison for his former

murderous activities.

General Malan told Parliament hardly

more than a fortnight ago that the CCB

ceased to exist in February last year, or

two months before the parcel bomb that

killed Mr Mlangeni was posted. The CCB,

however, is a corporate suspect in Mr

Mlangeni's murder. General Malan has dis-

missed those who still voice concern about

the CCB as people who do not know what

they are talking about". It will require

more than arrogant disclaimers to assuage

their genuine anxieties.

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Neethling Challenges court findings on poison Claims
SAP forensics chief Lt-Gen Lothar Neethling has applied for leave to appeal against a Supreme Court judgment which found he could have supplied poison to former police captain Dirk Coetzee for use in an attempt to murder ANC members. Neethling sued Vrye Weekblad and Weekly Mail for RLSm in damages for stories published in November and December 1989 which alleged Neethling had supplied Coetzee with the poison. The general denied he had ever supplied Coetzee with poison or had ever met the man.

Both newspapers defended the action on the grounds of truth and public interest.

Mr Justice Kriegler dismissed Neethling's claim with costs in January this year after finding that Coetzee's disclosures about the poison and the existence of a covert police hit squad were true and had been published in the SUSAN RUSSELL public interest.

While the Judge did not accept that the specific allegations published in the Weekly Mail article had been proved to be true, he held that debate over the issue had been of such importance that the public had a right to be informed. The judge also found that Neethling had deliberately misled the court and the Harms Commission on several aspects.

Neethling's appeal began before Mr Justice Kriegler in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

His counsel Fanie Cilliers SC submitted that there was a reasonable prospect of success on appeal.

Cilliers said the court had erred in finding that the self-supporting statements Coetzee gave to Journalists and the Harms Commission were admissible evidence.

The court, he argued, had also erred in making a factual finding that Neethling had personally supplied Coetzee with poison.

This finding was based mainly on the court's acceptance of Coetzee's description of Neethling's office and house. Cilliers said Coetzee was a single witness who had a motive for discrediting the police and senior officers. Coetzee was also known to have fabricated evidence.

He said the court had also erred in making factual findings about the alleged offences committed by Coetzee and other members of the security and wide-ranging to be relevant to the dispute between them.

Sapa reports the two newspapers gave notice that they would oppose the

application. which is also aimed at reversing the "with costs" ruling against Neethling.
Argument continues today.

BLOOD spattered the pavement of Durban's busy Warwick Avenue last week as ANC member Mthunzi Xakazi was shot to death.

The ANC says askaris did the dirty work. but the SAP says policemen killed Njakazi.

A woman bystander was injured in the shooting and a handgrenade was allegedly seized.

Askaris are former members of the ANC's military wing. Umkhonto weSizwe (MK). who have. subsequently joined the SAP and are now responsible for tracking down former comrades.

SAP liaison officer Captain Coert Marais said police "confronted two suspects in Warwick Avenue, while investigating a robbery.

He said the suspects pointed a gun at policemen before fleeing. One was later shot while being arrested.

But the ANC and Durban lawyer Kwen Mlaba. representing the deceased's family. disputed the police version of the incident.

Mlaba said he had been informed by Njakazi's companion. known only as Vusi. that they were on the way to take an Umlazi-bound taxi when they came across two local men with whom they had undergone military training outside the country.

Unaware that their former comrades (A? Police' acc

' - 3?:

were now policemen. they exchanged greetings and Njakazi and his friend asked the askaris for money. Mlaba said.

Njakazi was given a R50 note by one of the askaris. whom Mlaba identified as coming from Chesterville in Durban. They then parted.

As Njakazi and his friend were about to board the Umlazi-bound taxi. the two former comrades confronted them with guns blazing. Vusi managed to escape unhurt but a passerby was wounded and Njakazi killed.

The ANC's southern Natal chairman and the organisation's chief of intelligence. Jacob Zuma. supported Mlaba's iota On

sed of.

using traitors to do their dirty work version.

Zuma said Njakazi did not attempt to run away at all. Neither was he armed nor on any military mission nor involved in any robbery?

He said there was doubt whether the handgrenade allegedly found by police had been in Njakazi's possession.

"Njakazi's murder is more proof of the continuation of the State's campaigns against members of the ANC. We note that police have admitted to killing him."

Zuma said Njakazi was one of the MK guerrillas already in the country at the time when the ANC's armed struggle was suspended and he was at times

acting "under orders of the ANC in line with the Pretoria Minute".

iiMK soldiers are under orders not to carry out any military activities."

The SAP this week stood by its original report, but emphasised they had not stated that Njakazi was a robbery suspect.

I Two recent civil actions against Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in the Durban Supreme Court indicated askaris were active in Natal and operated from safe-houses in Durban and Maritzburg.

MK guerrillas Mbuyiselo

Mkontwana and Fonono Mchunu told how they were "detained overnight" at a farmhouse about (30km from Durban. i

A white security policeman threatened to douse Mkontwana with acid if he did not co-operate and join the askaris.

A judge ordered police to stop harassing, abducting or torturing Mkontwana.

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Widespread suspicions of a police cover up surround this weeks demand by the attorney general of Natal that a top police general be withdrawn from a probe into the Trust Feeds massacre. The general has denied being deployed to whitewash police involvement in political crimes. but many questions remain. reports GAVE DAVIS

An extraordinary row between one of the country's top police officers and the attorney general of Natal has raised new doubts about police impartiality in investigating political killings. The future erupted this week with reports that Lieutenant General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, controversial chief of countrywide investigations into political crimes, had been pulled off the probe into a Natal massacre amid a backdrop of suspicion that evidence may have been tampered with.

"the controversy centres on the trial of six policemen, including two senior white officers, charged with 11 counts of murder arising out of a massacre at Trust Feeds township, near New Hanover, in 1988.

Natal Attorney General Mike Imberis demand for Van der Westhuizen to be withdrawn from the case, apparently based on a belief that the general was attempting a cover-up, led to a top-level meeting of police generals. Among those present were Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe, Imber, CID chief Lieutenant General Basie Smit and Van der Westhuizen himself.

In an interview with The Weekly Mail, the general denied that he was a "fixer" being deployed to whitewash police involvement in political crimes. But in Natal there is widespread suspicion that Imber wanted the general called off the case because he believed evidence of police involvement in the massacre was being covered up. The AG has denied reports that Van der Westhuizen was about to be arrested because of complaints from his office about the general's behaviour. But Imber did not dispute that he had demanded that Van der Westhuizen be withdrawn or that he had evidence of a police cover up.

He is not minded to comment in detail on these allegations, as such comments may prove prejudicial to the ongoing investigations." Imber said in a statement this week.

"I wish to state emphatically, however-

er. that there is no truth whatsoever in the allegation that 14051 Ronnie van der Westhuizen is about to be arrested. or indeed that any grounds for his arrest exist."

But serious questions still surround the role played by the general in the involvement of the Tntst Feeds massacre and other political killings:

Q Why did Imba want Van (is Westhuizen withdrawn from the case? Statements from the police and the AG's office have failed to clarify this question.

Q Is the controversial General, whose career has seen him at the helm of a number of politically sensitive investigations, being deployed as a police trouble-shooter entangled with playing down police involvement?

When he was chief investigating officer in the Harms inquiry into political killings, lawyers said in court papers that he had failed to provide "evidence of any significance adverse to the SAP" - yet the lawyers said they were able to obtain such information without much effort.

During the marathon KTC trial, Van der Westhuizen - who was CID chief in the Western Cape when wuaoek Vigilantes razed shacks in the Old Crossroads and KTC squatter camps - testified that he 'd seen no need to investigate allegations of police complicity in the attacks because no formal complaints had been made.

Yet at the time Video footage was broadcast by the BBC which showed wecw 'LW' 36 13% I

Hit-squad contenton .. Chlet Mhlabunzima Mashumulo (left), burglar February. Sipho Madlala (right) claimed he was a member of mehit squad responsible we

white men fighting on the side of the witdoeke. a

This week Van der Westhuizen told The Weekly Mail he saw his duty as being to place the "true facts" before the country's attorneys-general.

