

NELSON MANDELA return-  
ed to his roots on Sunday night  
and fought back tears as he  
saw the little mud hut at Qunu  
where he was bor. %

It was his fust,-wiils;it to. the tiny

-stri ~village amon,

|t g e  
in more  
spent in jail.

the African National Congress  
(ANC) and South Africaâ\200\231s most  
celebrated black leader, was visib-  
ly moved when he arrived un-  
expectedly at sunset on Sunday.  
He is scheduled to return on  
Thursday.

His voice broke several times  
and his words slowed as he em-  
braced half-naked children and  
gazed . at the small brown  
rondavel, a circular hut with mud  
walls and thatched roof, where he  
spent his childhood. )

â\200\234It was here where I ground  
grain on a stone, where I hunted  
antelopes and other animals,â\200\235 he  
told dozens of relatives and other  
villagers who had gathered to  
greet him, ululating and chanting  
his clan name, aah-dalibhunta.

Chiefâ\200\231s son

Mandela was born on July 18  
1918, the son of the chief council-  
lor of the paramount chief of the  
Thembu, one of the regionâ\200\231s two  
major tribes. He was groomed as a  
youth to become a traditional  
chief, but chose the path of radical  
politics.

\*â\200\234It is the greatest pleasure to  
- be back here with you at home  
and the home of our ancestors,â\200\235â\200\231  
he said haltingly.

â\200\230â\200\234Throughout the decades of  
my absence I have always had  
fond memories of this part of our  
beloved country.

â\200\234â\200\234After the decades of separa-  
tion imposed on us by the criminal  
policy of apartheid, through which

prison and exiled, we cannot but  
be proud and rejoice at the vic-

tories we have achieved so far.â\200\235â\200\231

Mandela next week leads an  
ANC delegation into talks with  
President F W de Klerk to discuss  
the possibility of blacks sharing  
real political power with whites  
for the first time in South Africaâ\200\231s  
history.

ali 30-y2ars - 27 of them -  
Mandela, deputy president of.

I and my comrades were sent to:

ANC vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela received a welco

arrived at Transkeiâ\200\231s K D Matanzima ai

Mandelaâ\200\231s home lies about  
30km from Umtata, the capital of  
Transkei, a nominally independent  
tribal homeland created by the  
South African Government a  
decade ago in line with its policy  
of keeping black â\200\230â\200\230nationsâ\200\231â\200\231 sepa-  
rate so they would not overwhelm  
whites. Neither the ANC nor the  
outside world recognises the  
homelands, which are econom-  
ically and politically dependent on  
the Pretoria Government.

The poor but pretty village is  
floodlit orange at sunset. The  
colour is everywhere - over the  
hills and fields of com and scat-

tered cattle, in the traditional  
clothes of the peasants and on the  
painted faces of the women.

Most of the villagers have  
heard word of Mandela but few  
have seen him or read about him.  
There is no television or newspa-  
pers and most people are illiterate.

Freed  
â\200\234While much of the world

watched entranced as Mandela  
â\200\230was freed from: prison last Febru-

ary, his home was tuned out.  
Most people live on remit-

ming skin shawl nd spear when he  
rport on Saturday.

tances from relatives working in  
the rich gold mines and factories  
of Johannesburg. But they, like

millions of blacks throughout  
South Africa, believe their lives  
will improve because Mandela has

. come back.

His coming home will contribute very much to the uplifting of this village, said nephew Nompilisi Mandela who lives across from an overgrown plot of land which will be presented formally to his uncle on Thursday amid h, zejoicing and festive ;

Sapa-Reuter.

|Supporters -

â\200\230opposed talks  
LUMTATA â\200\224 Mr Nelson Mande-  
J.Ja said yesterday that ANC sup-  
., porters had prevented him from.â\200\231  
-meeting Inkatha president,

â\200\234Chief Mangosuthu-Buthelezi,;: on.

\_his recent visit to Natal.

= Mr.Mandela, deputy presiden

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.. The ANC alleged that Inkatha  
;and â\200\234the policeâ\200\235 were responsi-

- ble for the deaths. â\200\224 Sapa.



