AG 6mb/063/0044/7

Detainees' Parents Support Committee

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31st January 1987

THE DPSC REVIEW OF DETENTIONS IN 1986

Attached hereto are the following reports for the year 1986:

A - DETENTIONS

A.1. Detentions under Security Legislation

A.2. Detentions under the State of Emergency

A.3. Summary of detentions during 1986

A.4. Alleged assault and torture of detainees

A.5. Court applications for release of detainees

A.6. Deaths in police custody

B - COURT CHALLENGES TO STATE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

C - ACTIONS AGAINST THE MEDIA

D - BANNINGS DURING 1986

D.1. Banning of Organisations

D.2. Banning of Persons

D.3. Banning of Gatherings

E - POLITICAL TRIALS DURING 1986

E.1. Treason Trials

E.2. Trials under the Internal Security Act and other Acts

E.3. Public Violence Trials

A - DETENTIONS DURING 1986

A.1. DETENTIONS UNDER SECURITY LEGISLATION

A.1.1. Where Detentions Took Place:-

	1986		1985	
Transvaal	323		262	
Natal	104		100	
Western Cape	66		197	
Eastern Cape	256		75	
Northern Cape	6		43	
Orange Free State	14		49	
Place unknown *	1551		1714	
Sub-total		2320		2440
Transkei	368		1848	
Ciskei	116		99	
Bophuthatswana	8		6	
Venda	28		-	
Sub-total		520		1953
TOTAL	2840		4393	

* i) From published Police statistics, which do not disclose place.
ii) The places of detention of persons abducted from neighbouring states are unknown.

A.1.2. Legislation Used:-

		1986	1985
Section 28,ISA		-	8
Section 29,ISA		413	406
Known persons	333		
Unknown persons	80		
Section 31,ISA		79	25
Known persons	13		
Unknown persons	66		
Section 50,ISA		1800	1924
Known persons	397		
Unknown persons	1403		
Homelands legislation		520	1953
Unknown legislation		8	77
TOTAL		2840	4393

Section 28, providing for indefinite "preventive" detention was not used in 1986. The authorities appear to have avoided the use of Section 28 ever since problems arose when the courts invalidated detentions under this Section. In any case the same powers were available to them from June 12th under Emergency Regulations.

Section 29, the notorious section which may be used indefinitely for interrogation in solitary confinement, was applied to 333 persons whose names are known to the DPSC and a further 80 unknown persons according to Police statistics published up to the end of August 1986.

Section 31, providing for detention as a potential state witness, is also shrouded in secrecy, so that only a few of these are known by

Section 50, providing for short-term preventive detention (up to 14 days), was used extensively in 1985 in non-emergency areas where it granted the Security Police emergency-type powers. This trend continued to the end of the State of Emergency on 7th March . From then until the 12th of June, Section 50 was used to substitute emergency powers. In several instances, mass detentions of groups of people occurred. After a national State of Emergency was declared on 12th June, we recorded no more Section 50 detentions. In August when the Minister of La and Order was questioned in Parliament on the number of Section 50 detainees in 1986 up to that date, he replied that he did not "deem it in the interest of the public to furnish information of this nature". Our estimate, from police statistics previously published and other sources, of Section 50 detentions for 1986 is conservatively 1800 but the figure may be as high as 2500.

A.1.3. Targets of Detention:-

An analysis of known detainees shows the following breakdown of detention targets:-

	1986	1985
Scholars, students, teachers	29.59%	27.0%
Community and political workers	20.84%	28.1%
Trade unionists and workers	3.56%	3.4%
Clergy and church workers	2.79%	1.1%
Journalists	0.31%	2.2%
Other or unspecified activity	42.91%	38.1%
	100.00%	100.0%

The first two groups again account for more than half the known detainee with the prime targets undoubtedly being the leadership of the UDF and i affiliates.

A.1.4. The Fate of 1986 Detainees as at 31.1.87:-

The following is the position of known detainees as at the date of this report:-

	Numbers	Percent
Released without charge:		
Within 48 hours	42	3.25%
After longer period	702	54.38%
Charged, awaiting trial	248	19.21%
Charged and acquitted	14	1.08%
Charged and convicted	7	0.54%
Died in detention	2	0.16%
Still in detention	276	21.38%

So far nearly 60% of known 1986 detainees have been released without an charge, and this figure can be expected to rise in the coming months. 21% of known security detainees have been brought to court and so far 0.54% have been convicted.

Two persons died while being held under security detention legislation:
Makompo KUTUMELA (25) on 6th April in Lebowa
Peter NCHABALENG (59) on 11th April in Lebowa

A.2. DETENTIONS UNDER THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

Between January 1st and March 7th 1986, 631 persons were detained under the emergency regulations. On 12 June, another State of Emergency was declared and by the end of 1986 the DPSC estimated that 25 000 persons had been detained up to the 31st December under the current emergency. Our estimate of 25 000 emergency detainees was arrived at by an examination of reports received from all areas of the country and by an examination of the names tabled in Parliament, listing detainees held for longer than 30 days during the first two and a half months of the State of Emergency. The two lists tabled totalled 9 287 names. An additional four months of 1986 have elapsed since the last tabling in Parliament of detainees' names. If one includes detainees who have been held for less than 30 days, 25 000 detentions by 31st December can conservatively be estimated.

The major targets of detention were children, aged 18 years or younger. Our estimate of the number of children who were detained is in the region of 10 000. In terms of organisations, the UDF and its affiliates were the hardest hit, accounting for approximately 75% of those detainees whose organisational affiliations are known. Women accounted for over 10% of the total, approximately 3 000.

Two persons died while being held under emergency detention regulations:
Xoliso JACOBS (20) on 22nd October in Upington.
Simon MARULE (20) on 23rd December in Benoni.

A.3. SUMMARY OF DETENTIONS DURING 1986

Detentions under 1985-1986 Emergency Regulations in 1986	631
Detentions under Security Legislation	2840
Detentions under current Emergency Regulations	25000
TOTAL for 1986	28471

A.4. ALLEGED ASSAULT AND TORTURE OF DETAINEES

During 1986 numerous applications for restraining interdicts and other actions were brought to court relating to allegations of assault and torture of Security and Emergency Detainees. The following is a partial list:-

Area	Number of court actions	Number of applicants
Johannesburg	3	3
Pretoria	1	1
Durban	6	29
Pietermaritzburg	3	3
Bloemfontein	1	38
Port Elizabeth	1	1
TOTAL	15	75

A.5. COURT APPLICATIONS FOR RELEASE OF DETAINEES

In 1986, many applications for emergency detentions to be declared unlawful were made. Two applications regarding security detentions in the "homelands" came before the court towards the end of the year.

Area	Number of applications	Number of detainees
Johannesburg	15	36
Pretoria	11	51
Kimberley	1	3
Bloemfontein	1	2
Grahamstown	5	13
Pietermaritzburg	5	5
Durban	9	56
Cape Town	9	40
Transkei	1	1
Venda	1	1
TOTAL	58	208

Number of applications granted (including releases while applic. was in progress)	Number of applications refused	Applications still pending/outcome unknown
16	15	27

Apart from these applications, some detainees challenged the emergency regulations and thereby the validity of their detentions. These court challenges are covered in Section B.

A.6. DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY

In addition to the deaths in Security and Emergency detention of four persons (see above), there were also several deaths in police custody of persons arrested under circumstances appearing to be politically related:-

12 April 86 Eric NGOMANE age 22 - Hazyview
5 October 86 Mbuyiseli SONGELWA age 29 - East London
15 December 86 Benji OLIFANT age 25 - Klerksdorp

B - COURT CHALLENGES TO STATE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

During 1986, several detainees, organisations and newspaper groups brought applications to court which challenged the validity of the emergency regulations or of orders issued under them.

Area	Number of court applications
Johannesburg	4
Pretoria	1
Bloemfontein	1
Grahamstown	2
Pietermaritzburg	2
Durban	2
Cape Town	3
Appelate Division	1
TOTAL	16

Seven of the applications challenged the validity of the regulation allowing for detention and three applications challenged regulations or orders which affected newspapers.

Number of applications which led to new rulings	Number of unsuccessful applications	Number of applications withdrawn
8	7	1

THE STAR 24 December 1986

Christmas is a time for children

OUR VIEW

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee

All the holy days in the Christian calendar, it is Christmas which belongs most particularly to children. Like the festivals of other religions at this time, such as the Jewish Chanukah and the Hindu Divali, it is a time of celebration of life, of light, and speaks of the hope of the future, with the celebration of the young.

Imagine if this Christmas there was peace and harmony in our land and that parents in our townships were not afraid to allow their children out into the streets to play, and didn't dread the midnight knock on the door which may take their young ones away.

Imagine Christmas with all the children at home, with the joyous unwrapping of gifts, thoughtfully bought, and the entire family sitting down to its ritual feast.

This dinner is an act of communion, symbolising the unity of the family. For children, it is a time of great excitement, with colourful lights, the family gathering, the fun, laughter and delight.

Sadly, the reality is very different. In honesty there is little to celebrate during the festive season.

For the third Christmas in succession, organisations have felt constrained to call for a period of reflection, without merrymaking. Indeed, in the history of South Africa, never has there been so much repression, in a time when there should be harmony.

As you sit down to your family reunion this year, spare a thought for the 10 000 families who will have an empty place at the dinner table.

Think of the many who won't be able to afford even a chicken to roast, because their breadwinner is in detention.

Consider this normally happy time, destroyed for many because their mother is behind bars. Above all, find the compassion to remember the children whom our authorities see fit to detain.

We wonder how the Modibedi family of Kagiso will spend this Christmas. They have watched helplessly as, one by one, all of their children have been taken away. Two weeks ago little William (11) was returned to them, but they must be sick with anxiety for the safety and wellbeing of Sylvia, Sophie (15) and Johnny (16).

We wonder what kind of a festive season it will be for three-year-old Lerato Marakala of Tembisa, who hasn't seen her mother Deborah since June 12. A mother who, pregnant at the time of her detention, has suffered a miscarriage.

These are but two examples of the thousands of families who will be suffering at this time.

We are reminded of the tragic points of similarity with the biblical story of King Herod who, fearing the young child Jesus would one day challenge his power, wreaked a terrible vengeance on the children of his kingdom.

What kind of country is it that, while claiming to be both civilised and Christian, can detain more than 8 000 children aged 18 and under in the space of seven months?

Small wonder South Africa has never signed the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, Article 9 of which states: "A person may not be subjected to arbitrary interference as regards privacy, home or family life"

Perhaps as a New Year's resolution, all South Africans should commit themselves to building a society of justice, peace and true democracy, where there will be no need for men to abuse human rights to keep themselves in power.

The first application which achieved some success was that of the Metal and Allied Workers Union in the Durban Supreme Court in July. It challenged the validity of the declaration of the State of Emergency. The Court ruled that the declaration was valid, but that certain of the definitions of "subversive statements" were wholly or partially void and that emergency detainees were allowed access to lawyers.

A full Bench of the Rand Supreme Court in July deleted the phrase in regulation 7 which authorised any person delegated by the Commissioner of Police to make certain orders, thereby declaring invalid an order made by the Soweto Divisional Commissioner of Police prohibiting meetings of 26 organisations in specific areas. This application was brought by the United Democratic Front.

In August, confusion arose in Natal from two opposite judgements made within days of each other from two Supreme Court divisions, Durban and Pietermaritzburg. In Durban, the Court declared the first and third clauses of regulation 3, concerning arrests by members of the security forces and the length of detentions, invalid. In Pietermaritzburg, the Court ruled that the same clauses were valid. Both applications were made by detainees, Solomon TSENOLI and Peter KERCHHOFF respectively. In both cases, appeals were made against the rulings. In September the Bloemfontein Appeal Court in a combined case confirmed the validity of the two clauses.

Several English newspaper groups combined together to challenge six of the emergency regulations in the Natal Supreme Court. During the hearing it was conceded that two regulations concerning news reports about police conduct and the presence of journalists in townships and unrest areas were not binding because they had not been properly promulgated. The Court ruled that regulations 7(1)(d), 10(b), 11 and 12 were invalid, thereby lifting several restrictions on the press and rendering void any restrictions placed on funerals or other gatherings by a Divisional Commissioner of Police.

Many of the judgements against the State have since been negated by the redrafting of the Regulations and the promulgation of new Rules under the Regulations.

C - ACTIONS AGAINST THE MEDIA

Considerable restraints have been placed on the Media under the Emergency Regulations, and in addition a number of actions against organisations and individuals within the Media have been taken by the authorities since the State of Emergency was declared. Some are listed below:-

C.1. RESTRICTIONS UNDER REGULATION 7 ORDERS

During 1986, the Commissioner or a Divisional Commissioner of Police issued 9 orders which affected the Media nationally or were directed at specific publications. Two of these orders were issued in June, one in September and six in December.

C.2. NEWSPAPER CONFISCATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

During 1986, the Security Police seized issues of newspapers on three occasions, inspected issues on four occasions and once questioned 3 journalists from one newspaper.

C.3. DEPORTATION/EXPULSION OF JOURNALISTS

Four foreign correspondents were deported or expelled from South Africa in 1986 after the declaration of the State of Emergency on 12th June. Another journalist was issued an expulsion order in December. At the end of the year he was awaiting a hearing on his appeal to the relevant authorities.

C.4. DETENTION OF JOURNALISTS

4 journalists were detained under security legislation and several were detained under the emergency. The editor of the New Nation, Zwelakhe Sisulu, was detained twice during 1986 and was still in detention at the end of the year.

D -BANNINGS DURING 1986

D.1. BANNING OF ORGANISATIONS

During March the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) was declared an unlawful organisation in the Transkei under the Transkei Public Security Act (TPSA).

During September the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) challenged the validity of its banning in the Natal Supreme Court. On 1st October, a Supreme Court judge upheld the banning of COSAS.

In October the United Democratic Front (UDF) was declared an affected organisation under the Affected Organisations Act, thereby cutting off its international financial support.

D.2. BANNING OF PERSONS

D.2.1. Banning under the Internal Security Act

At the beginning of 1986, 10 persons were living under banning orders served on them in terms of sections 19, 20 and 21 of the ISA. On 11th March, two Port Elizabeth activists, Henry FAZZIE and Mkhuseli JACK, had five-year banning orders placed on them. Mkhuseli JACK successfully challenged the validity of his banning order in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court. As a result the validity of a number of other banning orders fell away, while others expired during the year, with the consequence that at the end of the year there was no one living under a banning order.

D.2.2. Banning under Emergency Regulations

During 1985 a new form of banning was introduced under the State of Emergency which restricts the movement, activities, occupation, utterances, attendance at educational institutions, access to designated buildings and presence at gatherings of individuals who are released emergency detainees.

When the earlier State of Emergency was lifted in March, such bannings had been served on 68 known persons as follows:

Transvaal	5
Eastern Cape	2
Western Cape	61
TOTAL	68

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Two persons died while being held under security detention legislation:
Makompo KUTUMELA (25) on 6th April in Lebowa
Peter NCHABALENG (59) on 11th April in Lebowa

During the present State of Emergency, this form of banning has been used more extensively. In terms of regulation 3(6) of the emergency regulations many released detainees have been served with restriction orders. Reports indicate that the number of released detainees under restriction orders runs into several hundreds, but the authorities are refusing to disclose their names. DPSC is aware of the names of 40 persons who had been restricted in this way by the end of 1986.