To suggest that, having ordered the arrest of the accused in the Tntst Feeth trial, he would now set about with evidence was "foolish", he said. "Only a bloody fool would think that" He denied being labelled a "fixer". deployed to camouflage possible police involvement in the crimes under investigation.

"I am proud to be a policeman. If a policeman does wrong, he must go. I don't want bad cops in the force."

Van der Westhuizen said he was considering legal action against the news-mag which published reports that his arrest was imminent.

Six women and two children were among those gunned down at Trust Feeds during a funeral vigil in December 1988. At a subsequent inquest, it was found that circumstantial evidence linked two special police to the killings.

Finally brought to court at the beginning of this month. the men admitted being the gunmai and said other specxai constables were tnvolved. But they claimed the orders for the attack had come t'rom senior. w'nite officers who had atterwams told them to iidisappear". They had then Jomed Chief Mangosutnu Butheiezn's kwaZulu police force.

This weett. tour specxai constables aireauy arrested were tomed in the dock by former New Hanover ponce stauon killed outside his home In PI etennarltz-

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comtamierCaptaianm Mitehelianc riotsquad mnberCaptainJPvander Heever - the most seniu' police Offlrcaseverd'iargedwithapolititzluime The twomenplwdednotguilty. Allstx have been suspended pending the outcome oftheirmal.

Expected to get puberty underway tr. 8 the Natal Supreme Court in October. t: is hoped the that Will shed lighten the true circumstances of the Tntst Feeds massacre.

But the ramifications of the trial extendfarbeyomithecomuotxnandholt potentially exp'tOSive unpucations for : police force battling tomainainasemblance of credibility amid a wetter d at legauons that it is unable to investigatt itself.

According to Democratic Party MP for Greytown Pierre Cronje members of the Trust Feeds community sen! frantic appeals for help to police authorities and then State President PW Botha. anucxpanng the violence in their area. Yet nothtng was done - and alt those so tar charged axe membas of the SAP.

"The whole pack of cans is going t(come down With this case." sait Cronje. "Mitchell is unlikely to take the rap Without Letting all. if there waspolice oompticity in these killings then it h gong to come out soon."

These developments came in the samc week that former police agent. Siphc Madlaia. was subpoenaed to testify ir the inaueSt mm the death of Chie: Mhiabunztma Maohumuio. He ha alt reaaay eontessed to killing the Commie sa leaner anti ciatms he did this on order horn the secunty police.

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Police told me

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His ntece. MonzI Moeate whom he was ai- . TO Page 2 h"

I was told to kill

my niece - claim

0 From Page 1

Mapmted. Hedidnotmowmathewouldbeaskedto

ItilIhia niece in orderto "get the job".

In an afiidavit submitted to Major Dries Stear by

Mongi' 3 mother Mt: Jane Mogale and MI- Dan Ndzeht.

chairman of the Carietonviue branch of the ANC and

Sally Sealey of the Independent Board of Inquiry Into

Formal Repression. she said:

"I am an adult female aged 41 who Is the mother of

Mong-I and reside: at 5315 Khutsong Township.

"I am the mother of Mongt who Is the wanes: against

poIiee-men accused of term: and assault at WeremIend

PoIIce Unrest Unit.

"On Saturday. August 17 1991. my brother was

called to CanetonvIIIe Police Station.

"He had ptevtoust applied for a position of a

poIiceman and he thought he was gomg to be inter.

viewed on that day.

: "When he arrived at the poIice station nothing was

said about his .job application.

"He was asked whether he knew Mongi MogaIe and

he said he did. .

"He was then told that Many has caused a lot of

problems to the panama: who had been suspended

from duty due to Investigating being Iaunehed agatnst

the cop: III Welvetdiend. -

"A poIieeman known as Bessie ordemd him to kill

Mongi if he wanted to be cmponed as a poIIceanan but

he refused. " she addetL '-

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BIIIIIIIBI'S, lilililil'BS alllll Wl'lllllll target;
THERE are two things that Pieter Botes loves to boast
About. The one ts how he "stirred the enemy" in
Mozambique; the other is the gravy" he made out ofAlbie
Sachs's right arm.

On the surface. the chubby and ruddy-faced Petrus
jacobus "Pieter" Botes seems like a gentle and mild
mannered person. Not the highly trained reconnaissance
soldier he really is. But one Friday afternoon in April 1990
this 55-year-old former employee of the CCB became the
first spy to break tanks and tell how this secretive
organtsatton went about its nasty business.

He did mention. however. that shortly before he left the
CCB, he had been involved in a project in Namibia to
disrupt Swapo before the November 1989 independence
elections. "Verster told us to put cholera gerrm in the
drinking water of a Swapo refugee Camp. There were
many other protects l wrll tell you about. like Anton
Lubowski who should never have died. The murder was
a terrible mistake."

I asked Botes how many eliminations he has been
involved in.

"Six," came the matter-of-fact reply. The look on his face
was posttively cherubtc as he added: 'He constantly
referred to the Sachs operation in his very smug
and macabre way: tWe made a little gravy out of Albie's
arm". using the word gravy tn the Afrikaans dimunitive
'sousie'.

"l was a soldier and Albie was a soldier. no matter what -
he said The psychological impact of the explosion
delivered a tremendous blow to the enemy It had set them
back for months. Other ANC members got the scare of
their lives and left Mozambique.

"In the end. it was fortunate for us that Sachs did not die.
You know, in a war it is sometimes better to maim than to
kill the enemy. We knew that everywhere Sachs went in
Maputo, people would see his stump arm and say: 'Look.
the Boers blew it off. knowmg that we can do the same
to anybody we choose.'

He showed me some of his documents, amongst others
a false passport. a so called "shopping list" of Russian and
East Bloc weapons he had been ordered to purchase in
Mozambique. the official guidelines of the CCB. some
letters and a death tile. marked tSecret', on a young
Moumbican academic whose life was probably saved by
the exposure of the CCB and the resignation of Botes.
The day before Vote Weekblad was about to publish
Botes's revelations, he phoned me and said he wanted to
see me and Max du Preez as he was uncertain whether he
should go ahead with publication. In order to persuade
Botes of the importance of his story. a night of heavy
drinking started. After many double btandies and coke. he
lifted his glass and announced: hl am going to stuffthem
up.

Over his haltleempty glass that night Botes confessed that
he was a hom soldier and needed the excutement of
hunting the "enemy" down. He said he believed totally in
the concept of the CCB and that the excrtement of seae
warfare was still in his blood, "I miss the war. I need the
action. I have asked friends what l can do to put some
excitement back into my life. Somebody suggested that i
should go tor tlying lessons. He said the sensation of
freedom would still my urge for action But I told him:
what do l do when I get back on the ground and I still
haven't stuffed an up?"

Late that night Botes took us to his house because he had
a bottle of pear mampoer he wanted us to taste. By that
time. Max and l were extremely drunk. Boles, on the other
hand. showed few Signs of intoxication We sat around the
dinner table gulping down the mampoer. After two or

three tots, we told him that we could not possibly down another one.

"I Will show you what I do to people who refuse to drink my mampoer." he said. He left the room and came back with a grain bag, from which he drew a Russian-manufactured RPG rocket launcher. He put the launcher against the wall and said: "Now you Will drink my pear mampoer." We finished the bottle. On the way back to Johannesburg. Du Preez was overcome by temporary blindness and stopped the car in the middle of the

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highway

Botes himself made a mockery out of the belief that the CCB was professional and that assassinations were planned to the finest detail. There was the murder attempt on Sachs that maimed him for life There was the attempt on the life of South African Communist Party leader Ioe Slovo that never materialised and a death plan for Durban anomey Kwenza Mlaba that could not possibly succeed (The CCB planned to kill him by using a poisoned razor. Although Mlaba has a beard and never shaves.) Botes and the CCB wasted hundreds of thousands of rands of taxpayers' money on ridiculous and far-fetched protects like buying an island off the Mombasa coast. bribing a Zimbabwean opposition politician and paying Swapo members to throw cholera germs into drinking water. This man's bizarre personality is perhaps best illustrated by a conversation we had just before he sold his Pretoria plot and moved down to the Cape west coast to start a new business venture. He told me that he believed that members of the CCB could constitute the core of a future rightwing revolution against State President F W de Klerk and his government.