HE current debate about  
nationalisation is largely

being conducted at an in-

tellectual level by whites  
who agree that itâ\200\231s a lousy idea.  
Black politicians say that so far  
itâ\200\231s the only option on the table.  
The black masses, who will bear

the brunt of any nationalisation

efforts, are at best spectators.  
A great deal of damage has al-  
ready been done to the SA economy  
by the statements of black leaders  
like Nelson Mandela and Walter Si-  
sulu. Foreign investors take their  
threats seriously, and respond fast.  
SA is not their only investment o-  
portunity, and they shift their fun-  
damentals with the speed of light. Nor will they  
rush back here while this remains a  
high-risk country.  
ore serious, though, is the fact  
that local managers are becoming  
increasingly edgy. In just a few  
weeks their mood has changed from  
one of excitement over the â\200\230prospects  
of the â\200\234newâ\200\235 SA, to one of alarm.

In public they must say that things  
will work out; after all, many of  
them have large blocks of shares in  
their companies and they must talk  
those shares up rather than down.

But of course, they delay new in- .

vestments â\200\224 using recession as the  
reason. i

In private, they worry about get-  
ting their money out of the country  
and resettling overseas.

Thereâ\200\231s also a change in the atti-  
tudes of many black workers, who  
think the revolution is over. Industri-  
al relations action in the first quar-  
ter was up four times over the same  
period last year. Experts warn that  
more problems are on the way.  
Township violence and recent even-  
ing in the homelands do little for  
confidence.

. In short, the national will is being  
sapped. We are in terrible, terrible  
trouble. ; E  
So where do we go from here?

The swing to black rule in SA is

\_unlikely to take longer than most

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Taking the debate  
ionalisation  
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TONY MANNING

people think. President F W de Klerk  
is a thoroughly nice chap, but he  
wonâ\200\231t hand over the keys to Tuyn-  
huys without a fight. WG

Already we see serious rifts in  
black society, and the various con-  
tenders to the throne have yet to lay  
their complete proposals on the  
table. More fragmentation is inevita-  
ble as they stake out their positions.  
The potential is there for irrevers-  
ible damage to this economy and this  
society.

Unfortunately, the world isnâ\200\231t on  
hold while we squabble. Our com-

titors wonâ\200\231t wait for us to catch up.  
&mng the past decade, countries  
everywhere have been muscle-build-  
ing their competitive edge; we've  
systematically whittled away at vir-  
;lu%lly any advantage we might have

ad.

White South Africans can never  
atone for 40 years of horrendous so-  
cial engineering. All of us enjoyed  
the fruits of National Party poficies,  
even if we proclaimed ourselves  
against them.

Black South Africans are right to

be angry. Their call for the redistribution of wealth is entirely understandable. X :  
Their soaring expectations should

be no surprise; nor should any white

underestimate the emotional importance of Mandela's release and the unbanning of various resistance movements.

However, there's one fact that none of us can get away from, and that we must cope with together. If we don't take immediate steps to

rebuild the SA economy and to

bake a much larger economic cake all of our dreams will come to nought.

There will be nothing for anyone to share. There will be no equal education, no new housing or hospitals or pensions. The white might be black, but the masses will not reverse

em. A

Threats of nationalisation might make the uneducated masses cheer, but they won't strengthen us for the future. We have a crisis on our hands.

It's time that every politician acted responsibly, and made every last citizen aware of the extent of our

problems and how high the cost of ;

resolving them will be.

Marshall McLuhan once said that, as the world becomes a global village, there are no longer any passengers on Spaceship ; everybody is crew. Equally, if this country is to be a player in tomorrow's global economy, there can be no passengers on Spaceship SA; everybody must be crew.

Natal University's Prof James Moulder recently calculated that whereas countries like South Korea and Taiwan are able to double their GNP every 10 years or so, it's likely to take SA 150 years.

Government recently voted R150m for black education; the NECC calculates that R21,5bn is needed to close the gap between black and white education.

No one should underestimate the



size of the task that lies ahead. Nor should we put off tackling it.