In November a new type of restriction order began to be served on persons other than those being released from detention. These restriction orders were issued in terms of regulation 7(1) of the emergency regulations. Persons served with these orders are forbidden to call for:

The release of all emergency detainees and political prisoners
The lifting of the State of Emergency
The unbanning of the ANC
The withdrawal of the SADF from the townships
The scrapping of the Tricameral Parliament
The scrapping of conscription

They are also not allowed to participate in the Campaign for National United Action. These restriction orders only apply within the Johannesburg and Randburg magisterial districts. By the end of 1986 this form of restriction order had only been issued in Johannesburg to 36 known persons.

In December the Police Commissioner for the East Rand prohibited any person from making the same calls as listed above if participating on the East Rand in the activities of certain campaigns and organisations. A few days later the Divisional Commissioner in the Western Cape issued the same restriction order on all persons with reference to twelve local campaigns and organisations.

D.2.3. Listing of Persons

During July a list of 180 persons was gazetted. The penalty for quoting any utterance of persons on this "Consolidated List" is a prison sentence of up to 3 years. Of the 180 persons, 27 are in South African prisons, 32 are resident in South Africa, 98 are living abroad in exile and 23 are deceased.

D.3. BANNING OF GATHERINGS

Outdoor Political Gatherings

Annual blanket ban reimposed on 1st April under ISA.

Indoor Political Meetings, Ministerial Bans

All meetings re school or student boycotts banned from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.
All meetings re work stoppages or stayaways banned from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.
All meetings of 74 specified organisations within 30 specified districts from 31st December 1985 to 30th June 1986.

Bannings under the Internal Security Act were overshadowed by numerous orders issued by the Police under regulation 7(1) of the emergency regulations which banned and restricted many meetings and funerals.

E - POLITICAL TRIALS DURING 1986

E.1. TREASON TRIALS

During the course of 1986, a total of 49 persons faced, or were due to face, charges of treason in 8 different trials. Of these trials 6 have been completed during which 10 persons have been convicted and 8 person acquitted (3 of them in an uncompleted trial). The year closed with 31 persons still facing charges of treason in 2 different trials.

E.2. TRIALS UNDER THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER ACTS

The DPSC recorded a total of 108 trials in this category completed duri 1986, involving 672 persons of whom 487 were acquitted or had charges against them dropped. An analysis follows:-

Offence	No. of trials	No. of persons charged	Acquitted or withdr.
Terrorism	27	76	43
Furthering aims of a banned organisation	4	7	4
Subversion	6	32	32
Sedition	1	5	5
Contravention of ISA	8	12	8
Contravention of emerg.regs	2	2	2
Sabotage	1	5	-
Possession of firearms/explosives	5	7	1
Possession of banned articles	17	21	13
Breaking banning order	2	2	2
Quoting listed person	2	2	1
Attending an unlawful gathering	10	370	289
Demonstrations Act contravention	6	57	52
Police Act contravention	1	2	1
Prisons Act contravention	1	1	1
Refusing to testify	5	5	-
Harbouring	3	8	5
Obstructing police	4	4	3
Intimidation	2	13	11
Public disturbance	1	41	26

E.3. PUBLIC VIOLENCE TRIALS

Huge numbers, impossible to estimate, were arrested on charges of Public Violence during 1986, often being held for considerable periods before a pearing in court or having charges dropped. Extremely heavy sentences we frequently reported, having regard to the nature of the offence or the a of the accused.

GRAHAMSTOWN CHILDREN REPORTED AS DETAINED UNDER THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

Black Sash Albany
21st January 1987

Total reported: 67
Reported released: ~~31~~ 32
Youngest still inside: Monica Yalo, 13 years, detained September 16th 1986.
Detained since December 1st 1986: 3

ADAM Sphiwo	1.07.86	by 9.12	16	student	GRASCO
ADAMS Loyiso Victor			15	student	
BARNES David		by 9.12	12		
BOOI Bonile Lincoln	12.06.86	by 9.12	13	student	
BOETZEE Roderick	31.07.86	Nov 86	16	student	
FONDINI Jeremy	4.07.86	yes	14		
FONDINI/THETHANI Mandlenkosi	10.07.86	yes	12		
GEORGE Banele	17.06.86	yes	16		
GOJELA Mzwandile Boyce	2.07.86	Jan 87	15		
GOLIATH Tyrone	30.07.86		17		
HASHE Mzoli	3.07.86		15	student	
JAMELA Xolile Master	3.07.86	26.11.86	17	student	
JAMES Nkosinathi/ MABHOZA Vuyisile	4.07.86	yes	15		
JELA Sandi	15.07.86		16		
KAHLA Ayanda	3.04.86	Jan 87	15	student	
KAHLA Phumzile	1.07.86	5.9.86	14	student	
KETHANI Mzwanele Roberston	4.07.86		17	student	
KOPO Tuma Kenneth	1.07.86	Jan 87	16	student	
LAMANI Kelele	2.07.86		16		
LAMATI Thobile		yes	14		
MADLINGOZI Zwelitsha	July 86		16		
MADYO Mzwanele	17.06.86	Jan 87	17	student	
MADYO Philani Pinky	15.07.86	yes	15	student	
MAGAZI Sandile Edward	13.09.86		14	student	
MAHINI Freddie	15.07.86	yes	14		
MANATI Xolisile	5.12.87		18	student	
MANDLA Xolani	4.08.86?		16		
MANTILE Ndondo	1.07.86		16	student	
MANTILI Mkuseli	1.07.86		16		
MAQOKO Xolisile*	c.20.08.86		17		
MATA Xola Presley	17.09.86		13	student	
MATISO Makwenkwe	20.06.86	26.11.86	15	student	
MATYA Andile	3.07.86	yes	16	student	
MAYEKISO Sigidimi			15	student	
MBILINI Zandisile	8.07.86		14	student	
MFECANE Similo	4.10.86		15	student	
MFECANE Sidwell (cousin of Similo)	4.10.86		15	student	
MHANA Mongezi	3.07.86	by 9.12	16	student	
MNGCONGO Xolani	3.07.86	18.11.86	17	student	

MNIKA Kholisile	15.07.86	Jan 87	14		
MPATI Sandile	4.07.86		16		
MPOLWENI Mthunzi	23.07.86	yes	17	student	
MVANE/A Monwabisi Ponana	12.06.86		17	student	
MZALAZALA Sonwabo	14.07.86	yes	17	student	
NCULA Andile	16.09.86		16	student	
NGQOYIYA Thanduxolo	10.07.86		16		
NTSHWAXA Similo	8.07.86		16	student	
PAPU Sichembiso	mid June		16		
PAPU Thamsanqa	8.07.86		17	student	
RALA Simphiwo	3.07.86	yes	16	student	
RANUGA Ntombomzi	16.09.86		15	student	
ROYI Siphiwe	14.07.86	yes	17	student	
SITHUKUTHEZI Vuyisile	4.07.86	yes	15		
SKWENTU Pinky	8.07.86		16	unemployed	st comm
SODAWO Eric Zola	15.08.86		17	student	
SOFISA Makhi Kenneth	24.07.86	yes	17		
SOLANI Lungiswa	16.09.86		17	student	
SOLANI Thembinkosi	6.07.86		17	student	
SOYA Linda	3.07.86	2.12.86	16	student	
STEPHEN Timothy	3.07.86	18.11.86	15	student	
STUURMAN Mzwanele	June 86	Jan 87	16	student	
SWARTBOOI Nimrod	8.07.86		17	student	
THWANI Mzikabawo	11.12.86		15	student	
THWANI Siphiwo	11.12.86		13	student	
THWANI Zola	4.07.86	yes	14		
YAPI Simo Maxin	15.07.86		15		
YOLI Monica	16.09.86		13	student	

* arrested with 2 others as "amabutho", accused of arson but no proof - appears he is being held under S.O.E. but possibly has been charged; B. Sandi is their lawyer and has applied for their release.

Detainees' Parents Support Committee

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PRESS RELEASE

The statements by the Minister of Law & Order and the Commissioner of Police represent the most cynical slight of hand. They contest the Black Sash figures of 1 300 - 1 800 children in detention by saying that only 256 of the ages of 15 and under are in fact being held. The Black Sash made it clear that their figures, following the Childrens' Act, dealt with children of 17 years and under. General Coetzee's figures in no way contradict this.

Our own figures reveal an even more appalling picture. Taking 18 year-olds and under, over 4 000 are being held. It is clear that the 16, 17 and 18 year-old group are the prime target of state repression.

It is our view that, whatever the exact number may be, even <u>one</u> child in detention is too many, and we demand the immediate and unconditional release of all children.

A short while ago, the authorities refused to disclose the number of children in detention, saying it was "not in the public interest". We wonder why it is suddeny, in Minister Vlok's view, of enough interest to publish these partial figures.

We believe it is <u>always</u> in the <u>public</u> interest to expose the level of repression. What has changed is that the government is under pressure from the worldwide campaign to release the children, and it is now in the <u>government's</u> interest to release figures which limit the damage to their credibility.

12 -year-olds --- Nine have been detained since start of State of Emergency. Four remain in detention - Grace Ntswaki, Munsieville (det. 1.7.86); Moses Tsepetsi, Vereeniging (det 21.8.86); Oscar Tunzi, Kagiso (det. 22.9.86); Nelson Grandon, Soweto (det. 19.11.86). DPSC records are unclear on the dates of detention of two, and to the best of our knowledge they remain in detention, they are: Grace Lebone, Munsieville and Philemon Monage, Alexandra.

Moses Madia (12) of Soweto was released on 21.10.86 after an unknown period in detention. While 12-year-olds, William Mautlkwatse of Potchefstroom spent exactly four months in detention (26.6.86 to 26.10.86) and Joseph Mabala - who alleged he was assaulted - remained in detention for nearly three months (31.7.86 to 16.10.86).

Thirteen -year-olds --- Records show 28 having been detained, 10 have been released and 13 remain in detention.

14-year-olds --- 83 detained; 18 released; 65 remain incarcerated.

15-year-olds --- 84 detained; 13 released; 71 remain in detention.

16-year-olds --- 209 were detained. Forty have been released and 169 remain in detention.

17-year-olds --- 188 detained; 14 released and 174 remain in detention.

18-year-olds --- 185 detained; 37 released and 148 remain in detention.

ASSAULTS; 32 detainees or their families have reported alleged assaults of children in detention. Sixteen-year-olds appear to be the group most at risk from alleged assault with 9 reported cases. The breakdown for other assault reports is as follows eighteen-year-olds (7); 17 and 15-year-olds (six cases from each age group reported; and one assault each alleged for ages 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Kagiso/ Munsieville have 179 children in detention according to DPSC records. It appears to be the area worst affected by the detention of children.

194 children in detention from Soweto have been reported.

Tembisa cases number 76.

ends

FIRST ANALYSIS OF DETAINEE LISTS TO FEBRUARY 5, 1987
CHILD DETAINEES ONLY SINCE START OF THIRD STATE OF EMERGENCY, 12 JUNE 1986.

All statistics gleaned from the records of the Detainees Parents Support Committee offices Johannesburg. Child detainees primarily from the southern Transvaal, although a few cases from the Free State, Natal and northern Transvaal. This list is by no means comprehensive.

Total of 858 children aged 18 and under listed on files as having been detained since start of State of Emergency. It should be noted that many of these children have come to our attention only once they have been released.

673 children aged 17 and under.

A total of 159 children aged 18 and under have been released (around 18.5 percent) according to DPSC files therefore 699 remain in detention. (122 children aged 17 and under have been released (22.1pc) while 551 aged 17 and under remain in detention.)

Three have been charged. Charges not known except in one case where child charged with attempted murder.

AGED TEN: Two children on records. The one Peter Phofuagae of Munsieville was held for one day short of three months (6.9.86 to 5.12.86). Phofuagae was made to do extensive "exercises" and after release had to make his own way from Krugersdorp where he was deposited to his home some 20km away. DPSC only discovered his detention after his release.
The other 10-year-old Edward Mosiane of Kagiso was held for almost a month from 3.10.86.
** Munsieville and Kagiso are both townships of Krugersdorp, both have been severely effected by child detentions, 179 of the total under 18 - almost a quarter.

11-year-olds --- Seven detained of whom three still remain in detention according to records. Two spent 6 weeks in detention; one spent two months in detention; another Sizani Mahlangu of Tembisa spent four months in detention (20.6.86 to 27.10.86). Stompo Sepei of Parys and Thabo Mtuzula of Kagiso are entering their seventh month in detention. Daniel Masopa, the third 11-year-old still in detention according to DPSC files was detained at his home in Tembisa on August 25, 1986.
William Modibedi of Kagiso was the youngest of four children all detained from the same family, upon his release he reported serious assaults (det: 3.10.86 to 1st week Dec).

more...

Detainees' Parents Support Committee

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REGIONAL REPORT ! **CHILDREN IN DETENTION** REGIONAL REPORT !

The DPSC is in possession of a list of children reported detained or missing by their parents or other family members to the DPSC Advice Office in Johannesburg. It can only be considered as a relatively small sample, since the same picture is repeated many times in other areas throughout the country, and also excludes numerous children not reported to DPSC by their families. Absolute accuracy is impossible, given the veil of silence the police have drawn over their activities under the State of Emergency.

Detained children:

Total = 415 detained since June 12, 1986

Released = 43 - 10,4%

Aged 16 and under = 237 (more than half) - 57,1% of those detained

Aged 14 and under = 63 (about 15 per cent) - 15,2% " " ".

From Krugersdorp township (Kagiso or Munsieville) = 103 (about one quarter).

From Soweto = 63 about 15 percent.

Youngest child detained was one-month old Traiphenia Radebe, who was detained for one day, 26 August 1986, when the police detained the entire Radebe family in Soweto including siblings Matthews (13), Lucky (5), and Zweli (6) while seeking the 18-year-old son, Amon, who was not at home. After detaining the other family members the police occupied the house until Amon returned for a change of clothing later in the day - they had detained the family around about midnight - and then detained Amon and released the rest of the family. The Radebe family appear to have been held as hostages against Amon. The youngest children still recorded as in detention on these lists include Stompo Seipel (11) of Parys. (his actual date of detention is not known); Sizani Mahlangu (11) of Tembisa has been in detention according to the files since 20 June 1986. William Modibedi (11), of Kagiso has been in detention since October 3 and 11 year old Thabo Mtuzula, also of Kagiso, has been in detention since June 1986.

There are five 12 year-olds still in detention according to the files, their dates of detention are in brackets:-

Moses Tsepetsi of Vereeniging (21.8.86)
Oscar Tunzi of Kagiso (22.9.86)
Joseph Mabala of Daveyton (31.7.86)
Moses Madia of Soweto (?)
Philemon Monage of Alexandra (?)

Periods of Detention of those children still recorded as being in detention since June 12, 1986 = 15.