This is nothing new. ofcourse: the fear has been widely expressed. We know the CCB generate their own funds, have weapons and are constituted so as to be able to survive without any support from the SADF. Iue Verster had testified before the Harms Commission that "10 CCB felt threatened by the changes in the political situation in South Africa. But Botes had his own solution to the problem. He wanted me to arrange a meeting for him with the MOS intelligence Chief Jacob Zuma. who was at one time also on his death list. Botes had a proposal he wanted to present to the ANC: if they would pay him R250 000. he would raise, command and arm a small but very special ANC army unit consisting of trusted former operatives. He wanted to tell Zuma that the ANC would need: I special person and a special unit to fight against the threat the CCB may pose in the future. I am the man they need, I would stir the CCB," he swore.

FROM TEACHER TO APARTHEID ASSASSIN

A famous black South African author once said: "God does not have enough tears to wash South Africa clean." As the story of Leslie Johannes Lesia unfolded before me these words came irresistibly to mind. It was a tale of deceit. betrayal and misuse; of a simple and middle-aged Bloemfontein bricklayer and shebeen keeper who woke one day to find himself an apartheid assassin. Becker and Brown had brought a selection of poisons with them. They gave Lesra a poison ring with a hollow top in which the poison could be kept and then surreptitiously slipped into a victim's drink. He was instructed to try and poison any senior ANC official. Gibson Ncube died a horrible death on 5 April 1987. Shortly after drinking the poisoned beer. Ncube told I" when his feet became paralysed. The paralysis gradually spread over his body and he died eight days later

Before Lesia left for Maputo to attend Neube's funeral. Becker gave him a booby-trapped television set to take with him and hand over to Thabo. Lesm travelled to Namputo through Swaziland and once he was in Mozambique he activated the bomb so it could be set off by a radio from a distance. Leslie arrived in Maputo unaware that the television set had already been taken to Zimbabwe. where it had exploded accidentally on 11 May 1987.

Lesia was taken to the notorious Goromonzi detention centre where he was stripped naked and thrown into cell number one, known as "Mugabe's cell". "My hands were manacled behind my back and attached to an iron ring on the wet cement floor and my feet to another. I lay on my back and could not move. I was left for three days without food or water. I forced my mouth to the cement floor to lick up the wetness to try and quench my thirst."

Miriam was never allowed to visit her husband and the monthly exchange of letters became their only means of communicating. Lesia's letters, written on jail paper and heavily censored by the wardens, depict a man in dire need and pain. In August 1988 he wrote a letter to

Miriam: "Hi there love,

"Gee my love, have you any idea what they have done to me? It's barbaric and I mean that in the full seriousness of the word. Otherwise my love. I am a believer and I hope and trust that my faith in God will never desert me.

Though I must admit your letter made me a wretched man

TO PAGE 8

STALKERS OF THE NIGHT

It was a late afternoon on the banks of the Komati River, between Komatipoort and the Mozambique border. A small group of men stood around two prisoners, watching as the drug at last took effect. The prisoners, manacled together, were dull-eyed and slack-jawed, swaying slightly. As they finally lapsed into unconsciousness one of their captors

well built, blond, stepped forward, in his hand a Russian-made Makarov pistol fitted with a silencer. He placed his foot against the neck of one of his captives, pressed the barrel to his head and pulled the trigger. The body gave a slight jerk, then lay still, blood oozing

from the wound. Seconds later, the other was executed in the same manner.

In a dry ditch on the slightly elevated river bank, a shallow grave was dug and filled with brushwood and tyres. The two corpses were lifted onto the pyre and as the sun set over the Eastern Transvaal lowveld two fires were lit, one to burn the bodies to ashes, the other for the security policemen and their askaris to sit around, drinking the

beer and brandy and grilling meat. All night long they drank, boasted and cracked jokes as they waited for the bodies to be cremated. They slapped the executioner on the back and commended his neat craftsmanship.

Every hour or so, one of them got up to add a new pile of wood to the fire and turn the bodies over. It took about seven hours for the dead men to be reduced to ashes, and early the next morning their remains were scooped into the river.

By midday - dirty, tired, hungover - the executioner and his friend had returned to base near Pretoria. Their commander reported a successful mission: the 'terrorists' had been eliminated: no tracks and no traces had been left behind.

A LICENCE TO KILL

It was a macabre ritual in the Piet Retief mortuary: four security policemen walking gleefully around the bloodied bodies of four infiltrators they had shot an hour earlier, passing a bottle of Old Brown sherry from one to the other and taking deep gulps as they congratulated each other on the magnificent blow they had dealt the enemy. One of them turned to James Stevens and Marthinus Grobler, pointing at a body: "You see this one here, He's mine."

For the young constables watching the exhibition, it was just too much to stomach. Grobler and Stevens, appalled by what they saw, retreated back into the police station where Grobler was on charge once duty.

Earlier that night, Grobler had booked out weapons to the security policemen on their way to a spot outside the small Ficksburg Transvaal town to lay an ambush for ANC members who were expected to infiltrate South Africa from Swaziland. They told Grobler they were going on 'special duties'. Around midnight they returned with four bodies - three female and one male, ripped to pieces by high-velocity bullets - in the back of a police van.

The bodies were moved into the adjoining mortuary where a woman constable was called to perform internal searches on the women. Later that night, one of the security policemen told Grobler that after the shooting had stopped, the door of the vehicle in which the infiltrators had been travelling fell open and a wounded woman started pleading for mercy as the policeman approached the vehicle. One of them shot her point-blank. Grobler's informer also confessed that the wrong people had been killed. The intelligence on which the people had acted had been inaccurate. However, four days later, another four bodies were delivered to the mortuary. This time they were supposedly the "right people".

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ix other poote In Mozambique.

APARTHEID'S ULTIMATE WEAPON

Johannesburg, 1 September 1989, A group of former South African policemen, among them Staal Burger and Chappie Maree, secretly met at a plush Johannesburg hotel to discuss a special project. The meeting was conducted according to the strict military "need-to-know" principle and two of their former colleagues, Slang van Zyl and C25 Botha, were asked to leave the room as they were not directly involved in the project. The project the two men were discussing concerned the well-known foe of apartheid and Swapo's so-called 'white son', Namibian advocate Anton Lubowski. Six days before the meeting took place, Van Zyl had done surveillance on Lubowski who had just returned from an overseas visit. He was not told why he had to monitor the Swapo leader.

Around this time, Acheson and Maree met each other three times in Swaziland. After each meeting, Maree handed R5 000 to Acheson, who would fly back to Windhoek where he stayed in a R70-a-day flat rented from a German landlady.

Acheson's last trip to Namibia took place on 10 September 1989. On September 11 he hired a white Volkswagen Fox in Windhoek. On the same day, Acheson's handler Chappie Maree, flew into Windhoek. The next morning, Acheson returned the car and

complained of faulty brakes. He said he did not want a white car and swapped the vehicle for a red Toyota Conquest. In the meantime, Staal Burger, who was unknown to Acheson, had driven into Windhoek under the pseudonym of "Gagliano".

On the night of 12 September Acheson's German landlady watched him get into his hired car carrying something that appeared to be a motorbike hidden inside a sack. By the time he returned to his flat, Anton Lubowski had been slain in front of his Windhoek home.