If our collective goal is to create a bigger, more equally distributed eco-

nomic cake, the place to do it is in the business arena. After all, that's where we learn to get on with each other and where we stand shoul-

der to shoulder against the competitive world. by Starting right now, every business leader should look long and hard at how his organisation is managed. People should be drawn into the management process, and exposed to the realities of business life. For starters, steps should be taken to see that every individual understands five critical things: 1 What to do; 2 Why to do it; 3 How to do it; 4 How well to do it; and 5 How well he or she is doing. Most people in most companies cannot perform because they don't understand these basics. Most people in most companies have been systematically disempowered. They have been forced into a position where they have to say, 'You can't trust me because I can't trust me.' The change we need won't come about through sexy or sophisticated programmes, processes, or training. It hinges on giving people the fundamental bits of information without which they cannot perform.

If the rank-and-file worker is to be convinced that capitalism works, he must experience it working for him. Share schemes and other incentives are vital components in the process of wealth redistribution. 3

Healthy debate about wealth redistribution is necessary. It's being waged in many countries besides SA, as the walls of socialism crumble everywhere.

But before we can share riches, we must share dignity, responsibility, and information. Without those, there will be no wealth for anyone.

A propaganda war is being fought. If business is to survive, business must join the fight.

OTony Manning is a business consultant and author on business issues. :

OThe weekly column by Business

Dayâ\200\231's Washington correspondent  
Simon Barber, who is visiting SA,  
will appear tomorrow. |

Reality did &

feaIâ\200\230S - Zimbabweâ\200\231

â\200\234Despite loss of power and loss of control, whites in Zimbabwe have

new power system and that the basic amenities â\200\224 home life, education, health and sport â\200\224 remain as pleasant as they were before.â\200\235 ']

This was said by Mr Justice Nick McNally, a Zimbabwe Supreme Court judge since 1984, to a conference hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa and the South African Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Whites in pre-independence Zimbabwe feared change only to the extent that it would endanger their way of life, childrenâ\200\231s education and health, and the care the State could give them in their old age, he said.

" Many had left the country, not so much because of what happened but because of what they feared would happen. He estimated about 100000 to 150 000 of the original white Rhodesian population was left.

Power shift

â\200\234Lots of people tell me there is no future for whites in Zimbabwe ... my experience is different.

â\200\234My first point is that the Bill of Rights is a stabilising factor when ;he power situation is turned on its

ea â\200\235Â»

The introduction of a constitutionally entrenched Bill of Rights had shifted a little of the power out of the political sphere into the judicial sphere, he said. :

| Not only whites, but blacks, too

had come to appreciate the id that the courts could protect the against excesses that could oce when an untried government came to power. ;

Blacks, particularly those who had been in exile, were totally conversant and comfortable with the idea of the need to protect fundamental human rights in a Bill of Rights, he said. -

Whites in southern Africa, on the other hand, had been brought up under the English. and Roman-

Dutch tradition of the supremacy of parliament. :

The areas where white Zimbabweans had been most nervous about their loss of control were education, health, residential areas, amenities - including sport and leisure - politics and economics.

@ While there had been major upheavals when schools had been thrown open to all races in 1980, there had not been as much trauma as had been expected, he said.

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Society had adjusted reasonably well, private schools were flourish-

. ing and several government schools

provided an education acceptable to middle-class whites.

Now we have in excess of three

million children at school compared to the one million previously. This

. huge expansion has caused tension and problems, such as a shortage of teachers and entire schools failing, but the expansion was necessary.

@ Health facilities had been a major ,

preoccupation with whites in a new . Zimbabwe, but, in spite of a short-

age of doctors, the health service reasonably adequate and whites are quite happy with it.

@@ Overnight disappearance of resi-  
dential segregation had caused no  
problems at all.

I can honestly say we haven't  
had any (problems). Occasionally  
you will see mealies growing in  
what was previously a rose garden  
or you may be barked at by a dog of  
indeterminate breed rather than a  
pedigreed Dobermann. But just as

often your new neighbour turns out  
to be a widely travelled black doc-  
tor. I find the experience quite li-  
berating and not at all frightening.