+ since June (incl. June 12) = 112 - 27,0%
+ since July = 81 - 19,5%
+ since August = 41 - 9,9%
+ since September = 43 - 10,4%
+ since October = 45 - 10,8%.

Missing children:
Total of 42
16 and under = 24 - more than half
14 and under = 12 - one quarter
The youngest child missing is aged 7.
Krugersdorp has 10 missing children - one quarter.

Reports coming in from various centres around the country indicate that the proportion of children amongst those detained is consistently high, sometimes as high as 75%. It is estimated that as many as 4 000 children are currently in detention.

Detainees' Parents Support Committee

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DPSC report on Detentions recorded in our Advice Office in the month of December.

In the month of December, our Advice Office processed 253 reports of detentions. The majority of these were from the PWV area - we have not yet consulted our regional offices to build up a national picture. Some of the detentions reported were from an earlier period, but the great majority were detentions leading up to, and including the Christmas period.

It is with regret that we must report that, far from exercising compassion during this time, the Security Forces appear to have increased the tempo of repression, especially after the imposition of the new restrictions on 12 December.

Tragically, in spite of the concerted campaign for the release of children in detention, the number of children being detained actually increased markedly. Our statistics show that, over the entire emergency, at least 8800 young people of the ages of 18 and under have been held, constituting about 40 per cent of detainees. During the period under review, children of 18 years and under number 145, constituting an enormous 59 per cent of the total.

Nor did the Christmas period herald a large scale release of detainees, let alone children. We received reports of 21 releases in our area on Christmas eve, mostly children, and two 11-year olds from Soweto, Velaphi Nyembe and Petrus Khambule were able to spend New Years eve with their parents. In the whole month of December, however, our office only processed 57 released detainees, a ratio of detentions to releases of almost 5:1. We must stress, however, that these figures are necessarily partial, as they represent only those cases which have passed through our hands.

Below is a breakdown of the numbers, ages, and rough percentages of the detainees reported to our office in the month of December:

AGES:	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
No.:	1	1	15	32	33	30	33	25	57	26	253
Percent:	-	-	6%	13%	14%	12%	14%	10%	20%	11%	100%

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!

NATIONAL OFFICE

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(Jan 1986)

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEMORANDUM ON APARTHEID VIGILANTES

Background

Since the declaration of a national state of emergency eight months ago, the apartheid regime's "security forces" have occupied townships and villages throughout the country, terrorised our people, detained thousands, and enforced a wide range of draconian restrictions. In a word the apartheid Nationalist government has been waging a war against the majority of South Africa's people.

As a result our people have experienced the regime as an army of occupation, creating virtually universal anger and opposition to an enemy which was daily exposing itself for all to see. By December 12, six months after the state of emergency was declared, it had become clear that this onslaught of apartheid violence had not succeeded in crushing the will of our people to fight for freedom.

Contrary to propaganda put out by the state, opposition was not confined to "isolated" and "sporadic" incidents. The challenge to apartheid continued to be waged at a national level. Thus on December 12, PW Botha had to appear on television to try and justify why extensive new curbs had been introduced despite his governments repeated claims that the state of emergency had succeeded in crushing opposition.

A week prior to this the United Democratic Front (UDF) received information that a major attack was being planned on all democratic forces. This attack would include:

* even more extensive restrictions on the press and all media preventing them from reporting what was happening in the unfolding conflict;

Presidents: Albertina Sisulu, Archie Gumede
Executive chairperson: Curnick Ndlovu
National Treasurer: Azhar Cachalia
National Publicity Secretary: Mosiuoa Terror Lekota
National Secretary: Popo Molefe

* attacks on the life and property of activists. Information leaked was that vigilantes had been instructed to attack all activists and their families on a particular day; and
* a major crackdown on leaders of the UDF and other progressive organisations. A rumour had been spread that the state of emergency would be lifted on December 12, in order to create the false belief that it was safe for activists in hiding to emerge.

Although our warnings were heavily censored by the press, they nevertheless received sufficient coverage to inform our people about what was coming. A major hunt for prominant anti-apartheid activists was launched. A number of key leaders of the UDF and National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) were detained in ensuing weeks culminating in the detention of UDF Acting National General Secretary, Mohammed Valli. Hundreds of restriction orders were issued to our activists, including for the first time those who had not been in detention. All the members of the UDF National Executive Committee are either in detention, restricted or in hiding.

Restrictions were placed on the press and were far worse than anything yet seen in the emergency. They effectively placed a cordon of secrecy around the townships and villages, confirming our fears that pro-apartheid forces would be encouraged to have a free reign, with minimum exposure of their activities.

As predicted a wave of vigilante attacks against UDF activists was launched in different parts of the country. This sinister development was an attempt by the regime to shift our people's attention away from it as the main source of violence, and to create division and confusion within our communities. The vigilante phenomenon prominant during the first state of emergency had been remarkably absent during the first six months of the national emergency. That is, until December 1986. It should become clear in the course of this memorandum why this pattern has developed.

The attack on the press, the swoop on the leadership of the democratic movement, and the re-emergence of the vigilante phenomenon, coincided with the launching of the UDF's Christmas Against the Emergency Campaign, the first major national campaign to be launched since the emergency. PW Botha explained the restrictive measures in terms of a revolution which he said the African National Congress was planning around the 25th anniversary of Umkonto we Sizwe (the ANC army) on December 16, and the 75th anniversary of the ANC on January 8th.

The UDF took out press advertisements to explain the details of the Christmas Against the Emergency Campaign. Restrictions were enforced preventing the advertisements from being further printed. Futhermore meetings in connection with the campaign and any reports on the progress of the campaign were banned. False pamphlets were distributed trying to sow confusion and various attempts were made to promote clashes in the communities around the campaign. Despite all this the Christmas Against the Emergency Campaign proved extremely popular, and was widely observed.

Advertisements on January 8th calling for the unbanning of the ANC were subsequently banned, and regulations were passed virtually banning all comment or discussion about the ANC. A recent Supreme Court decision which found the ANC restrictions invalid, was simply bypassed by further restrictions which covered up the legal loophole.

<u>Apartheid vigilantes - Uniformed and Ununiformed</u>

It was in this context of a general intensification of state repression that the vigilante phenomenon re-emerged in the last month. It is significant that:

* Attacks by vigilantes seem to have been more or less simultaneously orchestrated, indicating a high degree of co-ordination and planning. Little significant vigilante activity had taken place for six months, yet numerous attacks were now launched in scattered parts of the country.

A CHRONICLE OF VIGILANTE VIOLENCE
December 1986 to January 1987

The full effect of the upsurge in vigilante violence since the middle of December is only now beginning to be assessed. Emergency conditions make it extremely difficult at this point to get full, accurate information. Set out below, however, are some of the documented, publicised incidents of vigilante attacks over this period. We have ommitted reports of incidents which we have been unable to confirm. The incidents are broken down into regional reports.

EASTERN CAPE

1. Uitenhage

At the beginning of January this year 1000 to 1500 vigilantes went on the rampage in Uitenhage townships, attacking UDF supporters. They wore white bands in the same style as the Cape Town 'witdoek' vigilantes who had wrought such havoc in Crossroads the previous year. Calling themselves Ama Africa Poqo, the vigilantes killed two people and injured many others. Hundreds of residents fleeing the vigilantes were arrested by municipal police who were waiting nearby. This attack seemed to be highly planned and co-ordinated: and was the first such of clashes with vigilantes which had taken place in Uitenhage since the disbanding of the community council there. Furthermore, the community had a reputation for being highly organised, cohesive, and strongly supportive of the democratic movement, with an extensive network of street committees and organisations representing every sector of the community. In this context, even the conservative Eastern Cape newspapers saw this as a blatant attack by apartheid forces on the people and their organisations in the area, and dismissed sugestions that it was a spontaneous clash between different sections of the community.

Pro-apartheid elements went to extensive lengths to try to argue that this vigilante rampage was in fact an internal community clash. An anonymous caller to local newspapers claimed that the

attack was a spontaneous event by "concerned people" who were "tired of the intimidation of comrades holding the township to ransom". A committee representing these 'concerned people' was formed that same day calling itself the "Africa Persons' Concerned Committee".

Former Azapo leader Ebenezer Maquina, who had been expelled from Azapo after allegations that he was collaborating with the state in attacking UDF supporters, also released a press statement. He claimed he had seen "elderly people of about 60 marching through the streets". "They were against the comrades, who were perhaps unfortunately UDF." SAP Major Eddie Everson described the vigilantes as "just a group of concerned people". He said they had marched through the streets "calmly". They had "tried to get hold of the troublemakers, removed the furniture from specific houses and set it alight." He said police had not been able to stop the vigilantes because of the groups size and the fact that it was operating over a large area.(Weekly Mail 8/1/87)

Two weeks later these Ama Africa Poqo vigilantes were to invade the townships in Port Elizabeth.

2. Queenstown

At the beginning of January vigilantes who also dressed as "witdoeke" attacked youth in Tarkastad township. Residents of the area fear that there will be no schooling this year because the vigilantes have ordered that schools be closed in the area, to prevent the youth from organising. As a result of the attack by vigilantes, one person died and another was hospitalised.(New Nation 15/1/87)

3. Port Elizabeth

In the third wek of January this year the Ama Africa Poqo vigilantes from Uitenhage attacked the Port Elizabeth townships of New Brighton, KwaZakhele and Zwide. Graphic details of these attacks have been revealed in reports in the New Nation and The Weekly Mail (see attached cuttings).

* Large gangs of well-armed vigilantes, (numbering up to 1500 in one instance) launched attacks often with the blatant non-interferance or active assistance of members of the security forces. In many cases township residents captured by the vigilantes found themselves arrested en masse by the police.

* The resurgence of vigilante attacks comes in the wake of a major onslaught against the organs of popular democracy in the townships - particularly the street committees which have developed over the last eighteen months. Attacks by vigilantes on street committee members fit in with the co-ordinated offensive to set up hundreds of local state committees to break the growing threat posed to apartheid by these organs of popular democracy. Increasingly the pattern is for apartheid elements to set up their own parallel structures at street level, from which they gather information, launch attacks and so on. The creation of such collaborationist structures coincides with the formation of the military dominated Joint Management Centres which are co-ordinated by the State Security Council.

* The announcement in September 1986 that thousands of kits constabels ("instant cops") would be trained in three weeks gave rise to speculations that they would simply be vigilantes in uniform. Subsequent developments have confirmed these fears: not only have they worked in vigilante style, but many of them have been identified as belonging to vigilante gangs. There is also widespread speculation that both forces are trained by the same masters, and that there is a special camp in the Transvaal for the secret training of uniformed and non-uniformed vigilantes, named Askari. The stated aim of the kits

konstabels was to "root out the comrades", exactly the rationale given by the vigilantes for their activities. It seems more than coincidence that the rise to prominance of the kits konstabels in the last couple of months has coincided with the re-emergence of vigilantes. In certain areas kits konstabels are also involved in setting up reactionary structures at street level.

* Despite the blatant collaboration between the vigilantes and formal agencies of the state, there has been an attempt in the recent vigilante attacks to project the vigilantes as "ordinary residents" or "older people fed up with the intimidation by the youth". In one instance, the vigilantes described by state spokesmen as "old men of 60" were in fact youth. By presenting the vigilante squads as a spontaneous phenomenon representing "moderates" in the community, the state hopes to distance itself from the atrocities committed by these death squads, and to cause divisions in the communities particularly amoangst young and old. This is unlikely to succeed given the flagrant co-operation with the "security forces"; and the fact that the vigilantes often - but not always - come from outside the communities; and not least of all because it is the communities themselves and their leaders which are under attack.

What emerged very clearly from these reports is:
1) the vigilantes were an invading force with no support from the people. They forced residents to swell their numbers, but were in fact ultimately driven off by men, women and children armed only with stones.
2) they were flagantly collaborating with the security forces and handed over UDF supporters for arrest. They were seen discussing the attack with members of the security forces in the course of their rampage through the streets.

As a result of the attacks at least three people died (two were members of the youth congress and the third was a railway worker) but it is believed by people who were there that the death toll was higher than this.

As in Uitenhage, the residents of Port Elizabeth are highly organised and supportative of the democratic movement. It is therefore highly significant that the attacks came at this time after residents had experienced possibly the most severe state repression in the country, resulting in the mass detention of their leaders and the systematic attempt to smash the hundreds of street commitees in the area. Prior to this state onslaught, which included the fencing off of the townships from one another, the state had made little headway in their attempts to create confli ct and divisions in the community. The vigilante attacks in the area are therefore seen as an attempt to terrorise and divide residents in an area which ahs been a bastion in the struggle for freedom.

4. Grahamstown

In Grahamstown three kits konstabels appeared in court after shooting and killing four residents of Tantyi township. At the time of writing the outcome of the case was not clear, but the unusual sequel of bringing the kitskonstabels to court seemed to indicate the men had acted far beyond their mandate. The incident took place at the beginning of February and the kitskonstabels were reported to have fired into surrounding houses while guarding a school.

TRANSVAAL

1. Tembisa and Leandra

At the beginning of January three UDF activists in Tembisa and Leandra were killed by vigilantes and municipal police. Shortly prior to this several activists in Tembisa had been attacked and had had their homes destroyed during an onslaught on the youth movement in the area. One of the activists who died belonged to the Tembisa Youth Congress and had been detained in both emergencies (in 1985 and 1986). It was subsequent ly exposed that the 'vigilantes' who killed the Leandra man were in fact 'greenbeans' or municipal police. The vigilantes had been incorporated into the police force several months previously. Residents now feared for their lives because attacks by the vigilantes had been "legalised".(Sowetan 6/1/87 and New Nation 8/1/87).

2. Lebowa (Rahlahane)

Eight UDF youth were kidnapped in January by vigilantes and assaulted at Motetema police station, after the local chief had been expelled from the area for embezzling funds. The chief's vigilantes enforced a 7 o'clock curfew. Those out after the curfew were sjambokked and then handed to the police. Residents who oppose the chief are being forced to leave the area.

NATAL

1. Mandini

In the second week of December 1986 scores of Congress of South African Trade Union (Cosatu) workers were attacked in Mandini by vigilantes joined by KwaZulu police. Cosatu says that members in many other areas around the country were attacked that same week, resulting in the deaths of 39 Cosatu members. This followed a national works stoppage at the beginning of December to protest the killings of workers in 1986.(New Nation Vol 1 No 25).

2. Chesterville

In the first two weeks of 1986 at least eight people died in attacks by the notorious "A-team" vigilantes. About 40 people in this small township outside Durban died in 1986 in the war vigilantes waged against UDF activists and supporters.

In one mid-January attack a woman and her sisters children aged two and seven were killed. In another attack two women were burned and four children, between the ages of two and six, were injured. Other members of the family, active in the UDF, had been in hiding since they received death threats from the A-team.

Unlike vigilantes in most other areas, the A-team seems to have been active throughout the state of emergency, but have stepped up their war against the community since the middle of December last year, when two members of the youth organisation were hacked to death with pangas. On that occasion residents alleged that the police had been present at the time of attack, the police denying this but confirming finding the bodies of the two youths. (City Press 18/1/87).