On the night of 11 September Lubowski had been seen on South African television as he greeted Swapo exiles at the Windhoek airport. He was six inches taller than anybody else around him as he embraced Swapo leader Andimba Toivo ya Toivo welcoming him back on Namibian soil. Two days later, Lubowski appeared on the front page of The Star as policeman put his corpse into a body bag. He had died the previous night in a hail of bullets fired from an AK-47 rifle.

11-17 OKTOBER 199

IT was shortly before midnight, Philemon Malinga recalls, that he heard a heavy vehicle pull up in front of his house and a voice inquire in Afrikaans: "is this the place?"

He peered through the kitchen window and saw a Jasspir off-loading men. A white Volkswagen kombi threw up behind it and Philemon saw more men get out. Some he recognised as political men. Others as local members of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Moments later a policeman kicked open the front door and stormed in, with others following.

There followed what can only be called the sacking of the Malinga household in the small black township of Kwadela, located just off the main road between Bethal and Ermelo in eastern Transvaal.

In a bedroom Philemon's pensioner mother, Balesia, scrambled in terror under a bed. but the attackers found her and shot her dead.

His younger brother. Sibusi, so. climbed on top of a cupboard where he was skewered with a spear.

As he fell to the floor he was stabbed again.

Miraculously he survived. Philemon himself managed to escape from the house and flee for his life.

Eleven sworn affidavits by members of the little community tell the story of how the Jasspir drove around Kwadela in that night, dropping off armed men to attack the homes of members of the local ANC branch committee. then picking them up again.

It was the night of July 26. In the early hours of the night the exposure engulfed a nation.

Police and Inkatha mounting vengeance raids, Claims ANC of the Inkathagate scandal. yet. despite that damning disclosure and the assurances that followed it. here were the police once again in brazen collusion with Inkatha. conducting a campaign against the ANC. Nor is Kwadela an isolated instance.

REPORTS pouring in to ANC headquarters in Johannesburg from branches all over

the country indicate that. far from being brought under control, joint police-inkatha operations against ANC members have intensified and become more widespread since the inkathagate disclosures.

"It's like an outburst of anger. a bit like vengeance." says Gill Marcusi the ANC's chief Spokesman.

in Johannesburg's Alexandra township. 100 heavily armed inkatha men. escorted by police in four Casspirs, two conventional troop carriers and a number of smaller vehicles. launched what was supposed to be a litter clean-up campaign on August 3 which turned. instead into a week-long rampage

Y
ALLISTER SPARKS

—
page against local residents that left 28 dead and 70 injured. Violence has flared up again throughout the Natal Midlands. and on Wednesday night the chauffeur of a pro-ANC Zulu chief. Mhlabunzima Maphumuto, who was assassinated last February. was himself quietly eliminated before the start on Thursday of a judicial inquiry into the assassination.

This calls into question once again either the sincerity of President F W de Klerk, or his ability to bring his security forces under control.

Either way, it is now clearer than ever that he cannot play the role of an impartial supervisor of the transition process in South Africa.

There is growing suspicion that the president deliberately courted trouble by venturing into a right-wing hot-bed at Ventersdorp last weekend in order to divert attention from inkathagate and cast himself as an embattled man-in-the-middle.

The plain fact is the violence is getting worse. not better, and Mr de Klerk appears to be doing nothing to stop it.

The evidence of police involvement in that violence has become overwhelming, yet the President and his Ministers continue to deny it.

Ms Marcus sees a pattern emerging

The campaign which began in Natal. then spread to the black townships of the Witwatersrand via the Zulu Inland workers hostels. is now

being extended to smaller rural communities all over the country, she says, Kwadela is one of these. a tiny community 240km east of Johannesburg.

Reports of similar attacks have come from Tlaga. 160km

west of Johannesburg. from Steynsburg in the Eastern Cape, from Heilbron and Kroonstad in the Free State, from Wesselsburg. Bushbuckridge and Driefontein in eastern Transvaal, and from communities close to the Swaziland border.

They follow a similar pattern, according to Ms Marcus. First there is the announcement of a curfew. either by the police or by someone who drives around with a loudhailer, looking official. People are warned to be indoors by 9 pm.

"That makes them sitting ducks and ensures that there are no witnesses out on the streets to see what is happening." says Ms Marcus.

The attacks then take place around midnight. The local ANC branch chairman and members of his committee are the targets.

Their houses are petrol-bombed and members of their families attacked.

Sometimes it is an attack of generalised terror against the community at large. says Ms Marcus, but within that the ANC committee members are specifically targeted for elimination.

Nine have been killed in these attacks since the Inkatha revelations.

The aim is to stunt the ANC's growth as a political movement preparing for South Africa's first one-man one-vote elections by inhibiting the formation of branches around the country.

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Kai oalq I

investigating officer in the case Is one of those named as having participated in the attacks. - Observer News Service.

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... t4... uuoun; iciuam to 10m: to become a member of an ANC committee is to set yourself and your family up as targets for these death squads that enjoy immunity from prosecution because of

ltheir relationship with the po-
ICE

It works.

i travelled to Kwadela last
week and found people fearful
:tNgeing associated with the
kl've been an ANC supporter
all my lite. but l'm not going to
'die for the ANC." said Joseph
Nhosi. one of those whose home
was burnt in the raid.

"It's doing a lot of harm to
our efforts to get a branch
gomg here," said branch chair-
man Jeremiah Mashinini. who
had his own house burnt, a son
Injured and a daughter-hrlaw
killed in the Kwadela attacks.
But it is largely due to Mr
Mashinini's strength of person-
alin that some members of the
community have come forward
to testify to what they saw.
No arrests have been made
although, when some angry
ANC members carried out a
reprisal attack on three In-
katha homes a few days later,
11 were promptly arrested.
Mr Mashimni doubts wheth-
er there has been any police
investigation.

Although his family was at-
tacked and his house burnt. he
says no-one has been to take a
statement from him.

This could be because the

x_-

Poiiice iink Inkatha to J eppe massacre
By Montshiwa Moroke
The two alleged ringleaders of
the Jeppe Stauon tram mas-
sacre laSL year were "without
any doubt" Inkatha members. a
Johannesuurg poltce spoxesman
said at the weekend.
Police released their names
last week and said a top pnorl-
tv search was on.
A third suspect has been ar-
rested and will appear m the
Johannesburg Magtstratets
Court on Fnday,
The two principal suspects
bemg sought have been named
as John qumalo talias Matakxy
and Jencho Manyoni.
At the txme of the killings.
which claimed 26 lives on a
Soweto-bound train between
George Goch and Benrose sta-
txons. the men had been staymg
at the Jeppe hostel.
Warrant-Officer D Wessels of
Jeppe Police Station said Mr
qumalo comes trom Weenen
in Natal.
Mr Manyom is thought to be
34-0: astoalm
the gang leader and is from the .
T ugela Ferry area m Zululand.
He was employed at the Ja-
caranda Hotel. Hillbrow. until
September last year.
WarrantOfficer Wessels said:
ttWe have visited (the men's)
kraals in Natal on various occa-
sions.
"We spent weeks in Zululand.
People tell you they don't now ,
wnere the men are. ;
"Accordlng to mformaun we f
get there. they are m J ohannes- h
burgi'e

hit-man names
his police bosses
A SELF-CONFESSED hit-
man and informer. giving
evidence at an inquest. this
week named several
members of the security
. police and SADF as his
1
i
i
commanders.

Sipho Madladla. 28.
claims he was a member of
a SADF hitosquad with
security police connections
1 that killed several people
and carried out a number
of attacks in Natal.
Mr Madladla. who disap-
peared after givmg a
dramatic newspaper inter-
view in April. was escorted
by ANC officials and police
into the Maritzburg
Supreme Court on Thurs-
day and Friday. He was
wearing a bulletproof vest
under his shirt
Giving evidence into the
death of Chief Mhlabum
zima Maphumulo. who was
shot earlier this year out-
side his Maritzburg home,
Mr Madladla told the court
that he and other men in
the SADF had operated
from me military police
offices in Stanger Street in
Durban tor more than four
years.