@ Whites had been concerned that \$

blacks would exercise new-found -  
political muscle. The policy of na- -  
tional reconciliation announced at  
independence; met with enormous  
relief and incredulity by whites, had  
set a tone that remained dominant  
in the country today, he said.

I think it is fair to say the new  
black leadership was beset by an  
array of emotional reactions and  
preconceived notions, some of  
which have not fully worked them-  
selves out today, he said. :

The 20 seats in parliament re-  
served for whites had been a mixed  
blessing. ; \_

While white MPs had acted as a  
link between the white community  
and government and had helped re-  
solve problems, they had been irri-  
tants in that blacks had been an-  
noyed at their privileged position  
and many white voters and their  
MPs had seen their role as that of  
opposition.

@ In the economic sector there had  
been immense black mistrust of  
white economic power and immense  
misunderstanding of what white ec-  
onomic power was, he said. 5

Over the past 10 years, the rela-  
tionship between the government  
and the business world had im-  
proved significantly largely be-  
cause of diplomacy and black ad-

vancement in the private sector. 1

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shutting them off from full p

Leaders of white-dominated bu-  
sinesses have done an immense  
amount of work in informing gov-  
ernment about their problems and  
operations. Government has made  
real efforts to understand their con-  
cerns. Both government and private  
sector work together now, whereas

. they were once at war.

â\200\234... there is now a significant group of top black businessmen in major companies. It is much easier for government to believe a company statement when it is made by a black chairman or director.â\200\235

He said there had been disastrous

experiences where people had been fired or â\200\234pressuredâ\200\235 out of their jobs because they were white and had been replaced by blacks, simply because they were blacks.

â\200\230 Hard way

â\200\234Nowadays the situation is healthier ... there remains pressure for black advancement, but it is rational pressure. You will find workersâ\200\231 representatives supporting a white boss, not because he is white, |

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' but because he is a good boss.

â\200\234Not everything is perfect but a new maturity is developing.

â\200\234In Zimbabwe we have learned, â\200\230 sometimes the hard way, that what looks like an easy situation is often the start of a new problem ... rent control, price freezes, wage controls, controls over the hiring and firing of staff have all brought problems in their wake. Government has learned now how far it can go.â\200\235

Whites had not lost their cultural identity nor was it under threat.

The threat lay in their. identity ici-pation in the new national culture and reinforcing their image as a separate, racially organised, power group â\200\224 an image that â\200\230made them highly vulnerable to potential black animosities.

â\200\234The danger remains potential, but there are encouraging signs that

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it will not materialise,â\200\235 he said.

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Lack of oxygen, main cause of death

FORENSIC tests have shown that necklace victims usually die from a lack of oxygen.

When there is burning around the face there is no oxygen, said Dr Vernon Denis Kemp, acting head of Forensic Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Toxic fumes

In instances where a victim's body is enveloped by flames all the time, there is no oxygen at all and the victim will die within two or three minutes. But, if there is a wind blowing, providing oxygen, the victim could survive for any amount of time with the length of survival depending on the amount of available oxygen.

There was also the probability of victims breathing in flames and toxic fumes emitted by burning rubber from the tyres

\  
SUE OI.SWANG '

placed around their necks. \_

Death from burning, Dr Kemp said, generally takes longer than death from a lack of oxygen but it is difficult to determine exactly how long a person survives while their body burns.

I have seen police videos of necklace victims who have lived long enough to tell the police who set fire to them, he said.

The amount of time it takes to die would depend on a lot of things but I would, however, imagine it to be a quick death.

Necklace victims are frequently prevented from tearing the burning tyres from their necks because their hands are bound by barbed wire, but Dr Kemp said it is possible to tear off the burning tyre without

causing too much additional injury.

Mr Lloyd Vogelmann, director of Wits

University's Project for the Study of Violence, said it generally takes about eight to 10 minutes before the necklace victim falls to the ground.

It is, however, often unclear: how long a victim actually dies. This would depend on the amount of petrol used, the amount of smoke, the lack of oxygen, and so on.

First assaulted

Mr Vogelmann said the necklace victim is usually beaten and assaulted before the necklacing takes place, and this assault often continues while the body is burning.