3. KwaMakhuta

The massacre of twelve relatives of a UDF youth activist at KwaMakhuta outraged the people of South Africa and received world notoreity. This incident more than any other has exposed the brutality of pro-apartheid forces and the extent to which they are prepared to go to destroy mass opposition to apartheid. Furthermore the despicable attempt to lay blame for the attack at the door of the UDF or the ANC, confirmed our view that many of the actions that are blamed on the democratic movement or on "black-on-black violence" are in fact perpetrated by agents of apartheid.

Moreover, the willingness of Gatsha Buthelezi to allow Inkatha to be used as a pawn in this evil charade, has never been more clearly demonstrated. Only a fortnight before the massacre, vigilantes had killed a UDF youth activist in the area and attacked a number of houses. Yet an initial attempt was made to claim that the Ntuli home had been atacked because it was an Inkatha home. Subsequently it was exposed that Victor Ntuli had gone into hiding after he narrowly escaped death at the hands of anti-UDF vigilantes. The vigilantes even made another attempt on his life when he attended the mass burial of his family. One newspaper speculated that the massacre, executed with AK 47 rifles

was orchestrated just before the Tambo/Schultz meeting in order to discredit the ANC.(City Press 25/1/87).

WESTERN CAPE

1. Khayalitsha

At the beginning of December 1986, a number of houses and a community centre in Khayalitsha were smashed by "witdoek" vigilantes. UDF supporters who had fled the witdoeke in Crossroads were threatened that they would be attacked in Khayalitsha too. The witdoeke conducted a reign of terror in Crossroads from January - June 1986 resulting in between 60 000 and 70 000 people being left homeless. It was widely alleged, and extensively documented that the SADF and SAP aided the witdoeke in their excesses. In between June and December 1986 the witdoeke appeared to have withdrawn. Their re-emergence in Khayalitsha in December is yet another sinister indication of a co-ordinated vigilante offensive to wipe out the democratic movement. (Note: a court case arising from the Khayalitsha attacks will be heard on 18 February; New Nation 8/1/86).

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEMORANDUM ON VIGILANTE ACTIVITY

February 1987

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!

NATIONAL OFFIC

KHOTSO HOUSE
42 DE VILLIERS ST
JOHANNESBURG
P.O. BOX 10366
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29-1917

UDF COMMENT ON LATEST RESTRICTIONS

12/12/86

Today is six months since the State of Emergency was imposed. For six months the regime has been telling us that the State of Emergency has been succeeding in restoring normality. Meanwhile the struggle in the country has intensified with the people continuing to act under the most difficult conditions, while on the other hand the regime daily increases its atrocities against the people.

Despite the heavy emergency restrictions on the press, detentions of thousands of the peoples leaders, the fencing off of our townships, and so on, a picture of what is really going on in our embattled communities has gradually emerged. The white community has been shocked to learn, contrary to their belief that 'peace had returned', that in fact a war was raging in south Africa and that their government was responsible for the most terrible atrocities, including the mass detention of children.

For the communities under siege, too, the news that emerged was important. On the one hand it brought home the fact they that did not stand alone in facing the onslaught of state terror. Futhermore it began to emerge that the battles that they waged were also not isolated. News filtered out that battles being waged in the Free State were also being waged in Sekhukuneland, P.E. and Potchefstroom.

Before the State of Emergency, the struggle in the country was taking on an increasingly national political character, with national organisations taking up campaigns in every part of the country.

Now after months of the emergency, despite the state having used every means at its disposal to crush organisation, it has become clear that the challenge to apartheid continues to be waged at a national level. This is demonstrated by the Campaign for National United Action, launched by the UDF, Cosatu, the NECC and the SACC in October, the UDF's Christmas Against the Emergency Campaign launched in November, the imminent launching of a national youth congress, the waging of a rent boycott campaign around the country, Cosatu's national actions against the killing of its members, and the ongoing campaign for People's Education.

Presidents: Albertina Sisulu,
Archie Gumede
Executive chairperson: Curnick Ndlovu

National Treasurer.: Azhar Cachalia
National Publicity Secretary: Mosiuoa Terror Lekota
National Secretary: Popo Molele

A week ago, the UDF warned that the state was planning the total elimination of all democratic forces. The clampdown on all information must be seen in the context of the general state onslaught. If, as we also predicted, the state is planning a massive crackdown before 16 December, and apartheid's agents are preparing to physically eliminate their opponents, the regime wants to make absolutely sure that the media is unable to reveal what has taken place. In other words they want to throw a complete cordon of secrecy around the townships and villages of South Africa.

At one level this means placing what Amilcar Cabral called a "wall of silence" between the white community and the rest of the people of this country. In the midst of terror and war, white people will be kept ignorant by a government which wants to cauterize their conscience. At the same time the government hopes to silence the real voices of opposition in the white community through detentions and restrictions. In this way the desired war phychosis will be created amongst the white population under the guise of "Defence against the revolutionary onslaught". We have already seen that the NPU has allowed itself to be drawn under this banner. The final slide into total dictatorship thus becomes justified in terms of " defence of democracy", a concept completely alien to those who use it.

In addition to denying any information to the white community about what is going on, the government hopes to keep oppressed communities in the dark about what is going on in other parts of the country. In this way, they mean to isolate, demoralise and fragment the struggles of our people, in the old colonial tradition of divide and rule. A clear pattern has emerged in this emergency: firstly, the state tries to crush any signs of resistance in those communities where organisation is relatively young, thereby planning to permantly disorganise and demoralise the people; at the same time the regime attempts to isolate those areas which are most militant and organised, encircle them and then attempt to crush them. In this way the state hopes to prevent these areas from exercising a national political leadership role.

The clearest example of this latter strategy has been in the Eastern Cape. The regime has singled this area out for incredibly brutal and sustained oppression, because of the key political role this area has played. Futhermore sanctions have been enforced against such areas for refusing to buckle under to the state by for example closing down schools and starving such areas of government funding. Again, this can be compared to the colonial "scorched earth" policy.

The control over information becomes very important in this regard because it denies communities in other parts of the country access to the very significant political developments which take place in such areas. Conversely, communities behind the barbed wire such as in New Brighton are made to feel that they are taking on the state singlehanded.

Many have interpreted the new regulations as an attack on the commercial media. They are that but they are also more than that: they are part of an attack on all democratic forces in the country. In that sense they mark the beginning of a new much more brutal phase of state repression. We would not be suprised if this attack included the banning of the UDF and hundreds of progressive organisations. With the very existence of apartheid rule threatened, the state now knows no restraints in how far it will go to defend white minority rule and privilege. This is why it appears to have gone mad, and has indeed gone mad.

The UDF repeats its call to all lovers of democracy and freedom to stand up now and defend the forces of democracy before it is too late. Just when the forces of progress are poised to push South Africa into a new era, the mad dog Nationalists are threatening to take everyone down with them, and leave a trail of chaos and destruction in their wake. All South Africans must demand the right to know what is going on in our country if we are to act decisively to build a decent future for ourselves and our children. Let us isolate the Nationalists, isolate PW Botha's regime, and forge a new South Africa despite all the obstacles they put in our way.

SIYAYA NOBA KUBI!

Murphy Morobe

UDF Acting National Publicity Secretary

UDF PRESS RELEASE 8/1/87 INCREASED VIGILANTE ACTIVITY

Reports reaching the UDF from various regions, in particular Natal Transvaal, the Cape and the OFS, indicate an increase in vigilante activity mainly against activists and other members of progressive organisations.

This increased vigilante activity from December 1986 was exposed by us on the eve of the imposition of the present press restrictions. At that time we warned that a major vigilante onslaught countryWide was being planned around 9 December, ostensibly to coincide with the "Christmas Against the Emergency" Campaign. But some of the newspapers chose to ignore this warning and instead relied more on the Bureau's version of events.

The recent killings of people in Tembisa and Leandra last weekend indicate that our information regarding vigilante plans was not unfounded. In Tembisa the attacks began around 14 December. Now even in the Eastern Cape more anti-government people are being brutally murdered by what pro-government commentators choose to call "moderates".

The casual and clearly unconcerned comment by one Major Eddie Everson (police spokesman) in The Star of 7/1/86 on events in KwaNobuhle only go towards confirming our long held feeling that somehow these vigilantes are being given a free reign by the so-called security forces.

The Tembisa and Leandra killings are definately not unrelated. We are totally unconvinced by police statements suggesting that the three incidents are unrelated. The history of vigilante activities, like the murder of Leandra's Chief Ampie Mayisa by people who were identified, teaches us not to expect any serious police follow up on such killings.

The UDF and all its affiliates challenge the so-called security forces to use the same time, energy and conviction as they utilise when seeking to detain people without trial, to track down the perpetrators of these hideous deeds.

While we cannot allow these "marionettes" to detract us from our main goal of fighting for freedom, the failure of the police to contain vigilante atrocities leaves us no option but to entertain the formation of special anti-vigilante task forces for the protection of our communities and victories scored so far against apartheid rule. We will not allow vigilantes to rule the townships! They are, after all, an extension of the repressive machinery of the state.

Murphy Morobe

UDF Acting National Publicity Secretary

17 Dec

By
LEN KALANE and
SANDILE MEMELA

THE GOVERNMENT is set to embark on a clampdown similar to the 1977 crackdown in which two newspapers – The World and Weekend World – and 18 Black Consciousness movements were banned and several prominent people detained.

According to well-placed sources, the move is expected sometime this week after behind-the-scenes Cabinet meetings in which the government has been reviewing the state of emergency and the "revolutionary onslaught" against it.

The target is the UDF, its affiliates and most anti-government organisations.

UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morobe told *City Press* that more than 100 UDF activists, who have recently been released from detention under emergency regulations, have been served with restriction orders.

This, sources said, was just a prelude to the expected crackdown.

This week's meetings between the Cabinet and newspaper bosses underlines the probability of a crackdown, sources claimed.

Morobe said that in Bethal, Watervalboven, Leandra and Nelspruit many UDF activists released from detention have been served with restriction orders.

The expected clampdown follows recent disclosures by President PW Botha that Ministers twice had discussions with the chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, members of the board and executive officials of Nasionale Pers, Perskor, the Argus group and South African Associated Newspapers (Saan) on the security situation, the revolutionary onslaught and steps to combat these threats.

The past week also saw End Conscription Campaign (ECC) members detained or restricted. The ECC is a UDF affiliate.

Thirteen ECC members were detained and restrictions served on at least 24 others.

The week also saw restriction orders served on the UDF's national treasurer, Azhar Cachalia, and the UDF and Transvaal Indian Congress leader Ashwin Shah.

There has also been resounding opposition to the meeting between Ministers and newspapers bosses in what is believed to be a step towards further Press curbs.

The UDF criticised the move, saying the National Press Union should not "meekly capitulate" to further curbs on newspapers by the government.

"It would be scandalous for so-called believers in Press freedom to meekly capitulate to the further curbing of Press coverage of events under the state of emergency," Morobe said in a statement.

The statement added that the NPU had to accept responsibility for whatever took place "inside the apartheid darkroom".

"This expected move is obviously in preparation for the clampdown we're expecting before Christmas," it said.

The UDF said even more ominous was Pres Botha's statement at the first meeting with the managing directors and chairmen of the "Group of Four" that the government would not allow the alternative Press to proliferate in this country.

The statement concluded: "We call on all journalists to unite against such draconian measures."

The Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) could not be reached for comment yesterday.



...engaged in a panel discussion on newspapers.
...ncy at the Funda Centre
...aste (Sowetan), Thami

Our bloody Sunday rampage

Reluctant 'witdoeke' tell of panga violence

Union officials recount how they were press-ganged into joining a roving band of panga-armed vigilantes who led them on a bloody rampage through township streets.

FRANZ KRUGER interviewed them in EAST LONDON

UNION officials say they were forced to join a band of *witdoek* vigilantes for a crazy rampage through Port Elizabeth's townships last weekend in which at least two people died.

And, in a startling inside account of how vigilantes operate, they claim to have come into contact with security forces three times — and not once were they stopped from attacking people.

The police have denied any collusion with the vigilantes, saying: "We are used to such allegations".

But members of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union (Pwawu), who say they were forced to join the vigilantes, insist that the band was seen by security force patrols, but were able to continue unhindered.

The Pwawu members — 14 shopstewards and officials — had gone to PE for a union meeting.

David Mabengeza, East London organiser for Pwawu, said they were confronted at a party early on Sunday morning by vigilantes from Uitenhage armed with "pangas, sticks, home-made swords, and pick handles".

"They wore stockings or balaclavas over their faces, and white sweatbands around their heads," Mabengeza said.

"Almost all of them were wearing two-piece blue overalls like those worn by the *kits-konstabels*."

They told the unionists to go with them to a party for boys emerging from circumcision school.

"We said we couldn't go ... but they took us anyway, telling us to walk in front of them."

As they left the house, one unionist said: "No comrades, leave us. We are visitors" — but the vigilantes became angry and said: "We are not comrades, we are Africans. We are looking for the 'comrades' who burn people."

Mabengeza said: "We thought they must be Azapo people, but there was no-one to help us.

"They made us run to a group of about 20 people, also wearing white armbands."

A woman in the group pointed out a house allegedly belonging to a "comrade".

"They kicked open the door, dragged out a young man, and started beating him, asking him where they could find a man called Moli.

"The man took them to another house, where they did the same thing.

"Moli came out, and they started hitting him. He fell down and they carried on hitting and stabbing until he died.

"They were shouting: 'We will clean up Port Elizabeth, there will be no more charterists, no more UDF'."

Mabengeza said he had thrown away a stick he had been given as Moli came out of the house, and pretended to look for one to avoid being forced to participate.

Another of the shop stewards had also been given a stick and was beaten when the vigilantes saw he was not participating.

The band left the body where it lay, and moved to another street where another house was pointed out to them.

"They did the same thing, kicking the door until a young man of about 24 came out. They beat him as he came out, but stopped when one of the leaders said they needed some information from him.

"They asked about some other 'comrades', and he pleaded with them — but they hit him again. I saw him try to escape, but they caught him and killed him in the street," Mabengeza said.

He said the band moved through Boast Village, Red Location and White Location, raiding houses and beating people.

Mabengeza said he realised the only way to escape would be to disguise himself as one of them.

"I gave one of them a cigarette and asked him for a white rag. I tied it around my arm, and went across to two vigilantes searching another house. When I saw they were both inside, I went around the back, jumped across the wall and ran away."

One of his colleagues, shop steward Hamilton Soga, stayed with the vigilantes, and said they had spoken of other bands acting at the same time, and they might have murdered other people. He said he had heard of a total of five deaths, but could give no details. The police have said only two bodies were found after the weekend's events.

Soga said they had come across security force patrols on three occasions, but the patrols had done nothing to stop them. On the first occasion, Mabengeza said he had told the vigilantes: "Here are the police," in the hope they would flee. "But they asked why I was afraid, and said I should just move out of the road as they wouldn't do anything."

Soga said there was another encounter with a Casspir, in which he claims the police had asked what they were doing and taken away one of the UDF supporters flushed out by the band.

Later on, the vigilantes were confronted by a large group of township residents.

"People started throwing stones, and many of those who were forced to join the vigilantes fled. But then we saw the vigilantes had guns, because they took them out and started firing."