Those he named in
evidence were a Staff
Sergeant Grobbeiaar of the
military pohce. and secur-
W

By RYAN CRESSWELL
ity police warrant officers
Wolfgang Warber and
Peter Scott.

Police spokesman Major
Coert Marais said the
police were Waking note"
of the inquest. A spokes-
man for the SADF said:

"We are aware of this in-
qua II

Mr Madladla said he was
paid R9 800 extra by the
army for taking part in a
number of attacks.

He said he started work-
ing as an informer for the
military pohce as a teen-
ager in 1977. but was later
employed full time and
received training in the use
of R4 rifles. .38 revolvers.
9mm pistols and hand gre-
nades.

Shot

general public".

Mr Madladla said Chief Maphumulo was kept under surveillance for some time while the squad stayed at the Watson Hotel in Maritzburg. '

He said Warrant Officer 1 Warber gave his tour colleagues 9mm pistols and overalls at the Alexandra -

Road police station in Maritzburg on February 25 and told them: "Today is the day - the coast is clear."

He claimed he stayed at the police station with Warrant Officers Warber and Scott until the men returned about two hours later and said they had finished.

Mr Madladla said he and the other four men each received R5000 for their part in the murder.

On Friday. Mr Madladla said he gained the "impression" that even Chief Maphumulo's bodyguards had been warned off because the chief was unguarded for some time before his death.

MI agent claims police
forged documents I
SELF-CONFESSED military intelligence agent.
Sipho Madlala. told the Pietermaritzburg
Supreme Court this week that police allegedly-
forged his handwriting in some documents
presented before the court in order to discredit
his evidence.
Madlala was giving evidence during the inquest
into the death of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo,
who was gunned down on February 25. The chief
was head of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of
South Africa (Contralesa).
Madlala was responding to some documents
brought before the court by Kobus Booyens.
representing the South
African Police. The
documents allege that
Madlala was not an MI
agent, but a police
informer based at
Alexandra police station
in Pietermaritzburg.
He said he came to
Pietermaritzburg in 1986
after being summoned by
warrant officer Wolfgang
Warber to carry out a
mission to assassinate an v
Imbali schoolteacher and Chlel Maohumulo.. , hls
UDF member. Thami assassinswemelledgedly
Mseleku. paid Rs 000 each
Madlala said he
resigned from the MI after the failed assassination
attempt on Mseleku. He said he disliked killing
people.
He then joined a security Firm known as Lodge
Security Servxces but was later persuaded to return
to MI by his handler. a sergeant Grobbelaar.
Madlala said that on the day the chief was
murdered. he had remained at the police station
with Warber and detective warrant officer Piet
Scott. Sabasaba Gumede. a man called van Rooyen
and an unidentified young man went to do the job.
He said he and four MI men were paid R5 000
each for their successful mission. Madlala also told
the court how the assassination squad had killed
political activists. including a trade unionist from
Imhnl. Jabu Ndlovu.
The Inquest was adjourned until Monday.

THE CITIZEN

Maritz destabilised

Black groups for

By Fred de Lange

FORMER Orde Boer-

volk hunger striker,

Mr Andriaan Maritz.

had been an active

member of Military In-

telligence since 1985 .

and had been involved

in a special military

unit with the task of

destabilising Black pol-

itical organisations, his

wife. Karen. said in

Pretoria yesterday.

She also said her hus-

band was considering tak-

ing all the evidence he

had to the ANC because

he had been "informed by

the authorities that he

would never be allowed

to testify before a Com-

mission of Inquiry" and

bewuse the security

police were "deliberately

starving him and his fam-

ily'.

Asked to comment on

her claims. South African

Defence Force spokes-

man said the SADF had

denied them on an earlier _

occasion. Mr Maritz was

free to put his case and his

OHM 3/6

SADF: Wife:i

evidence to the soon-to-

be appointed commission

into violence and intimi-

dation.

Mrs Maritz said yester-

day she had proof of Mr

Maritz's involvement in

Military Intelligence.

She said during 1987 he

had been employed in a

unit. similar to the CCB.

tasked to destabilise

Black political organisa-

tions.

She would not elab-

orate. but said her hus.

band was considering

making available to the

ANC documents dealing

with this unit.

liThe unit is popularly

known as the Third

Forcei. although it has

never been officially

named. The commanding

officer is a senior Defence

Force officer and the unit

is funded by the SADF."

she said.

She said the section in

which her husband had worked dealt mainly with spreading disinformation. although her husband had been aware of another section dealing exclusively with so-called ttwet work".

This was an assassination squad consisting mainly of former members of the police. During the initial period in which he worked for the Defence Force. he had received payment in the form of a salary. After 1987 and up to last year. when he was arrested. he had received his payments in cash in the bar of the Holiday Inn in Pretoria. she claimed. hHe has never been ionnally discharged from the unit and I guess he is still a member of it. The only difference is that he no longer gets paid by them." she said.

i torta and Durban.

Mrs Maritz said up to now her husband had been under the impression that he would be able to give all his evidence to the specially appomted Commission of Inquiry into these matters.

nNow we have been informed that we will never be allowed to testify before that Commission. lf 2 you add to that the fact ' that the police have broken my husband's computer _ our only means of support - and the fact that we do not even have money to buy food because of this. we have decided to come forward and reveal everything to the ANC," she said.

According to a quote Mr Maritz received from a well-known Pretoria computer firm. the computer had been damaged when the powercord was "intentionally pulled out 2 while the computer was still switched on. The repairs to the computer - which Mr Mantz uses to write computer programmes for several busmesses in South Africa - would cost about R800.

Mrs Maritz said the security police had been in-

formed of this. but refused to repair the computer.

uBecause of this we are starving. There is no food in the house." she said.

The police yesterday said they were aware of Mr Maritz's problems with his computer and that the matter was receiving attention.

Mr Maritz. Mr Henry Martin and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk are due to appear in court later this month on several charges of murder. attempted murder and damage to property relating to two bomb explosions. in Pre-last year.

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End 0! the road for a dissident Zulu chief. shot as he oarked his car outside'his home.

Pietermaritzburg

'g peacemaker

;! had survived

several attacks

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Slain Zulu chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo.

ofa. chief . . .

THE life and times of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo shot dead in his car outside his Pietermaritzburg home on Monday. are like a puzzle whose image will remain unclear until the final piece - the identity of his killers - falls into place.

The slain chief had many enemies.

His file reveals an almost life long opposition to KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi. In the mid '70s the young chief was involved in the setting up of a political party - the Inala Party - to oppose Dr Buthelezi's Inkatha movement. Chief Maphumulo attempted. but failed. to gain the support of young Zulu King Goodwill Zweithihi, and it later emerged that Inala was secretly funded by the Department of Information and. allegedly. the Bureau at State Security.

The government was anxious to instal a KwaZulu leader who. unlike Dr Buthelezi. would accept independence for the homeland and it appeared they thought Chief Maphumulo was their man.

Inala failed. and Chief Maphumulo later apologised for his role in the affair. but his critics have suggested his links with the state security apparatus may have continued up to the time of his death.

The efforts of the KwaZulu government to sideline the troublesome chief were sustained.

In 1978 he was suspended without pay from the KwaZulu legislative assembly for trying to win support from the King for his party political adventure. He fought and won a Supreme Court action against the ruling.

In 1980 his position as chairman of the Mpumalianga Regional Authority was revoked by Uthondo soon after his election to the position.

Later that year Chief Maphumulo made a surprise public statement promising never to oppose Inkatha again or interfere with the

KwaZulu government. It was a promise he appears to have kept for three years.

Then in 1983 the chief was attacked and beaten senseless outside the KwaZulu legislative assembly - allegedly by members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade.

The next day Dr Buthelezi launched a verbal attack on the injured chief, calling him "a political curse" and stating: "Whoever challenges me challenges the people and the people will deal with them."