â\200\234The victim doesnâ\200\231t always just die from.

- burning. â\200\230Assault 'injuries will often cause  
â\200\230death before the body is set alight.â\200\235 =

| was barred,

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says

SUPPORTERS of the  
African National Con-

Nelson Mandela from  
meeting Inkatha presi-  
dent Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on his  
recent visit to Natalâ\200\231s  
troubled townships.

Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, told a gathering of chiefs in the Bhunga building in Umata yesterday that he had tried to solve the conflict in Natal but the fighting had continued.

He had called on people to stop fighting and had been willing to

even been willing to accompany Buthelezi to some of the worst-hit areas to make a call for peace. ;

â\200\234â\200\234But when I told my  
e

gress prevented Mr

meet Buthelezi. He had

ANC followers did

not favour meeting  
with Buthelezi

people about this, they

nearly throttled me,"  
Mandela said.

They had told him

they did not want him to  
be seen with the man who  
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they alleged was killing  
them. Within days of his  
visit to Natal two ANC  
supporters were killed.  
The ANC alleged that  
Inkatha, working in con-  
junction with â\200\230â\200\230the po-  
liceâ\200\231â\200\231 were responsible for

- the deaths.

However, he was still  
willing to work for peace  
in the region, Mandela  
said.

Meanwhile. Mandela

yesterday called on chiefs  
and paramount chiefs in  
Transkei to support the

'ANC because they had al-

ways been â\200\234part of the  
liberation struggle.

He said there had been  
a misunderstanding in the  
past that chiefs were not  
welcome in the ANC.  
This impression had been  
created by the youth dur-  
ing the years when the  
ANC was banned.

Not only had they

believed that chiefs were

not part of the ANC, but  
in some cases had seen  
them as collaborators  
with the system. The  
lxberatlon struggle should

Wilandelaï¬\202L .

NELSON MANDELA

go hand-in-hand with tra-  
ditional beliefs.

â\200\230â\200\234We cannot be united  
if we reject any group,â\200\235â\200\231  
Mandela said. -

Earlier yesterday he  
met Transkei officials at  
the presidential palace in  
Umtata.

- After the meeting he |  
and chairman of the  
Transkei military council  
Major-General Bantu  
Holomisa described . the  
talks as fruitful. - Sapa.

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NUM issues

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mining industry â\200\234in all its |

racial discrimination in all  
its facetsâ\200\235.

It also noted that the  
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According to the  
NUM, many Black mine-

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Five jailed for 12

years for murder

2% b T G L\  
of Inkatha men  
. >L Witness Reporter r VQ

FIVE men were sentenced to effective 12 year jail  
. terms for the murder of five Inkatha supporters dur-  
Ingunrest near Pietermaritzburg in December 1987,  
S the Supreme Court yesterday Mr Justice Com-  
brgnk, sitting with two assessors, found the five men  
guilty of five counts of murder. Three of the original  
3 fl\_gl}t accused were acquitted during the course of the  
rial. -

Bhekindlela Nqayi, Nyuluka Mkhize, Jabulani  
Nxele, Eighteen Gwala and Bhokide Ndlovu. were  
found guilty of murdering Mr Mbuyiselwa Ngcobo, Mr |  
Mphikiswa Sosibo, Mr Goli Ngcobo, Mr Johannes  
Khumalo and Ntenteyisa Madlala.

Two of the accused, Mr Themba Ndlovu and Mr  
Bhani Ngecobo were acquitted and discharged yester-  
day while Mr Wilfred Mncwabe was discharged  
earlier in the trial.

Mr Justice Combrink said that it was clear that  
the men were all useful and responsible members of  
society as all had steady jobs and were responsible  
family men. i

He said it was sad that such men, who ought to  
have known better, would actually have been in-  
volved in the offences. He said the men whom they  
had killed had also been responsible members of  
society, apart from their holding different political  
opinions. : )

He also said it was clear that this type of violence  
simply followed on beliefs held being exercised  
against different beliefs, and this was endangering  
. the fabric of society.

The accused were originally charged with the  
murder of six men, but one charge was withdrawn.