The people still attacked, though, and the vigilantes also started to flee.

Azapo has denied its members were involved in the incidents. A statement issued by Port Elizabeth branch chairman Ngcobo Nguna said: "We would like to advise the groupings that undertook such missions not to shield themselves by using the name of Azapo.

Major Eddie Everson, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the police were "used to allegations of police complicity".

He said the police "did not even know of the existence of vigilante groups".

"If there had been any encounters between such a group and the security forces, I would know about it," he said.

Murder dockets have been opened because two bodies had been found, he added, but nothing was known about the circumstances. — Elnews.

esidents are asking themselves

as vigilantes go on a killing spree

ORT Elizabeth townships were tense this eek as residents ared more attacks by Vitdoek vigilantes on Inited Democratic ront (UDF) activists.

The Witdoeke ttacked New Brighton, waZakhele and Zwide ast Sunday on the eve f the reopening of chools. They killed hree people.

According to witnesses, the vigilantes ttacked the "comades" early on Sunday orning in "Libya", lew Brighton. They lso attacked Red ocation, where they illed Thembile Gode nd injured a number f youths.

According to hembile's mother, hyllis Gode, her son as killed in front of er, and her 15-year-ld daughter was tabbed in both wrists uring the assault.

She was stabbed fter she screamed as igilantes were axing er brother.

"I heard my son rying hysterically in he kitchen while I was leeping. By the time I rrived, they had dragged Thembile through the front door and he had collapsed on the stoep.

"My daughter was bleeding and crying at the time.

"Their grandmother told me that there were 30 men in the house armed with guns, axes and other sharp weapons."

Sipho Mjo (57), also a Red Location resident, was admitted to hospital after he was attacked with an axe during a raid at his home.

He said the vigilantes had been looking for his son, who was not at home at the time.

David Mpho of Red Location said he was abducted from home to join the vigilantes' raid on houses.

He said they told him hey wanted to crush all street and area committees, and that the ANC and Oliver Tambo were misleading the "comrades".

Port Elizabeth Students Council and Red Location Area Committee member Pelado Grootboom said he and 20 others were abducted and forced to fight against other residents.

But he said they managed to escape.

He also disclosed that before meeting the vigilante group, he and the other youths had met a Buffel. One of the occupants asked how many youths the vigilantes had "managed to capture".

"A full kombie has already left," was the vigilante leader's response.

Grootboom further told the NEW NATION that the vigilantes told them not to run away if they saw a government vehicle "because we are collecting all those responsible for the killing and burning".

The attack, which started at Red Location, soon spread to kwaZakhele and Soweto.

One resident said it appeared that the vigilantes were from Uitenhage. Two people were axed to death in a similar terror attack.

APPENDIX

SELECTED EXAMPLES OF VIGILANTE ACTIVITY DURING 1986

Ashtown (Western Cape) In March vigilantes are restrained through a court order from imposing a curfew on residents. In August "home guards" employed by the development board shoot eight residents, and assault and interogate many others.

Chesterville (Natal) Vigilantes known as the A-team conduct a reign of terror against township residents and youth activists. killing at least forty people between September 1985 and June 1986. Residents make frequent allegations of collusion between the A-team and police.

Crossroads, Nyanga and KTC (Western Cape) Between January and June 1986 thousands of UDF activists and residents of the squatter areas near Cape Town are attacked by vigilantes known as witdoeke or fathers. Evidence is documented of security force collusion.

Duduza (Transvaal) In August a man confesses in the Pretoria supreme court he was hired by a Duduza community councillor to kill township activists.

Eastern Cape In July a mysterious pamphlet appears calling for the formation of vigilante groups.

Kroonstad (Orange Free State) In January UDF leader Dennis Bloem (now in detention) is fired at by twotownship councillors.

KwaNdebele Homeland vigilante organisation, the Imbokotho, terrorises with imunity until stopped by combined weight of all sectors opposed to independence in July. Over 100 people die.

Katlehong and Thokoza (Transvaal) Two vigilantes confess in May at a press conference that they had been hired by police to attack the homes of political activists.

Leandra (Eastern Transvaal) In January the popular Chief Ampie Mayisa who was opposed to the removal of the township is hacked to death by vigilantes.

Lindelani (Natal) Durban supreme court grants a temporary order preventing Inkatha central committee member Thomas Shabalala from assaulting a UDF-supporting couple. Press reports say Shabalala has 208 men under his control.(City Press 1/6/86)

Motherwell (Eastern Cape) In April UDF leader Tshangisa Njilana and two residents are shot and set alight by a suspected police informer and his vigilante group.

Pietermaritzburg (Natal) UDF affiliates, the Imbali civic and youth association, are the subject of attacks by Inkatha officials and members of the Imbali community council, according to a report issued in May by the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness. The report also said "the police did not intervene".

Pinetown (Natal) In February Kwandengezi People's Organisation Chairman and UDF leader Tobias Mgobhozi is hacked to death.

Queenstown (Eastern Cape) Vigilante group formed in so-called coloured community by the local Labour Party chair and then absorbed into a SADF commando in February.

Robertson (Western Cape) Ex-detainee Eric Matyali is stabbed to death in his bed in March by five men township residents claimed "work with police".

Soweto (Transvaal) Tensions between May and June between township activists and notorious car thief gang, the Makabasa.

Sekhukhuniland (Northern Transvaal) Vigilantes supporting regent chief Phahla-Mohlaka raid homes, assault residents and confiscate livestock between February and May.

Tumahole (Orange Free State) A-team vigilantes terrorise students

Welkom (Orange Free State) In August seven A-team members are placed on trial following the fatal sjambokking of one man. Another two men, who were sjambokked about 200 times each, were handed over to the police following the sjambokking, in whose custody they remained for 16 hours without medical treatment.

update 4.2.87...

NAME	AGE	AREA	DATE/DETENTION	D/RELEASE	1
			MISSING		
Anderson, Gilmore	18	Alexandra	19.7.86		
Baardman, Nousa	17	Bekkersdal	15.9.86		
Babie,Philemon	14	Tembisa	22.7.86		
Ba[redacted]i, Jacob	14	Thokoza	29.11.86		
Baloyi, Lucky	18	Alexandra	18.7.86	24.10.86	
Baloyi, Raynold	15	Soweto	19.12.86		
Bapela, Johannes	17	Kagiso	26.6.86		
Bapela, Peter	16	Alexandra	26.6.86		
Beki, Eric	18	Wattville	?		
Bhengu, Themba	18	Soweto	30.7.86		
Bhezi, Malome	17	Soweto	31.7.86		
Bilankulu, Victor	17	Soweto	?		
Blafa, David	16	Kagiso	8.10.86		
Bodibe, Jacob	16	Sebokeng	16.6.86		
Bogogo, Rebecca	?	?	?	22.12.86	
Bongani, Isaac	15	Tembisa	24.7.86		
Bopape, Joseph	15	Soweto	10.12.86		
Bosman, Abram	17	Soweto	22.12.86		
Bukhali,Sibongile	14	Daveyton	25.6.86		
Bulunga, Colin	17	Kagiso	8.10.86		
Buthelezi, Michael	18	Thokoza	14.10.86		
Buthelezi, Thulani	15	Katlehong	18.12.86		
Buthelezi, Wilfred	15	Tembisa	13.11.86 C		
Bu[redacted], Mokonyane	14	Bekkersdal	23.10.86		
Chanza, Bernad	18	Soweto	8.11.86		
Chauke, Timothy	18	Saulsville	18.6.86	30.6.86	
Chiwayo, Lazarus	17	Witbank	?		
Chirwa, Joyce	14	Kagiso	10.9.86		
Choenyane, Gloria	13	Kagiso	?		
Christopher, Thys	18	Alexandra	12.6.86		
Chushane, Maggie	18	Brakpan	28.7.86		
Cindra, Agripa	16	Duduza	?	?	
Cindi, Martin	14	Soweto	19.11.86		
Citi, Zolile	16	Daveyton	15.7.86		
Diphaolo, Jacob	16	Sebokeng	3.11.86		
Dire, Steven	15	Kagiso	?	11.11.86	
Dibukwane, Daniel	18	Soweto	10.11.86		
Dilime, Solomon	13	Carletonville	17.6.86		
Dire, Victor	17	Kagiso	29.9.86		
Ditinti, David	18	Alexandra	23.7.86		
Ditjlakayane, Ezekiel	15	Vereeniging	21.8.86		

Ditlhage, Reuben	16	Bekkersdal	1.9.86	
Dlanganandla, Johannes	?	?	?	1.10.86
Dlamini, David	18	Sebokeng	28.6.86	
Dlamini, Gugu	17	Soweto	18.7.86	
Dlamini, Johnson	18	Randfontein	18.6.86	
Dlamini, Kenwell	17	Soweto	18.11.86	
Dlamini, Lesley	17	Soweto	1.10.86	
Dlamini, Stanford	17	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86
Dlamuka, Siphiwe	16	Soweto	29.8.86	
Dlanganandla, Johannes	16	Tembisa	16.9.86	
Dlodlo, Victoria	16	Soweto	19.1.87	
Dlomo, Alfred	17	Soweto	4.12.86	
Dlomo, Godfrey	16	Soweto	11.6.86	24.9.86 C at.mdr
Dlomo, Thomas	16	Tembisa	25.8.86	
Dlova, Witness	16	Kagiso	30.6.86	27.11.86
Dooley, Helen	18	Johannesburg	28.6.86	
Dubazana, Gummett	18	Soweto	22.12.86	
Dube, Charles	14	Soweto	17.10.86	
Dube, Evelyn	18	Parys	?	
Dube, Richard	14	Alberton	9.10.86	
Dube, Thokozami	14	Alberton	9.10.86	
Duma, Solomon	13	Carletonville	17.6.86	
Dube, Adelaide	18	Brakpan	?	
Dube, Bansiwe	17	Parys	?	
Duma, Zanisile	14	Alexandra	26.9.86	
Dumbu, Griffiths	15	?	?	?

Fafudi, Meisi	15	Carletonville	27.6.86	26.10.86
Fakude, Aubrey	17	Katlehong	25.11.86	9.12.86
Fakude, Thulani	14	Katlehong	25.11.86	9.12.86
Flak, Jerry	13	Soweto	28.11.86	21.1.87

Gabaotfe, Ango	15	Bekkersdal	15.9.86	
Galeng, Edward	16	Vryburg	16.8.86	?
Galing, Paulos	15	Soweto	19.11.86	
Gama, MOffat	17	Soweto	23.12.86	
Grandon, Nelson	12	Soweto	19.11.86	
Green, Douglas	17	Soweto	?	
Gule, James	16	Katlehong	14.10.86	
Gumbi, Bongani	16	Soweto	17.10.86	
Gumbi, Kay	16	Thokoza	21.6.86	24.8.86
Gwebu, Andrew	15	Katlehong	14.10.86	

Hlabakwe, Patrick	16	Alexandra	16.6.86	
Hlabane, Aubrey	15	?	24.6.86	18.8.86
Hlapane, Othnigh	18	Koppies	12.6.86	
Hlatshwayo, Paulus	16	Kagiso	2.10.86	
Hlatshwayo, Phindile	16	Duduza	2.7.86	?
Hlubi, Alfred	14	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86
Hlulane, Paulos	14	Tembisa	22.7.86	
Hussan, Mustaffa	15	Tembisa	14.6.86	

Jacobs, Mandla	17	Soweto	?		
Jantjie, Theresa	15	Munsieville	8.7.86		
Jantjies, Mfanelo	17	Kagiso	7.10.86		
Jonas, Zwelyikile	17	Hartebeesfontein	16.6.86		
Jumila, Zubase	18	Dennilton	12.6.86		
Jwamekwane, Hendrick	13	Soweto	?		
Jwili, Zakhele	?	?	?	12.8.86	
Kadi, Josephine	16	Sebokeng	26.11.86		
Ka[illegible], Israel	15	Soweto	?		
Kambule, Moses	18	Balfour	17.6.86		
Kau, Thabo	14	Vereeniging	21.8.86		
Kameel, Violet	17	Kagiso	16.10.86		
Kamela, Petrus	16	Sebokeng	30.10.86	?.12.86	
Kekane, Danny	17	Alexandra	6.8.86	7.8.86	A
Kelobonye, Bushy	17	Munsieville	22.9.86		
Kelobonye, Tefo	18	Munsieville	19.6.86		
Kgafela, Petrus	16	Sebokeng	30.10.86		
Kgalanyane, Moses	17	Soweto	12.6.86		
Kgapane, Martin	16	Kagiso	30.7.86		
Kgatlatlong, Cecilia	17	Kagiso	10.9.86	31.10.86	
Kgokolo, Isaac	18	Sebokeng	29.10.86	3.11.86	
Kgokong, Winnie	17	Kagiso	9.9.86		
Kgomo, Napoleon	16	Mamelodi	?		
Kgomongoe, Judith	15	Kagiso	24.6.86		
Kgopane, Martin	16	Kagiso	30.7.86		
Kgosimang, George	13	Kagiso	10.11.86	18.11.86	
Kgosinkoe, Elisa	16	Munsieville	1.7.86		
Khabela, Jeremiah	16	Sebokeng	24.7.86		
Kh[illegible]hane, Benjamin	16	Carletonville	4.7.86	?	
Khambule, Speelman	18	Sebokeng	16.6.86		
Khambule, Petros	11	Soweto	18.11.86	31.12.86	
Khanyile, Samuel	18	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86	
Kharejane, Edwin	14	Carletonville	17.6.86		
Kheswa, Lejoni	18	Sasolburg	11.6.86	15.9.86	
Kheswa, Mthembeni	16	Tembisa	20.6.86		
Khiviti, Lucky	18	Krugersdorp	12.6.86		
Kholoane, Peter	16	Soweto	31.10.86		
Khoza, Charles	14	Tembisa	28.12.86		
Khumalo, Abram	18	Soweto	12.6.86	17.12.86	
Khumalo, Amos	17	Harrismith	15.6.86	27.9.86	
Khumalo, Ferdinand	16	Tembisa	?		
Khumalo, Ilan	14	Katlehong	?	?	
Khumalo, John	18	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86	
Khumalo, Mfanafuthi	16	Tembisa	24.7.86		
Khumalo,Muzi	14	Katlehong	25.11.86	9.12.86	
Khumalo, Nkosinathi	17	Soweto	26.11.86		
Khumalo, Patrick	13	Soweto	19.11.86		
Khumalo, Samuel	14	Soweto	19.11.86		
Khumalo, Solomon	18	Balfour	17.7.86		
Khumalo, Thabo	18	Soweto	10.11.86		
Khumalo, Thamisanca	13	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86	