Dr Buthelezi later said Chief Maphumulo had provoked the attack by "nearly assaulting" members of the Inkatha central committee when they had wished to address an Inkatha meeting in his area two months previously.

However, the next year the two men publicly patched up their disagreement and little was heard of the chief until his role as a peace-keeper in strife-torn Pietermaritzburg was highlighted.

Chief Maphumulo's Table Mountain area outside Pietermaritzburg appeared to be the only one not torn by fighting and the chief ascribed this to his non-aligned stance and the fact that he allowed both Inkatha and United Democratic Front people to live peacefully in his area.

Inkatha sources told a different story, however. They spoke of a growing animosity shown towards Chief Maphumulo by his tribe. He was accused of misusing the funds of the tribe and that his rule was autocratic.

The flood of UDF-aligned refugees - and particularly militant and active young comrades - caused great anger among his own people, the Inkatha sources said, setting the scene for Chief Maphumulo's expulsion by his own tribe. Ulundi, too, got in on the act. Whether in good faith or not, a directive was issued in November 1988 summoning the chief to explain "dissatisfaction among tribes" over his administration. Chief Maphumulo ignored the summons.

The first serious evidence of conflict in his own area came when Chief Maphumulo's house was burned down. He blamed the Inkatha, but his own tribesmen and indunas took responsibility for the action. Meanwhile, his attention turned, to national politics. In 1989 he was elected leader of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contrales). a UDF-aligned organi-

sation of chiefs throughout the country intended to challenge the traditional loyalty of the chiefs to homeland leaders.

Dr Buthelezi rose to the challenge, slamming Contralesa as an attempt to "thrust a spear into the very heart of Zulu unity". He told an assembly of chiefs: "We have come to close ranks and to tell Inkosi Maphumulo to go to hell!" Chief Maphumulo remained on the national stage, calling on President FW de Klerk to institute a commission of inquiry into the Violence. but back home at Table Mountain his position deteriorated until, in February last year, he was driven out of the area.

He remained an outcast until his death: Just a week before the killing, members of the tribe led by the Inkatha leader in the area: drew up a petition blaming the chief as well as the security forces for the Violence in the area.

The chiefs role in Contralesa was also clouded by controversy In August last year, he was suspended as president. No details of the reasons were made public except mention of "certain serious allegations of misconduct" but it was learned that Chief Maphumulo had travelled extensively, locally and overseas, in the name of the organisation Without consulting the executive

Chief Maphumulo's life was constantly threatened. There were several attacks on his house at Table Mountain and threats against him personally. In July last year he claimed to have been abducted by Askaris (former members of the African National Congress in the employ of the SAP) and threatened. Police denied the claim. Last month, a bus on which he was travelling was attacked after a meeting at his tribal court, but Maphumulo survived.

On Monday night the chief came to the end of the road. Shot at close range with a 9mm pistol as he parked his car, it slammed into the wall of his Pietermaritzburg house. He died on the way to hospital.

f Damning evi

By WALLY MBHELE

THIS place (pictured right) is called Mshayazafe - which means "beat him to death". It has become notorious as the place where a reign of terror that governs the lives of Thokom residents is planned and executed.

The following evidence, collected by The Weekly Mail over the last nine months, demands an urgent investigation by the National Peace Committee into the hostel.

.More than six people were attacked by hostel dwellers on their way to the funeral of 'Ihokom's slain civic leader Sam Ntuli on Monday - including Mary Mngomezulu, Annah Mortame and 'Ihami Kwala - according to the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast).

.Another of the injured people, 'Ihcmbeni Shongwe, confirmed from his hospital bed on Tuesday that he and three other mounters were attacked in Khumalo Street by hostel dwellers on their way to the funeral. Mthcmbeni Shongwe is still missing ii, -

. "Le '92

unknown people arrived at the home of an African National Congress Youth League activist, Matanza Mgali, looking for Ntuli. When they did not find him, Mgali and her friend, Sibongile Maseko, were dragged into the Mshayazafe hostel compound and attacked with rincs and "traditional after allegwa being taken forcibly irtto weapons". Mshayawfe hostel on Monday.

Maseko died and Mgali. only by tre-
On March 31 this year, a group of tending to be dead. lived to tell of the ' b. t . . ie' J

lice watch the hostel during Ntuli's funeral at : , , , , - . , : g t He;

ordeal from her hospital bed. Mgali said upon their arrival at the hostel, they were asked to point out the homes of other ANC members in Thokoza and questioned about Ntuli's whereabouts.

.Ntuli's father. James Ntuli, says residents of the hostel warned the family on February 3 that they would come and attack their home. Later that day the house was attacked with gre-

ttltoICTi
deuce against paramilitary hostel ' trades and four people. among them two children. were injured.

Local Inkatha officials last month told The Weekly Mail that the hostel is run along paramilitary lines. Rooms are organised along the lines of traditional age regiments and fall under the command of hostel indunas, whose task it is to oversee defence and military matters.

Inkatha Freedom Party official, Abram Mzizi, said this system of military regiments was imported from rural

Natal, where it is traditional for men to belong to a regiment with responsibilities of defending the tribe in case of war.

This system, said Mzizi, was necessitated by the upsurge of violence surrounding the hostels and was key to defending the hostel.

In an apparent reference to the Thokoza hostel, Cast president Moses Mnyekiso on Monday told thousands of mourners that uhostels have become the barracks for hit squads and criminals".

He was speaking shortly after he had received news of people being assaulted and dragged into the hostel.

THERE were scenes of pandemonium at Natal's Hospital's casualty ward on Wednesday morning when police tried to hustle away two alleged train attackers beaten up by passengers. Hospital staff fired questions at the two, demanding to be told why they had attempted the attack.

A survivor, who was admitted to hospital at the same time, told Weekly Mail he heard one of the men say he had been "sent by the police".

But minutes after the alleged attackers had been admitted, a group of men later identified by hospital security as "an Inkatha delegation" arrived to negotiate with police for the transfer of the two to another hospital.

Weekly Mail journalists following the group were ejected from the hospital by police.

Interviews with survivors hours after the train attack elicited details of a mutiny trip to work that turned into a nightmare.

It was just after 6am when four men boarded the Gennistonebound train at Katlehong, according to witnesses. They immediately began shooting, hacking and stabbing their way through the train.

There was chaos as passengers tried to escape the massacre. Police said some of the dead and injured were thrown out of the train, or jumped off for fear of their lives.

One survivor, whose hands, head and face bore deep wounds, said he opened a window to escape the attack but when he saw how fast the train was moving he hesitated momentarily then he .. passer! utter,

The day passengers turn .. the tables on them. For the first time in the recent history of hit squad attacks, train passengers this week captured two men they said had just shot and hacked their way through the coaches. Who were they?

LINDA HULASHE reports

Three passengers died and 10 were admitted to Natal's Hospital with serious injuries.

It was similar to other train attacks this year except that this time, some members of the public decided to take matters into their own hands by assaulting two of the attackers, seriously wounding one.

The two were overpowered and handed over to the police at the next stop in Wadeville.

Another victim said: "I would have gone home to Natal for the long weekend after knocking off from work if this hadn't happened."

His hands were so swollen he could barely sign a consent form agreeing to talk to the press; one eye was swollen shut from a beating; his head, arms and

hands were covered in cuts sustained when trying to defend himself from the knife and panga-wielding men.

The passenger who said he heard an alleged attacker say he had been sent by police had been shot and thrown off the train. The passenger, who asked to be referred to only as "Mr Lekhuwune", said the alleged attacker had been taken away by police before he could elaborate on his claim.

A party of 10 members of the Inkatha delegation visited the alleged attackers and that the organisation arranged to have the two transferred to another hospital. Inkatha's West Rand general secretary, Humphrey Ndhlovu, said that the DCFINTIHUFS of the massacre were "def-

squadi

He said one of the attackers had three guns in his possession at the time of the attack.