\_ During the trial witnesses gave evidence that a  
crowd of up to 1000 people gathered on the border  
between Qanda and Deda and groups of up to 50  
armed men entered Deda.

Medical reports showed that the six victims died  
of massive assaults from blunt and penetrating wea-  
pons. One of the victims suffered 106 wounds.

Mr Justice Combrink said he had no doubt that  
| the event took place spontaneously and that some-



- thing must have triggered the violence that ensued.

On the other hand, he said, it was also clear that they had taken up arms and concertedly hunted down and killed five men. From the facts disclosed the only real reason for the killings appeared to be that the ! nlllen held different political and cultural views from theirs.

t â\200\231 Ly el M|  
Strong leadsâ\200\231 on waitressâ\200\231 killing  
DETECTIVES are following several strong leads in Â°  
connection with the killing of a part-time Pinetown  
waitress, Julia Cathryn Davis.

Police found a vital clue when they discovered  
blood stains inside Miss Davisâ\200\231 missing bright yellow  
Volkswagen in Durban on Thursday.

Aresident of St Andrews Street, Durban, spotted  
the car and alerted the police. y . |  
. Detectives led by Captain Pops Myburgh, head of.  
the Pietermaritzburg murder and robbery unit, have  
been working non-stop on the case. .

A police spokesman said on Friday they were fol-  
lowing several strong leads, but so far no arrests had  
beenmade. â\200\224Sapa. /

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Witness

â\200\230made upâ\200\231  
killing O(

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AL e,

LONDON: A former policeman who claims he was part of the death squad which allegedly murdered lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, was accused yesterday of making up a â\200\234horror storyâ\200\235 about the killing because he had a grudge against the police.

Lawyers for the police also accused David Tshikalange of misrepresenting the position he held at Vlakplaas, the alleged hit squad base, describing his account of his activities there as â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230absurdâ\200\235.

There was nothing secret or sinister about operations at Vlakplaas, they claimed, â\200\234and never has beenâ\200\235.

Mr L. Visser SC, appearing for the Minister of Law and Order, put it to Mr Tshikalange at the Harms Commission hearing that he believed he had been badly treated in the police force and had been nursing a grudge.

â\200\234I put it to you that you fell out of police favour, the same happened to (alleged hit squad boss) Dirk Coetzee, who was put through a disciplinary investigation at the end of his career, and to Almond Nofemela, who was sentenced to death for a murder.

â\200\234The three of you have a grudge against the police for obvious reasons and that is why you are

telling these stories.â\200\235

â\200\230| Mr S.J. Maritz SC, appearing for individual

policemen who deny hit  
squad's links, said Mr  
Tshikalange who has a  
conviction for assault  
and was discharged from  
the force in 1985 after  
two drunken driving of-  
fences was a useless

enge

policeman who ima-  
gined colleagues' threats  
against him and had  
made up the Mxenge  
murder story.

I put it to you that the  
murder of Mr Mxenge  
was not committed by  
you and the other three  
colleagues you have  
mentioned or anybody  
attached to the police at  
all.

But Mr Tshikalange  
insisted: We were work-  
ing for the police. We  
were the ones who com-  
mitted that murder.

He has given a graphic  
account of the killing,  
which he says he helped  
commit along with Nofe-  
mela, Brian Nqulunga  
and Joe Mamasela on  
November 19 1981, on in-  
structions from the for-  
mer Captain Coetzee. Mr  
Nqulunga and Mr Mama-  
sela deny any involve-

\* ment.

Mr Tshikalange said  
when he first read Nofe-  
mela's confession late  
last year, the matter had  
started to pain me a  
lot.

He began to worry, he  
said, that if ever these  
things got hot, it might  
happen that they (police)  
will turn against us, for-  
getting that we were  
doing that job for the po-  
lice.

He had been told by  
Captain Coetzee, on  
orders from a Captain  
van Dyk, not to talk  
about it.

Nevertheless, he spoke in depth to Vrye Weekblad reporter Jacques Paauw for a report which he now says contains details that were â\200\234exaggerated or misunderstoodâ\200\235.

Not long afterwards he fled the country because he feared police reprisals, he said.