Khumalo, Veli	14	Soweto	19.11.86		
Khumalo, Victor	13	Munsieville	11.7.86		
Khunou, David	18	Alexandra	28.8.86		
Kilane, Aubrey	15	Harrismith	15.6.86	...	27.9.86
Kobuoe, Delqua	15	Randfontein	6.6.86		
Kodisang, Teddy	16	Brakpan	24.10.86		
Kooma, Lerato	15	Soweto	?		
Komape, Joel	18	Soweto	17.10.86	?	
Kraai, Moses	18	Randfontein	18.6.86		
Kubayi, Jeremiah	17	Soweto	15.7.86		
Kubheka, David	16	Soweto	5.11.86		
Kubheka, Rainy	16	Soweto	?		
Kujane, Freddie	14	Krugersdorp	?	?	
Kunene, Fredda	15	Soweto	19.11.86		
Kunene, Gift	15	Thokoza	14.10.86		
Kunene, Owen	17	Wattville	16.6.86		
Kunupi, Dorothy	14	Kagiso	28.9.86		
Kwetetsi, Olga	18	Kagiso	6.10.86		
Langa, Alocia	18	Tembisa	12.7.86	5.9.86	
Langa, Anna	15	Tembisa	14.7.86		
Langa, Bertha	17	Kagiso	30.9.86		
Langa, Thabo	15	Soweto	?		
Lebethe, Edward	18	Mabopane	?		
Leboa, Josiah	18	Soweto	12.6.86	16.9.86	
Leboa, Tiny	17	Alexandra	?		
Lebone, David	14	Kagiso	?		
Lebone, Grace	12	Munsieville	?		
Lebotsa, Isaaih	18	Tembisa	15.7.86		
Ledwaba, Sheila	16	Alexandra	8.10.86	16.10.86	
Leeuw, Daniel	18	Edenburg	19.8.86	?	
Legodi, Trevor	18	Soweto	30.10.86		
Lehana, Percival	17	Parys	23.7.86		
Lehohla, Ben	16	Munsieville	25.6.86		
Lekoko, William	15	Carletonville	27.6.86		
Lelake, Neo	15	Munsieville	11.7.86		
Lengani, Leonard	17	Soweto	?		
Lengasane, Jacob	17	Tsakane	?		
Lephata, Evans	16	Tembisa	19.6.86		
Lerofolo, Moses	17	Munsieville	1.7.86		
Lethobo, Daniel	16	Parys	12.6.86		
Lethoko, Lazarus	16	Wattville	16.6.86		
Letlhake, Thomas	18	Bekkersdal	11.6.86		
Letlhake, David	18	Bekkersdal	11.6.86		
Letsebe, Selby	16	Soweto	?		
Letshaba, Andreas	17	Kagiso	?		
Letsolo, Strike	16	Sebokeng	26.7.86		
Mabala, Joseph	12	Daveyton	31.7.86	16.10.86	A
Mabungu, Sylvia	16	Alexandra	8.10.86		
Mabaso, Andrew	14	Munsieville	25.6.86		
Mabasa, Mandlenkosi	16	Osizweni	?		
Mabaso, Mieta	14	Daveyton	18.8.86		
Mabaso, Paulus	15	Tembisa	20.7.86	17.9.86	

Mabitsi, Patrick	17	Tembisa	18.7.86	16.12.86
Maboe, Elijah	16	Sasolburg	12.6.86	
Maboe, Harold	15	Soweto	18.6.86	
Maboea, Aubrey	17	Standerton	12.6.86	
Mabotha, Josiah	16	Randfontein	?	
Mabotja, William	16	Soweto	?	
Mabusa, Arthur	17	Tembisa	21.8.86	
Mabitsi, Patrick	17	Tembisa	18.7.86	
Maboya, Samuel	14	Kagiso	?	
Mabungu, Sylvia	16	Alexandra	8.10.86	
Mabuza, Cassius	14	Katlehong	18.11.86	
Madia, Moses	12	Soweto	?	21.10.86
Madini, Adrian	15	Kagiso	9.9.86	
Madolo, Phillip	18	Bekkersdal	21.7.86	
Maduna, Ezekiele	18	Harrismith	15.6.86	27.9.86
Maetso, Ananias	17	Bekkersdal	25.8.86	
Magaoge, William	17	Hartebeesfontein	16.6.86	
Magashule, Moses	18	Parys	5.11.86	6.11.86
Magida, Prince	16	Soweto	12.11.86	
Magoro, William	17	Mashimong	26.8.86	
Magoso, George	18	Kagiso	17.6.86	
Magwaza, Sandile	15	Soweto	26.8.86	? A
Magwopa, Ndilitsteni	15	Soweto	23.12.86	
Mahamba, Isaac	17	Wattville	24.6.86	
Mahlabehwane, Jeremiah	18	Duduza	18.12.86	
Mahlangu, Aubrey	15	Daveyton	23.6.86	9.9.86
Mahlangu, Bongani	17	Tembisa	9.12.86	
Mahlangu, Charlie	17	Tembisa	?.8.86	
Mahlangu, Elias	16	Harrismith	15.6.86	27.9.86
Mahlangu, Nicholus	18	Daveyton	20.7.86	
Mahlangu, Peter	17	Vosloorus	mid-October 1986	
Mahlangu, Sizani	11	Tembisa	20.6.86	27.10.86
Mahloba, Jabu	17	Katlehong	31.1.87	
Mahla, Abram	18	Tembisa	22.7.86	
Maile, Magdeline	15	Kagiso	24.9.86	
Maimane, Patrick	18	Soweto	31.10.86	
Maitse, Josias	17	Sharpeville	24.7.86	
Maiuma, Patrick	15	Soweto	1.2.87	2.2.87
Majone, Enuce	16	Tembisa	27.8.86	
Makatile, Welhemina	16	Kagiso	2.10.86	
Makam, Martha	18	Thushonang	1.8.86	
Makama, Shadrack	16	Tembisa	22.7.86	17.9.86
Makalela, Johannes	16	Soweto	19.11.86	
Makele, David	17	Soweto	?	
Makgakga, Peter	14	Tembisa	29.10.86	
Makgobojane, Moses	17	Katlehong	?	
Makgopela, Aubrey	16	?	24.6.86	18.8.86
Makgampanyane, Magdalene	17	Bothaville	15.6.86	
Makgopo, Michael	14	Tembisa	29.10.86	
Makgoro, William	17	Tembisa	18.7.86	
Makgosi, Sidwell	17	Munsieville	29.9.86	
Makhajane, Zachariah	13	Sebokeng	21.8.86	

Makhanya, Cornish	18	Soweto	?		
Makhene, Gerald	16	Soweto	17.6.86		
Makhubela, Jeffrey	17	Soweto	18.11.86	?	
Makhubu, Absolom	?	Duduza	6.7.86		
Makhubu, Clement	15	Soweto	25.11.86		
Makhubu, Joseph	16	Soweto	25.11.86		
Makinka, Toby	16	Westonaria	21.6.86		
Makitla, Clive	17	Moutse	22.6.86		
Mako, Zecharia	17	Soweto	17.10.86		
Makoae, Dominic	17	Bekkersdal	30.9.86		
Makokoe, Hilda	16	Kagiso	29.9.86		
Makokomale, Amos	18	Bothaville	?		
Makonjwa, July	15	Bronkhorstspruit	?		
Makosa, Ellen	14	Kagiso	22.9.86		
Makwa, Esther	18	Soweto	19.1.87		
Makwa, Mari	16	Sebokeng	16.6.86	12.12.86	A
Makwana, Paul	16	Pietersburg	16.7.86		
Malapane, Lucky	14	Soweto	12.6.86		
Malatsi, Moloka	15	Tembisa	27.7.86		
Malefo, Johannes	14	Kagiso	15.8.86		
Malekutu, Joseph	15	Munsieville	16.6.86		
Malgas, Sydney	18	Kagiso	15.6.86		
Malindi, Joseph	18	Sasolburg	11.6.86	16.9.86	
Malo, Reggie	16	Kagiso	3.10.86		
Maloka, Leonard	17	Soweto	?	23.7.86	A
Mamaila, Sonnyboy	18	Soweto	24.10.86		
Mametse, Maria	17	Atteridgeville	16.6.86		
Manana, Samson	16	Soweto	15.8.86		
Manana, Henry	14	?	16.6.86		
Mandla, Jacob	18	Soweto	2.8.86		
Manenje, Nyanbeni	17	?	?		
Manganye, Peter	14	Soweto	19.11.86	24.12.86	
Mangene, Johannes	17	Soweto	12.12.86		
Mangole, Jacqueline	15	Munsieville	10.7.86		
Mangole, Kedibone	16	Kagiso	24.9.86		
Mani, Makwa	16	Sebokeng	16.6.86		
Manjo, Gordon	16	Tumahole	12.6.86	19.8.86	
Manyoni, Timothy	13	Soweto	19.11.86	?	
Maphasa, Bongi	18	Munsieville	23.9.86		
Maphpha, Ronald	14	Mamelodi	15.6.86		
Maphunye, Kgomotso	14	Munsieville	17.6.86	1.10.86	
Mareetse, Angelinah	18	Kagiso	9.9.86		
Marema, Godfrey	16	Kagiso	25.8.86		
Marema, Mustafa	15	Tembisa	14.6.86		
Maroko, Welleminah	18	Kagiso	9.9.86		
Masala, Arthur	17	Kagiso	25.11.86		
Masekela, Lucas	16	Kagiso	29.9.86	11.11.86	
Maseko, Collen	16	Wadeville	?.9.86		
Maseko, Henry	15	Tembisa	25.8.86		
Maseko, Kethla	16	Soweto	18.6.86		
Maseko, Kenneth	17	Katlehong	?	?	
Maseko, Petrus	16	Daveyton	20.11.86		
Masetle, Michael	17	Kagiso	16.6.86		
Mashaba, Lydia	15	Soweto	19.11.86		

Mashaba, Patrick	13	Soweto	18.11.86	
Mashaba, Samuel	15	Soweto	18.11.86	
Mashabela, Abram	18	Munsieville	1.7.86	
Mashabela, Alex	18	Soshanguve	18.6.86	
Mashabani, Clement	16	?	?	
Mashamba, Nyiko	15	Lebowa	18.9.86	
Mashayisa, Charles	13	Diepkloof	18.11.86	
Mashiane, Western	16	Witbank	10.6.86	
Mashilo, Jeffrey	15	Pietersburg	16.7.86	
Mashinini, Vusi	17	Tsakane	23.6.86	?
Masina, Eric	16	Soweto	19.11.86	
Masingita, Baloyi	15	Soweto	18.11.86	
Masodiela, Isaac	14	Khutsong	27.6.86	
Masonganya, David	17	Katlehong	23.5.86	(charged)
Masopa, Daniel	11	Tembisa	25.8.86	
Matabane, Tapeta	15	Kagiso	15.10.86	
Matena, Minki	18	Kagiso	3.10.86	
Matena, Neo	16	Kagiso	3.10.86	
Mathebula, Samuel	15	Soweto	22.12.86	
Mathopela, Jonathan	15	Tembisa	26.7.86	
Mathimba, George	18	Tembisa	18.6.86	
Mathopa, Joyce	16	?	?	12.8.86
Matihabe, Andries	17	Nigel	24.12.86	
Matiko, Ben	17	Alexandra	3.1.87	
Matimolane, Emanuel	14	Tembisa	21.7.86	
Matlhare, Joseph	16	Tembisa	28.7.86	
Matsafu, Robert	17	Kagiso	4.7.86	
Matseme, Linda	16	Kagiso	8.10.86	
Matsunyane, Ephraim	18	Alexandra	6.7.86	21.8.86
Matuee, Frans	15	Kagiso	22.9.86	
Matyobeni, Cornelius	18	Sasolburg	15.6.86	16.9.86
Maumakwe, Namsie	16	Bekkersdal	3.11.86	
Mawele, Innocent	16	Soweto	24.6.86	
Mavimbela, Christopher	16	Duduza	19.9.86	27.10.86
Mavuso, Mvula	14	Thokoza	14.9.86	
Mayisela, Aloa	18	Tembisa	19.7.86	missing
Mayisela, Valerie	17	Duduza	24.6.86	September.86
Mazibuko, Benjamin	15	Carletonville	7.6.86	25.9.86
Mazuza, Isaac	18	kwaThema	17.7.86	
Mbalo, Isaiah	18	Kagiso	24.10.86	
Mbambo, Aaron	17	Kagiso	18.9.86	
Mbashe, Lameal	17	Soweto	26.9.86	Dec.86
Mbatha, Terrence	17	Soweto	20.11.86	
Mbekwa, Fortune	17	Soweto	16.11.86	
Mbhele, Aaron	18	Koppies	12.6.86	
Mbhele, Cliff	14	Harrismith	12.6.86	27.9.86
Mbhele, Moses	18	Harrismith	12.6.86	
Mbonani, Joseph	15	Katlehong	17.11.86	
Mbonde, Sipho	18	Kagiso	30.7.86	
Mboneni, Mathews	18	Soweto	?	
Mbowane, Abram	18	Duduza	6.12.86	
Mbuwako, Mohau	18	Soweto	25.11.86	24.12.86
Mcunu, Moses	17	Munsieville	20.6.86	

Mdhuli, Moses	16	Soweto	19.6.86	12.8.86
Mdlalose, Mpiyake	18	Balfour	17.6.86	
Mdlayi, Mncedisi	15	Thokoza	14.10.86	
Mdluli, Mandla	18	Soweto	2.6.86	
Mdoda, Zoliswa	15	Kagiso	9.9.86	
Megale, Esther	14	Kagiso	30.9.86	
Megale, Lydia	15	Kagiso	30.9.86	
Meje, David	16	Sasolburg	18.6.86	16.9.86
Mekgwe, Dorothy	14	Kagiso	15.10.86	
Mekwa, Louis	16	Mamelodi	?	
Melane, Sipho	18	Soweto	4.11.86	7.11.86
Melatwe, Priscilla	16	Kagiso	6.10.86	25.11.86
Menthe, Masenke	17	Parys	12.6.86	
Menyatsoe, Eddy	17	Kagiso	29.9.86	
Mesi, Petrus	18	Virginia	11.6.86	
Mfeka, Derick	17	Soweto	20.11.86	
Mfeya, Alfred	17	Kagiso	28.6.86	
Mfeya, William	18	Kagiso	28.6.86	
Mfula, Benjamin	17	Balfour	16.6.86	
Mfundisi, Patrick	17	Carletonville	17.6.86	
Mfungwane, Oscar	17	Soweto	18.11.86	
Mgati, Gordon	17	Durban	19.7.86	
Mgweba, Matthews	18	Soweto	10.6.86	12.10.86
Mhlaba, Mandla	16	Soweto	20.11.86	
Mhlabeni, Gabriel	18	Kagiso	7.10.86	
Mhlambi, Cornelius	16	Duduza	19.9.86	27.10.86
Mhlokwane, Jerome	18	Soweto	31.7.86	
Mhlongo, Ben	14	Soweto	26.9.86	7.10.86
Mhlongo, Sphiwe	14	Soweto	26.9.86	7.10.86
Mjikane, Less	17	Sasolburg	16.6.86	16.9.86
Mkahonza, Albert	18	Kagiso	?.8.86	
Mkhatshwa, Kikivana	16	Katlehong	25.11.86	9.12.86
Mkhatshwa, Johannes	14	Katlehong	6.12.86	
Mkhenkcele, Nkosikhona	16	Bekkersdal	17.9.86	
Mkholo, Fanelo	17	Bekkersdal	17.9.86	
Mkhonza, Zachariah	15	Soweto	19.11.86	
Mkhuma, Jeffrey	17	Tembisa	20.6.86	
Mkhwanazi, Delly	16	Duduza	17.12.86	
Mlengeni, Johannes	17	Soweto	12.12.86	
Mlenzana, Wiseman	18	Tembisa	?	
Mlongeni, Ezekiel	14	Carletonville	17.6.86	?
Mmesi, Sello	18	Kagiso	22.9.86	
Mmunyane, Zohile	16	Westrand	9.10.86	
Mnauni, Mark	15	Kagiso	31.12.86	
Mncedesi, Mdlayi	15	Thokoza	14.10.86	
Mngenge, James	17	Alexandra	7.7.86	
Mngomazulu, Schola	16	Sebokeng	21.8.86	
Mnukwa, Alecx	17	Brakpan	23.6.86	
Moabelo, James	15	Kagiso	14.6.86	
Moagi, Tabo	17	Munsieville	17.6.86	
Moahlodi, Edwin	17	Sebokeng	October.86	
Moaisi, Barbara	14	Munsieville	17.6.86	
Moatlhodi, Japhta	16	Duduza	24.12.86	