Liaison Officer for the Witwatersrand, Captain Eugene Oppenham, said however that no guns had been found. He said the two were in protective custody in an undisclosed hospital.

Photograph: KEVIN CARTER

Meanwhile, Inkatha has vigorously denied allegations that an Inkatha delegation visited the alleged attackers and that the organisation arranged to have the two transferred to another hospital. Inkatha's West Rand general secretary, Humphrey Ndhlovu, said that the DCFINTIHUFS of the massacre were "def-

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initely not members of the Inkatha Freedom Party as their members were "disciplined".

Inkatha Central Committee member Musa Myeni said that according to information he had received from some survivors, the two alleged attackers were actually Xhosa-speaking. He said, his sources told him that one of them was a returned exile belonging to a "certain military wing of an organisation". He also claimed eight of the victims were "(multilingual Inkatha members)".

Inkatha national office representative Suzanne Vos said she resented Inkatha's name being implicated in the incident. "This sort of rumour-mongering must stop because this is what is killing people."

In other incidents, the bodies of six more people were found in the East Rand townships yesterday.

Police found the bodies of three people in a bus vehicle in Katlehong and the bodies of two other people with bullet and stab wounds outside a hostel.

One body with stab wounds was found in 'Ihokom.

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LSADF members shot ust
ellle Mstnelwa told New Nmon trom
Vhls Natalsprult hosptal bed that the
soldiers who shot hlm vlsited hlm at
the hosptal a few hours attter he was admilt-
ted.

He sald the soldlers asked tor hls name
and where he was staylng.

Recallng the shootlng, Mslnelwa sald
mourners were returnng from the funeral
when soldlers travellng In a Cassplr stopped
a car that was travellng In front of them.
He sald that the soldlers searched an occu-
pant of the car and took hls tlrearm.
Another Cassplr then arrived and, wlthout
a word, some of the soldlers opened tlre on
the mourners, Mslnelwa sald.

"I ran to a nearby house feelng that I had
been shot ln my leg."

New Nation

The police just stood theret
habo Maslna, Interviewed at Natalsprult
Hosptal told New Nmou that, whlle he
was walkng wlth a group of about 200
mourners down Khumalo Road on thelr way
to Phola Park squatter camp, they were tlred
on wlth an AK47 by a man dressed ln clvlllan
clothes.

"The assallant then took shelter lnslde a
derellct bulldng whch used to be a bar
lounge.

"The man tlred tndiscrlmlnately at mourn-
ers wlthout provocatton and people scattered
In all directions durng the shootng.

"After the shootng, I notlced a number of
people lyng on the ground. One of the
Injured was struck by a bullet whch plerced
hls abdomen.

"It Is still a mystery how thls person sur-
vived. Some of my colleagues at Phola Park
brought hlm here to hosptal and I under-
stand he ls still alive."

Maslna sald he was surprlsed by the Incl-
dent because about 100 metres away, there
was a parked pollce Cassplr.

"The police just stood there and never took
any actlon. But, when resldents regrouped
and surrounded the bar, pollce tlred teargas
and rubber bullets."

Accordng to Maslna, no vlsble attempt
was made to apprehend the gunman.

When asked If he could Identity the sol-
dlers who shot hlm, Mslnelwa sald he had
seen armed black and whlte soldiers advanc-
ng towards hlm. He was not sure who pulled
the trigger.

"My bellet was that pollce were there to
help us, but I was surprlsed when they start-
ed shootng at us," Mslnelwa sald.

Another vlctlm, Mlnawe Mphuwana ot
Natalsprult. sald that he and other mourners
were 90an home after the funeral when two
occupants ot a whlte Toyota Corolla opened
tire with AK47 rtles at them.

Mphuwana was shot In the buttocks and
abdomen as he tlred to flee.

Pollce comment had not been recelved at
the tme of golng to press. I

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Another wltness, Bernard Ntsele. sald: "We
were part of the last group to leave the sta-

dium for the cemetery. Casspirs which were following from behind moved in front of us. Then we noticed a white minibus with black occupants following from a distance. "Initially we thought that they had also come to the funeral. But when they were not very far from us, they opened fire on our group. I saw two men fall on the ground as I ran to a nearby house.

"The car took a turn at a T-junction and disappeared," said Ntsele. Police were not more than 100 metres from us. But they made no attempt to apprehend the occupants of the minibus.

Another witness said he was standing at the gate of his home when he saw a Jetta coming from the direction of the hostel at high speed. The car's occupants opened fire at people who were standing at the taxi rank before disappearing down the road.

Alfred Mahlangu said that he saw a Toyota Cressida with four occupants coming from the direction of Katlehong to Thokoza, firing at people on the street with automatic rifles.

He said he saw one body before he dashed into a nearby house for safety. I

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Victim points out officers whom allegedly fired at mourners

Police implicated ' in Tokoza violence
Sefako Nyaka _
and Nomavenda Mathlane
ttTHIS is the man who shot me." In
t a dramatic development, a Victim
of the Tokoza funeral massacre
pointed to a photograph of two police officers whom he claims fired
at mourners from a moving car.
In a sworn statement he said he was
shot in the buttocks and stomach by one
of the policemen. His statement implicates two East Rand police officers attached to the Crime Information Services in the killing, in which 20 people
died and more than 24 were injured.
Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman
confirmed that the men identified in a photograph by the victim as his attackers are officers
attached to the CIS.
Captain Opperman, shown the same photographs,
said: "The men are from the Crime Information Service. It was a police car. It was with the Casspirs and
other police vehicles in the vicinity the whole day.
ttThe car is brand new and the number plates have
been ordered. That is why it did not have number
plates," he said.

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Yesterday police liaison officer Captain Peter van
Deventer said he was aware the car had been in Tokoza. He said normally police cars that were not issued
with number plates would display a temporary SAP
registration number.
In an affidavit sworn in his hospital bed, the wounded man said he ran into Skosana section to escape the
shooting.

"As I was running I noticed a white four-door vehicle in which two black men were seated, one of whom
was driving, the other sitting directly behind the driver," his affidavit says.

Hid in ditch
ttThe vehicle was moving and both men were shooting at the crowd with automatic weapons. I saw at
least two people fall as a result of the shooting. I saw
no number plates on the vehicle."
He said he hid in a ditch with another man, but
when he heard gunfire coming closer he tried to run
away.

"As I stood up, I saw a man carrying an automatic
weapon jumping over a nearby fence and running towards me. While in the ditch, I had seen the white
vehicle drive past a few metres away from where I
was. I was able to see the two occupants clearly. The
man who jumped over the fence and ran towards me,
I clearly recognised as having been the passenger sitting behind the driver in the white vehicle.

"As I saw the man running towards me I turned and
fled. I was shot in the buttocks and fell face down to
the ground. I tried to pull myself up but was unable to
do so and fell on to my back".

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The man said he passed out, but when he awoke he
was being helped to a vehicle and realised he had been
shot in the stomach while he was unconscious.
His allegation fuelled suspicions that the SAP is in-

volved in "third force" killings in the townships.

' When told that the men were accused of shooting people in Tokoza, Captain van Deventer said: "We deny all the allegations from all organisations and people making them; they should bear in mind that ; ' there were hundreds of media reporters, photogra- Q phers and TV crews that were roaming Tokoza and a Katlehong and the vicinity of Kumalo Street."

This week Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal spokesman Amos Masondo claimed police were asked to provide patrols around the hospital in the light of the May Day attack.

Captain Opperman said police did patrol the area on the day of the shooting. uWe can only take steps we Aeem necessary at the time," Captain Opperman said. i He denied that police were shooting at mourners. but said police would investigate all allegations thoroughly.

leaders. including that of slain Civic
WottheSotnha'n Transvaal
(Cast) general secretary Sam Ntuli.
e . he cattnl to the activism m-
nanon It the weekend.
The list was sent to a top Cast official some
h. manta ago by an unknown sauce.
NEW NATION has established that
invmlgattom into the hjt-list were
launchul immediately after its mov-
ery but It: origin runam unlmown.
It has also emerged that Ntuli's
m had visited his home and
drank beawith h'sfntha mlymin-
ms befae they shut and killed
him.