Moathlodi, Thabo	16	Duduza	6.6.86	
Modau, Ronald	17	Soweto	23.12.86	
Modibedi, Elsie,	18	Kagiso	11.7.86	
Modibedi, Johnny	16	Kagiso	12.8.86	
Modibedi, Jonas	16	Kagiso	2.10.86	
Modibedi, Sechaba	17	Soweto	17.8.86	
Modibedi, Sophie	15	Kagiso	3.10.86	
Modibedi, William	11	Kagiso	3.10.86	
Modimedi, Joseph	17	Soweto	17.8.86	
Modise, Dorothy	15	Kagiso	12.12.86	
Modisi, Andrew	16	Tembisa	21.7.86	
Modise, Isaac	15	Brakpan	23.6.86	
Modise, Elias	16	Sebokeng	30.10.86	
Modisa, Piet	14	Vereeniging	21.8.86	
Modupo, Johannes	15	Tembisa	21.7.86	17.9.86
Moeketsi, Dolly	16	Kagiso	7.10.86	
Moeketsi, Gouet	16	Bronkhorstspruit	16.6.86	25.8.86
Moerane, Raymond	16	Soweto	17.10.86	
Moerane, Harry	17	Soweto	28.1.87	
Mofokeng, Mduduzi	16	Balfour	17.7.86	
Mofokeng, Philemon	16	Tembisa	22.7.86	
Mofolo, Christina	16	?	?	?
Mogapi, Alphonso	14	Munsieville	?	
Mogara, Richard	18	Bekkersdal	17.9.86	
Mogatle, Octavia	16	Kagiso	30.9.86	
Mogbelo, James	16	Kagiso	?	
Mogoanyane, Dominic	16	Orkney	12.6.86	
Mogole, Thomas	18	Kagiso	13.8.86	
Mogoso, Jabu	18	Kagiso	12.6.86	
Mogotsi, David	18	Soweto	31.7.86	
Mogotsi, Bernard	16	Saulsville	8.8.86	
Mohapi, Sellwane	17	Sasolburg	11.6.86	
Moholo, Evodia	16	Tumahole	20.6.86	
Mohape, Zachariah	17	Aliwal North	16.6.86	
Mojaki, Anna	15	Krugersdorp	8.9.86	
Mojapelo, Walter	18	Alexandra	21.6.86	
Mokalapa, Isiah	17	Mamelodi	?	
Mokgadi, Joseph	16	Kagiso	26.8.86	
Mokgera, Lolo	18	Bekkersdal	18.9.86	
Mokgako, Victor	17	Vosloorus	14.7.86	
Mokgosi, Patrick	17	Munsieville	21.7.86	
Mokgosi, Sidwell	17	Munsieville	29.9.86	
Mokhathi, Modesty	14	Kagiso	2.10.86	
Mokike, Winter	18	Mohlakeng	?	
Mokoari, Mothobi	18	Heilbron	11.6.86	
Mokobane, Samuel	15	Sekhukune	28.6.86	
Mokodutlo, Daniel	16	Sharpeville	?	
Mokoena, Abel	?	Harrismith	17.10.86	
Mokoena, France	18	Sasolburg	11.6.86	
Mokoena, Moses	15	Sebokeng	1.6.86	
Mokoena, Sydney	15	Witbank	8.8.86	
Mokonyana, Daniel	18	Bekkersdal	23.10.86	

Mokoto, John	17		Kagiso	13.6.86	
Mokoto, Margaret		17	Kagiso	13.7.86	
Mokoto, Titus		14	Soweto	8.7.86	
Mokwe, Esther		18	Soweto	?	
Mokwena, Moosa		16	Sebokeng	28.7.86	
Molaba, Johannes	17		Katlehong	14.10.86	
Molefe, Happy	13		Kagiso	24.9.86	
Molefe, Jennifer	16		Kagiso	24.6.86	
Molefe, Peter	17		Munsieville	24.6.86	
Molefe, Russel	17		Louis Trichardt	14.6.86	
Molefe, Sinti	14		Munsieville	28.8.86	
Molefe, Solomon	15		Munsieville	25.6.86	
Molegbane, Paulina		14	Kagiso	12.8.86	
Moleke, Thobo		14	Munsieville	16.6.86	1.10.86
Molemane, Dominiec		17	Kagiso	5.8.86	
Moletsane, Wiseman		18	Tembisa	21.7.86	
Moletsane, Edgar		16	Soweto	12.9.86	12.9.86
Molhabua, Joseph		14	Kagiso	3.10.86	
Moloantoa, Absalom		15	Carletonville	2.7.87	
Moloi, Abram		17	Harrismith	20.8.86	
Moloi, Percy		18	Munsieville	?	
Moloi, Wisky		18	Soweto	22.8.86	
Monage, Philemon		12	Alexandra	?	
Monare, Meisie		17	Alexandra	16.7.86	
Monegi, Isaac		16	Kagiso	30.9.86	
Monareng, Peter		17	Kagiso	25.9.86	
Monareng, William		18	Munsieville	29.8.86	
Monnamancho, Stephen		17	Bothaville	13.6.86	
Mono, Samson		15	Munsieville	16.6.86	
Mononi, Richard		14	Soweto	19.11.86	
Monyane, Adolphus		16	Soweto	16.11.86	
Monyane, Wellcome		16	Tembisa	28.7.86	12.12.86 A
Mopokeng, Lefu		18	Tembisa	14.7.86	
Morake, Patrick		18	Soweto	12.6.86	
Moratele, Joseph		17	Soweto	20.11.86	
Moreki, Bruce		17	Kagiso	5.8.86	
Morema, Martin		14	Tembisa	14.6.86	15.8.86
Moridi, Sarah		14	Bekkersdal	18.9.86	
Morige, Isaac		18	Soweto	10.6.86	
Moroeng, Kgomotso		14	Munsieville	17.6.86	
Morolong, Jeffrey		18	Soweto	?	
Moruakgomo, Brown		16	Munsieville	5.8.86	
Moseqdi, Benjamin		15	Lichtenburg	13.6.86	
Mosetla, Neo		18	Kagiso	7.10.86	
Moshaesa, Charles		14	Soweto	?	
Moshe, Patrick		18	Kagiso	25.11.86	
Moshweshwe, Adolphus		18	Randfontein	19.6.86	
Mosia, Piet		17	Balfour	1.9.86	
Mosiakoko, Isaac		13	?	4.7.86	
Mosiane, Edward		10	Kagiso	3.10.86	?
Mosiane, Labius		15	Soweto	31.7.86	
Mosiane, Michael		17	Munsieville	29.7.86	
Mosiane, Martin		13	Soweto	28.11.86	22.1.87
Mosimane, Belina		15	Bekkersdal	1.9.86	

Mosiya, Eric	16	Soweto	9.11.86		
Mosito, Selly	15	Bekkersdal	1.9.86		
Mosito, Sinali	18	Kagiso	30.9.86		
Mosomi, David	15	kwaThema	?		
Mosupi, Ambros	16	Bekkersdal	October 1986		
Motale, Alfred	15	Soweto	4.9.86		
Motaung, Thomas	16	Balfour	13.8.86		
Motawane, Selvy	16	Munsieville	6.10.86		
Mothibe, Ishmail	16	Koppies	12.6.86	1.12.86	
Mothibedi, George	17	Springs	June.86	24.10.86	
Mothihathledi, Itumeleng	15	Tembisa	29.10.86		
Mothami, Sheila	16	Tembisa	18.7.86		
Motholo, Evans	18	Sasolburg	12.6.86		
Motingoe, Berry	17	Bekkersdal	25.8.86		
Motlhale, Jonas	16	Bekkersdal	30.8.86		
Motlhasedi, Reuben	17	Soweto	16.11.86		
Motlhoko, Jerome	18	Soweto	June.86		
Motloba, Solomon	16	Kagiso	29.9.86		
Motsapi, Allison	18	Vosloorus	15.7.86		
Motsepe, Johnny	17	Daveyton	12.6.86		
Motsoabi, Jacob	16	Sebokeng	19.8.86		
Motshegoa, Philemon	16	Tembisa	18.6.86		
Motshelanoka, Patrick	18	Naledi	11.12.86		
Motshwanedi, Nicholas	18	Kagiso	3.11.86		
Motsing, Dongo	18	Bekkersdal	18.9.86		
Motswatswa, Betty	14	Kagiso	24.9.86	5.12.86	A
Moutlwatse, William	12	Potchef-stroom	26.6.86	26.10.86	
Motsoko, Lucky	16	Bothaville	14.8.86		
Motsomi, Phumzile	15	Kagiso	30.10.86		
Moyage,Peter	16	Wadeville	16.6.86		
Moyo, Louisa	16	Kagiso	7.10.86		
Mpanza, Bhekisisa	16	Kagiso	31.8.86		
Mpatha, Jowel	17	Atteridgeville	10.6.86	?	
Mpelane, Jacob	17	Kagiso	20.8.86		
Mphungoa, Isaac	16	Tembisa	15.7.86		
Mposula, John	16	Harrismith	15.6.86		
Mpondo, Stuart	17	?	?		
Mputhi, George	17	Tembisa	June.86		
Mpikashe, Victor	17	Kagiso	13.6.86		
Msane, Floid	16	Kagiso	6.7.86		
Mshane, Aaron	14	Soweto	23.12.86		
Mshayisa, Charles	13	Soweto	18.11.86		
Mshetsheni, Langa	16	Bekkersdal	17.9.86		
Msibi, Promise	15	Soweto	18.11.86		
Msimang, Hluhlu	14	Soweto	12.6.86		
Msimango, Lucky	15	Tsakane	22.6.86		
Msiya, Margaret	16	Alexandra	27.6.86		
Msiza, Sellina	15	Daveyton	25.6.86	?	A
Msomi, David	15	kwaThema	?		
Mthembeni, Vincent	16	Tembisa	20.7.86		
Mthembu, Ben	18	Sebokeng	10.6.86		
Mthembu, Daniel	17	Tembisa	27.7.86		

Mthembu, Ronnie	15	Duduza	19.9.86	23.10.86
Mthethwa, Armstrong	16	Wattville	?	29.6.86
Mthethwa, Obed	16	Soshanguve	13.7.86	
Mthimkhulu, Paul	15	Sebokeng	17.8.86	
Mthimunye, Blessing	15	Soweto	19.11.86	
Mthombeni, Freddie	18	Soweto	14.11.86	
Mthunzi, Vusi	18	Thokoza	6.10.86	
Mtuzula, Thabo	11	Kagiso	.6.86	
Mthuzula, John	16	Kagiso	26.6.86	
Mtshali, Prince	17	Soweto	5.11.86	
Mtyoki, Jacob	16	Tembisa	?	Sept.86
Muluazi, Stanley	?	Soweto	?	
Murrure, Mandla	17	Soweto	19.6.86	23.6.86
Musi, Neliswa	14	Kagiso	3.10.86	
Mvala, Scott	18	Kagiso	19.11.86	
Mvambo, Ndoyisile	16	Mohlakeng	29.1.87	
Mvimbi, Humphrey	18	Bekkersdal	?.10.86	
Mwelase, Samson	16	Katlehong	25.11.86	6.12.86
Mzeke,Solomon	18	Parys	11.6.86	
Mzinyane, Kenneth	15	Soweto	?	

NAME	AGE	AREA	DETAINED	RELEASED
Ncane, Celeste	16	Kagiso	22.9.86	
Ncama, Dorah	15	Harrismith	12.6.86	
Ncama, Dorothy	18	Harrismith	?	
Ncheche, Joseph	17	Soweto	16.11.86	
Ndawule, Masenti	18	Tembisa	27.6.86	A
Ndebele, Godfrey	17	Bekkersdal	31.8.86	
Ndhlovama, Christian	17	Soshanguve	27.6.86	
Ndima, Abram	18	Soweto	12.6.86	
Ndlazi, Maria	13	Kagiso	22.9.86	
Ndlhovu, Willy	15	Balfour	17.6.86	
Ndlovu, James	16	Tembisa	6.1.87	
Ndlovu, Thembmkosi	16	Klipspruit	15.11.86	
Ndzondo, Thelma	15	Munsieville	10.9.86	A
Newane, Velaphi	17	Zola	26.9.86	
Ngamashe, James	18	Carletonville	22.7.86	
Ngcandele, Oscar	17	Bekkersdal	31.8.86	
Ngcama, Patrick	16	Thokoza	12.6.86	
Ngcobo, George	16	Soweto	17.9.86	
Ngoasheng, Paulos	18	Tembisa	15.7.86	
Ngonyama, Mondi	16	Kirkwood	14.7.86	
Ngqugu, Moses	18	Carletonville	9.9.86	
Ngubeni, Petrus	13	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86
Ngubeni, Simon	15	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86
Ngubeni, Zandile	16	Katlehong	25.11.86	
Ngwenya, Thulani	15	Soweto	28.12.86	
Ngwenya, Vincent	13	Duduza	3.7.86	
Nhlapo, Peddy	16	kwaThema	16.8.86	
Nguza, Apollo	17	Vosloorus	30.6.86	30.8.86
Ngwane, Eric	17	Munsieville	25.6.86	
Ngwane, Thabu	16	Munsieville	22.9.86	
Ngwenya, Nhlanhla	17	Soweto	1.10.86	
Ngwenya, Vusi	18	Alexandra	7.7.86	A
Ngxabane, Gabriel	18	Soweto	22.8.86	
Nhlabathi, Lucky	16	Tembisa	8.10.86	9.10.86
Nhlambi, Cornelius	15	Duduza	19.9.86	
Nhlanhla, Johannes	18	Tembisa	21.7.86	15.10.86
Nhlapo, Fishwell	15	Tembisa	30.7.86	18.9.86
Nhlapo, Tsepo	15	Vereeniging	21.8.86	
Nkasane, Stanley	17	Kagiso	8.10.86	
Nkoala, Mathew	17	Virginia	11.6.86	
Nkoane, Shadrack	17	Tembisa	19.7.86	
Nkomo, Amos	18	Tembisa	28.6.86	
Nkosi, Aubrey	17	Katlehong	12.1.87	23.1.87
Nkosi, Beneth	18	Witbank	10.6.86	
Nkosi, Bennertt	18	Tembisa	21.7.86	
Nkosi, Bongani	15	Katlehong	18.12.86	
Nkosi, Ephraim	15	Katlehong	18.12.86	
Nkosi, Joseph	18	Thokoza	?	
Nkosi, Moses	15	Tembisa	10.7.86	
Nkosi, Nobantu	18	Randfontein	9.9.86	
Nkosi, Patrick	18	Newcastle	16.11.86	
Nkosi, Patrick	18	Diepkloof	19.11.86	

Nkosi, Priscilla	14	Daveyton	21.7.86		
Nkosi, Samuel	17	Duduza	24.6.86	2.12.86	
Nkuna, Themba	16	Tembisa	21.7.86		
Nkuna, Zondi	16	Duiwelskloof	12.9.86		
Nkutha, Patrick	16	Harrismith	15.6.86		
Nomganga, Allyas	16	Munsieville	2.7.86	5.12.86	
Ntamane, Lucas	18	Kagiso	26.6.86		
Nthandi, Naftalie	14	Kagiso	?		
Nthongoa, Mokete	16	Carletonville	18.6.86	17.11.86	
Nthoroane, Alfred	16	Parys	13.6.86		
Ntima, Alecx	16	Tsakane	23.6.86		
Ntlhokwe, Joseph	16	Tembisa	1.8.86	1.8.86	
Ntombela, Ronald	16	Soweto	22.12.86		
Ntsibande, Oscar	16	Thokoza	29.11.86		
Ntsilo, Petrus	18	Tembisa	14.7.86	31.10.86	
Ntshangese, Sanah	13	KwaThema	30.7.86		
Ntshingila, Patrick	18	Randfontein	28.11.86		
Ntshole, Sylvester	16	Munsieville	18.6.86		
Ntsilo, Petrus	18	Tembisa	14.7.86		
Ntswaki, Grace	12	Munsieville	1.7.86		
Ntuli, Albert	15	Soweto	3.10.86		
Ntuli, Mgadlo	17	Tembisa	14.7.86		
Nyamakazi, Patrick	17	Natalspruit	12.1.87		
Nyandeni, Mandla	18	Katlehong	2.11.86	A	
Nyembe, Velaphi	11	Diepkloof	18.11.86	31.12.86	
Nzwame,Patricia	15	Kagiso	14.6.86	A	
Nzwane, Tsepho	18	Kagiso	21.10.86	A	
Otukile, Presence	18	Soweto	23.7.86		
Padi, Samuel	17	Soweto	13.8.86	13.8.86	A
Pailane, Patrick	15	Duduza	16.12.86		
Peterson, Cynthia	15	Alexandra	16.7.86		
Petlele, Esau	18	Kagiso	25.11.86		
Petu, Shorty	14	Khutsong	17.6.86		
Petu, Joseph	16	Khutsong	17.6.86		
Phaalo, Hilliary	18	Pietersburg	16.7.86		
Phahlamohlaka, Stanley	16	Witbank	10.7.86	25.8.86	
Phakathi, William	16	Tembisa	26.8.86		
Phetabosigo, Anthony	16	Soweto	4.12.86	A	
Philemon, Stephen	15	Munsieville	7.9.86		
Philimon, Enoch	18	Bekkersdal	17.9.86		
Phiri, Angel	16	Alexandra	8.10.86		
Phiri, Ursus	16	Munsieville	1.7.86		
Pholowane, Philemon	17	Alexandra	14.7.86	6.8.86	
			28.8.86		
Pieterson, Cynthia	15	Alexandra	16.7.86		
Pilusa, Lazarus	18	Letsetele	17.6.86		
Pitso, Emmanuel	15	Soweto	15.7.86		
Pitso, Joseph	16	Mamelodi	12.6.86	A	
Pitso, Vincent	15	Munsieville	17.6.86	5.12.86	

Phofuagae, Peter	10	Munsieville	6.9.86	5.12.86	
Pooe, Alex	16	Vereeniging	21.8.86		
Potsane, Jobo	18	Sasolburg	12.6.86	15.9.86	
Pule, Thabo	17	Soweto	30.9.86	A	
Radebe, Alfred	14	Harrismith	21.6.86	27.9.86	
Radebe, Amon	18	Soweto	26.8.86	26.8.86	
Radebe, Christoph	18	Sasolburg	1.7.86		
Radebe, Iskeil	14	Sebokeng	21.8.86		
Radebe, Jerry	17	Bekkersdal	5.11.86		
Radebe, Matthews	13	Soweto	26.8.86	26.8.86	
Radebe, Joseph	17	Sharpeville	15.7.86		
Radebe, July	16	Thokoza	17.6.86	A	
Radebe, Moses	18	Sasolburg	11.6.86	15.9.86	
Radebe, Tefo	15	Vereeniging	21.8.86		
Radebe, Lucky	5	Soweto	26.8.86	26.8.86	
Radebe, Samson	18	Soweto	8.11.86		
Radebe, Traiphenia	1 month	Soweto	26.8.86	26.8.86	
Radebe, Zweli	6	Soweto	26.8.86	26.8.86	
Radebe, Wilfred	18	Frankfort	17.6.86		
Rajuile, Joas	17	Kagiso	6.10.86		
Rakosa, Jonas	18	Tembisa	20.7.86		
Ramahana, Edward	18	Soweto	7.10.86		
Ramakzole, Daniel	16	Sebokeng	12.9.86		
Ramaleba, Johannes	16	Bekkersdal	1.9.86	A	
Ramalepe, Johannes	17	Mohlakeng	1.8.86		
Ramarou, Peter	18	Tembisa	26.8.86		
Rametsi, Bernard	16	Kagiso	June.86		
Ramile, Ben	15	Carletonville	26.6.86		
Ramokala, Raymond	17	Soweto	30.7.86		
Ramosehlane, Letty	18	Thokoza	17.8.86		
Rangolo, Mashudu	15	Soweto	?		
Ramakhoase, Phinias	17	Sharpeville	20.10.86		
Ramotsha, Isaac	17	Munsieville	19.6.86		
Ramphomane, Christopher	14	Soweto	4.8.86missing		
Ranta, Beertha	15	Parys	13.6.86		
Raphutsi, Tebogo	13	Kagiso	17.6.86	5.12.86	
Rathete, Emmanah	15	Tembisa	25.7.86	A	
Ratone, Eliaza	17	Daveyton	8.11.86		
Ratone, Simon	16	Soweto	30.10.86		
Ronoti, Andy	15	Ekangala	?	?	
Ronoti, Timmy	14	Ekangala	17.6.86	?	
Rumo, Dumi	15	kwaThema	?Missing		
Seabi, Mildah	16	Pietersburg	17.7.86	?	
Seane, Jackson	18	Soweto	30.7.86	A	
Sebetlelo, Stephen	16	Soweto	18.6.86		
Sebetlgle, Abigail	13	Kagiso	30.9.86	31.10.86	
Seboko, Peter	16	Munsieville	2.7.86		
Sedibe, Mahlatse	18	Graskop	18.6.86		
Seemela, Israel	16	Soweto	20.11.86		
Seerane, Calvin	18	Kagiso	30.7.86		
Seeri, Peter	15	Kagiso	4.8.86	.....	
Sefadi, Elizabeth	15	Kagiso	12.8.86		

Sefadi, Patrick	18	Kagiso	12.8.86		
Sefuno, Derrick	17	Soweto	30.7.86		
Segale, Ellen	18	Kagiso	24.9.86		
Segidima, Mathews	17	Soweto	12.12.86		
Segola, Anthony	17	Atteridgeville	18.6.86		Oct.86
Segole, Simon	15	Soweto	19.12.86		
Seikotegelo, Daniel	15	Warrenton	10.7.86		
Seheri, Johannes	18	Soweto	24.11.86		
Sekgale, Arnold	14	Kagiso	6.10.86		
Selelo, Edward	17	Soweto	?		
Selepe, Isaac	16	Katlehong	12.1.87		
Seloma, Jewel	16	Tsakane	16.7.86		
Senokoane, Aupa	16	Deneysville	11.6.86		
Sentle, Daniel	16	Carletonville	?		
Sepei, Stompo	11	Parys	?.June.86		
Sephophaihi, Samuel	17	Bothaville	16.6.86		
Serame, Sentle	17	Carletonville	18.6.86		21.10.86
Serema, Lucky	18	Soweto	3.10.86		
Sethepo, Mpho	18	Bekkersdal	1.9.86		
Sethunya, Constance	14	Munsieville	21.6.86		16.10.86
Setlamo, Stephen	15	Kagiso	14.6.86		
Setlekae, Wilson	16	Soweto	11.12.86		
Sewela, Joel	18	Tembisa	12.12.86	A	
Shabangu, Boy	15	Harrismith	21.6.86		27.9.86
Shoai, Floyd	14	Bekkersdal	30.8.86		
Shongwe, Acquirance	17	Ermelo	12.6.86		?
Shoyisa, Mathews	16	Tembisa	8.10.86		
Sibeko, Thomas	17	Witbank	28.9.86	A	
Sibeko, William	18	Leshe	12.6.86		
Sibiya, Bongani	14	Barberton	14.6.86		
Sibiya, Lucky	18	Alexandra	22.11.86		
Sibiya, William	16	Sasolburg	12.6.86		15.9.86
Sicelo, Dlomo	17	Soweto	17.6.86		23.9.86
Sihelkane, Maria	15	Springs	30.7.86		
Simelane, Maria	15	kwaThema	30.7.86		15.9.86
Simelane, Siphiwe	14	Thokoza	29.11.86		
Sinfare, Mathews	18	Soweto	?		
Singwana, Ezekial	16	Kagiso	7.10.86		20.11.86
Sithole, Edward	17	Randfontein	14.6.86		
Sithole, Lucky	18	Soweto	24.11.86		
Sithole, Raymond	17	Soweto	26.1.87		
Sithole, Solomon	14	N. Tvl	27.8.86		
Sithole, Vusimuzi	18	Katlehong	12.1.87		
Siyaphi, Michael	16	Bekkersdal	September.86		
Sizane, Eric	15	Bekkersdal	21.6.86		22.1.87
Skhosana, Bheki	18	Benoni	27.7.86		
Skhosana, Nurse	16	Daveyton	21.7.86		19.1.87
Skhosana, Thabisile	17	Kagiso	29.7.86		10.11.86
Skosana, Martha	17	Soweto	24.11.86		
Sobikwa, Clement	18	Soweto	22.12.86		
Tabane, Hector	?	Soweto	18.11.86		
Taje, Paulus	18	Koppies	12.6.86		
Taylor, Shadrack	14	Soweto	?		

Thabapelo, Celia	15	Bekkersdal	17.9.86	
Thabekwayo, Doctor	16	Balfour	16.9.86	
Thabethe, Vusi	17	Soweto	10.7.86	31.10.86
Thage, Stanley	17	Munsieville	29.8.86	
Thage, Washington	15	Munsieville	16.6.86	
Thakiso, Silas	17	Daveyton	23.6.86	11.9.86
Thabethe, Zakhele	14	Soweto	5.11.86	10.11.86
Thanjekwayo, Bongani	17	Soweto	16.11.86	
Thapethe, Boy	17	Brakpan	?	
Thebyane, Daniel	15	Brakpan	16.6.86	24.12.86
Thekiso, Joseph	14	Munsieville	6.10.86	14.10.86
Thela, Shadrack	14	Soweto	19.11.86	
Themba, Maria	13	Kagiso	22.9.86	
Thepe, Christian	18	Soweto	5.8.86	
Thlakanelo, Solly	16	Brakpan	16.6.86	
Thobane, Geoffrey	17	Potgietersrus	6.7.86	
Thobela, Cynthia	17	Kagiso	15.10.86	
Thupagae, Lolo	18	Mohlakeng	27.1.87	
Thutlwa, Patrick	16	Munsieville	15.6.86	
Tihole, Shadi	16	Kagiso	8.9.86	
Tlatsi, Susan	16	Duduza	25.6.86	15.9.86
Tlebyana, Daniel	15	Brakpan	16.6.86	24.12.86
Tlhomelang, Herman	18	Soweto	19.11.86	
Toge, David	13	Sebokeng	30.10.86	
Toute, Joseph	15	Kagiso	9.6.86	
Tsambo, Siphiwe	16	Soweto	10.12.86	A
Tsembeyi, Wellcome	16	Mohlakeng	?	
Tsepetsi, Moses	12	Vereeniging	21.8.86	
Tshabalala, Christian	15	Harrismith	14.6.86	27.9.86
Tshabalala, Ephraim	16	Balfour	17.9.86	A
Tshabalala, Justice	17	Soweto	18.12.86	
Tshabalala, Mandla	15	Soweto	18.12.86	
Tshabalala, Moeti	17	Zamdela	17.6.86	
Tshabalala, Richard	15	Harrismith	15.6.86	
Tshabalala, Samson	15	Soweto	18.12.86	
Tshabalala, Samuel	17	Harrismith	14.11.86	
Tshabalala, Solomon	17	Tembisa	18.7.86	
Tshame, Miriam	17	Soweto	19.6.86	15.8.86
Tshepe, Benedict	14	Soweto	6.9.86	
Tshipi, Meshack	18	Hartebeesfontein	16.6.86	
Tshongwe, Paulus	17	Tembisa	?	
Tshota, Mathews	18	Soweto	8.9.86	
Tumisi, Johannes	17	Tembisa	18.7.86	12.9.86
Tunzi, Oscar	12	Kagiso	22.9.86	
Tunzi, Reggie	16	Kagiso	3.10.86	
Tunzi, Reuben	17	Kagiso	2.9.86	A
Twala, Moses	13	Balfour	16.6.86	
Twala, Oupa	16	Duduza	30.7.86	
Van Rensburg, Selborne	13	Kagiso	5.8.86	
Vigokang, Nini	17	Kagiso	9.9.86	
Vilakazi, Mandla	14	Soweto	15.11.86	
Vilakazi, Solomon	15	Balfour	17.6.86	
Vuma, Jerry	15	Soweto	12.12.86	A

Wessel, David	17	Alexandra	23.9.86	
Xakaza, Matshela	16	Bekkersdal	16.9.86	
Ziba, Nini	15	Duduza	16.7.	
Zimemo, Mthetheli	17	Bekkersdal	30.9.86	
Zolile, CT	15	Daveyton	15.6.86	
Zondo, Abram	16	Tembisa	20.7.86	
Zondo, Bongani	17	Diepkloof	19.11.86	
Zondo, Mandla	17	Katlehong	28.12.86	
Zukani, Jacob	14	Munsieville	12.6.86	
Zulu, Reuben	14	Tembisa	?	
Zulu, Simon	15	Katlehong	4.11.86	19.12.86 A
Zungu, Joseph	18	Thokoza	12.6.86	
Zwane, Jabu	16	Soweto	17.10.86	A
Zwane, Moses	16	Emdeni South	25.11.86	
Zwane, Patricia	15	Kagiso	14.6.86	
Zwane, Simon	18	Harrismith	12.6.86	
Zwane, Thomas	18	Harrismith	14.11.86	A
Zwane, Veli	16	Soweto	18.11.86	24.12.86