Ne...) Nathan

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This is according to Thelma activists interviewed
by NEW NATION this week. many of whom have
gmementohiding amidfealsthatNtuli wasonlythehxst
victim of the mm: operatmg aside the township.
Acuvissays they are awuednt theyuebemgmgm
by a gang of killer: tn the township and have oeen
unable to stay at home in fear of their lives.
The masks fust came to lei's house on Sunday
moms and asked for beer. While two of the alleged
mmmtwmmwmtwomnajnedmthe
home drinking the beer.

A short while later. they followed Ntnli out of the
homMmeCastle-detgotmtohiscarmddmve
off. the met who had earlier been drilling beer fol-
lowed in their vehicle. Ntuli wu gunned down min-
utu late.

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Police aid in a statunentthat let m driving down
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pantsofawtnvell'mg inmeoppositedimcuonhred
about 12 shots at his w. killing him Instantly.

Witness

However. a wimm said a blue Toyota Cresslda.
'followed Ntuli andtrled to fame him otttheroad. What
Ntuli stopped. shots were fired at him 5 the car over-
tookmemtlamsmatstoppedandtookn U-turnand
drove towards Ntuli's w ftrlng shots. They that drove
past and sped away.

Sunday's attack was the third known attempt on
Ntuli's life.

Hismsinatimaddstothelistofmoreethanwthe
number of activists killed by shadowy hlt-squads 'tn the
last 15 monds. The Human RightsCommmtsion (HRC)
hasalsorwordedanequalnmbuofanunptedasasr
s'mattom.

However. in the pm few months. the HRC has not-
ed a maxkedly upward trend in htt-squad actions.
Most of these striks bear the hallmarls of highly
organised. well equxpped- and well-infonned profes-
sional groups. the HRC says.

"Suspiction must inevitably fall on the agents and
supponexs of apartheid." the HRC said.

Munw'nile. the funexal co-ordtnaunz oommtttee con-
sisting of Cast. ANC CPWW. Cosatu Wits regton. the
SACP and local civic leadets. said a memorial mm
for Ntul't will be held on Sunday 2pm at the Thokoza
Auditorium.

The funeral service will be held on Mondav 9am at
the mokou stadium.

Shooting down the
Peace Accord

THE National Peace Accord was one of the casualties of the attacks that followed the hmaal of civic lmdr Sam Ntuli this week. The problem is that the accord sets out rules and regulations for the behaviour of politicians and policemen - when the real menace '5 the hit squads that operate according to no mles.

The significantly worsening relations between the African National Congress and the government. and the mort to language that verges on a breach of the accord, has prompted fears that the accord is being stretched to breaking point.

Reaction in the black community to the shootings was well summed up in a headline acm\$ the front page of The Star, which quoted residents as saying: "Our leaders sign pace accords, but nothing seems to WW1!

The accord is an extremely valuable document, setting out guidelines for the country as it proceeds into the precarious phase of negotiations for a new constitution, elections and the transfer of power from the white minority.

It ought to have created a level playing field for free and fair polidml discourse. In a more ideal world, where no armies with hidden agendas could be concealed in the crevices, it stood a chance of creating that playing field.

But this is South Africa -and the events of the pm! week have shown that the failing of the accord ls due to a pmblem more fundamental than the shon space of time it has had to take effect.

The violence has increasingly changed its nature. In recent months there have been fewer direct dashes baweensupponasoftheANCandInkathaand more clearly planned attacks from armed nmfessinnals. wank, Mail)

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So much so that, given the military-style precision of the operations, it is not absurd to' Imagine that the same people who attacked ANC members at Sam NtulPS funeral on Monday gunned down 23 Inkatha Freedom Party members on their way to a rally in Thoke- on September 8.

The assassination of Ntuli, a pn'me mover for peace in Thokom, wggests that the main motive behind the violence is to sabotage the peam. The strongest due to the identity of the militants is their probable elfect - undumining the prom of change that would lead to one person, one vote elections and a probable ANC victory at the polls.

Iftheaocord has limitations. it '5 becausetheway the oontlidisclmmdr'sed'saucialtowhetheritmnbe contained. If we see it simply as a light between Inkatha and the ANC, fanned by a partisan police force, then the provisions of the accord should be smicient to end the violence.

President FW de Klerk and his advisers have to acceptthatthekillings ambeingperpetrated byan organised, professional force dedicated to undermining the peace plum While at least some oft'Icials appeared to edge closer to that view this week, there 5 still a reluctance to grasp the nettle. There' Is a stubborn refusal by the government to look within its own ranks for the causes of the violenaa.An acceptancethatevmiftheyamnobnger employed by the state, the assassins were probably trained and employed by the state at some point, would be a start towank stabl'shing who they me. Newspapels have attempted, with modat sum,

mfmomdwidmdtyaxidallegianceofmosebdihid

the violence. The government, with its awesome access to secret tiles, Is much better placed to melt into the dark reams of the covert community, past and prsent, for dum to their idmtity.

Failure to do so would not just let mass murderers gofreelftheyamnotstoppedtheycouldsuoeeedin snufting out a democratic South Africa before it is tIlIo/ql

necessary mechanisms
implement it, is indisputable.
The accord's
test;
EVENTS in Thokoza in the past 6
two weeks have subjected the
National Peace Accord to its
toughest credibility test since j
its signing almost a month ago
on September 14.
Its perceived worth in the
eyes at victims at violence has
dropped to its lowest yet. And its
ineffectiveness in arresting the
country's slide into a state of
chronic violence now seems
conclusive.
To a large measure, it is the
failure at the police and the
SADF to honour their commit-
ment to the accord that has
helped erode whatever credibil-
ity the peace treaty might have
enjoyed until this week.
Allegations against the police
range from claims at direct com-
plicity in the Thokoza shootings, -
to a general unwillingness to act -
against killers in the township.
It is natural for police to deny? - '5
these allegations. But how then :
does one explain the attacks
that are carried out - in broad
daylight - and with such impuni-
ty?
The National Peace Commit-
tee (NPC) blames its own paral-
yses on the absence of the nec-
essary mechanisms needed to
check violations at the accord.
That
of general principles without the
But this surely cannot be the
5)- reason for the NPC's silence. ..
Despite abounding allegations :
Cape Town and "
Thokoza of security forces
taunting the accord in the last
the NPC has :
remained silent - not that its :
from Natal,
two weeks,
castigation of the police would
: end the violence.
the peace accord
amounts to no more than a set 5
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There is, nevertheless, much
that can be achieved in the inter-
im period, even without the nec- 6.2;
essary mechanisms in place.
The accord,
for example,
requires that police submit reg- gs
ular reports on progress in :.
investigations to the peace com- :

mittee. Although this require- '-
' ment could only be enforced
once the accord is fully tunc-
tional, nothing stops police from
:jf demonstrating a commitment in .
the interim and making reports
without the necessary pressure
lrom the tormal structures of the
NPC.

However, as tar as could be
established, the only report
made to the peace committee 3;;
by the police is one detailing I
attacks by ANC and lnkatha
supporters on the police.

But, it it is the absence ot the if
necessary mechanisms that is -
central to the continuing vio-
lence, then this week's killings
in Thokoza adds to the urgency
to establish these structures
with great haste.

Ana touay's meeting of the
interim executive of the Nation- ,
al Peace Committee offers such
an opportunity.

But it remains to be seen 5,
whether the opportunity will be
seized. If, however, the level of
readiness of the accord's sig-
natories may not be adequate 23;?
to term tully-lunctional mecha-
nisms, then we hope that some
interim structures will at least
be established.

It not the peace committee
will tind it difficult to salvage the
accord' s credibility.

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, _.-_ THE INDEPENDENT PAPER FOR I
A CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA
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Time t6 hit the
squads. Again
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