

Co-accused 'abducted by ANC men to protect Winnie Mandela'

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By CHRIS CHITANDA: Lusaka

ALTHOUGH free to leave his cell in Lusaka Central prison, a fugitive from South African justice said this week he was too terrified to return home.

Katiza Cebekhulu claims he was abducted and spirited out of SA by the ANC to protect Winnie Mandela during her trial for the kidnapping and assault of a young boy.

Speaking from his cell this week, Mr Cebekhulu said he had already survived an attempt on his life in SA before his kidnapping.

"I am afraid of going to South Africa," he said. "Even if someone came with an air ticket, I would make so much trouble at the airport that the pilot would refuse to take me."

"I am prepared to go anywhere in the world, even the Soviet Union, but the United Nations has said that I am not a refugee."

Mr Cebekhulu, 23, has been in the prison for nearly two years after being picked up in Lusaka as an illegal immigrant.

However, Zambian authorities say he has been free to leave since September last year.

Mr Cebekhulu, one of three of Mrs Mandela's co-accused charged with kidnapping and assaulting teenage activist Stompie Seipei, jumped bail in December 1990.

He recounted the events which led to his imprisonment in Lusaka's inhospitable prison. Two men had approached him one afternoon in January 1991 while he was selling newspapers in Soweto.

"They asked who Katiza was, and I said it was me. They took me to a

house in Orlando, where boiling water was poured over my head," he said.

"Then they put me in the boot of a car, but during the drive — which was supposed to be my last ride — I managed to escape.

"I don't know what happened after that. I woke up in Baragwanath Hospital, covered in bandages."

Mr Cebekhulu said that when he was discharged from hospital, he sought refuge in the home of John Morgan, Mrs Mandela's driver and another co-accused.

Hiding

"I told him to say I was dead, but he went and told Winnie I was hiding in his house."

On February 8 — four days after Mrs Mandela's trial began in the Rand Supreme court — he had been abducted "by two men from the ANC" and driven to the Mozambican border.

"We drove across a fence to get into Mozambique and went to Maputo, where I was put on a plane to Angola," he said. "I travelled without any identity documents, but I stayed for one week in Angola and then flew to Zambia."

He said he was accommodated at the Fairview hotel under a false name — Mr Jones — and at an ANC safe house in Lusaka where he was given "a whole set of rules".

"I was told not to go into town

and not to leave the house. After some time, I ran away, and that's when a policeman picked me up."

"All I wanted was an opportunity to get educated since I only went up to Std 7 in South Africa, but in March 1991, the Zambians locked me up."

Since President Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy took office, Mr Cebekhulu has had an audience with Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga and Minister of Home Affairs Newsteadimba.

"Last September, I was called to Newsteadimba's office, then to Foreign Affairs. Mwaanga was not there, but his deputy said everything was going to be all right."

"Both Zimba and Mwaanga told me they did not want me in Zambia any longer."

"The first time I was taken to Foreign Affairs, I was asked if I wanted to meet (ANC president Nelson) Mandela, who was supposed to come to Lusaka the next week."

"I said I would, but I was never taken (to meet Mr Mandela). Afterwards, I read in the newspapers that Mr Mandela had been to Lusaka and gone back to South Africa."

Mr Cebekhulu said he also met two white South African government officials, who had travelled to Lusaka to expedite his return to SA.

"I saw them at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and they said they would not arrest me when I got back to South Africa."

"I told them I could not go back

to Natal, where I killed a man. I have got a case there. That was during the 1985 fighting between the UDF and Inkatha."

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed this week that a meeting had taken place between Mr Cebekhulu, the SA representative in Lusaka, Mr Sam Sterban, and his deputy.

He said their talks centred on Mr Cebekhulu's wellbeing and treatment in the prison, as well as the question of extradition.

Wearing a pair of takkies given to him last November by former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda's son Kambarage, who was in prison on murder charges, Mr Cebekhulu said he was not being treated well behind bars.

Desperate

"I don't get proper meals, I have no other clothes, and there is a lot of disease in this jail," he said.

"I told (High Court) Judge Weston Muzyamba when he came to visit the prison last year that I wanted to get out, and that I would commit suicide if I stayed here any longer."

"I have had no food and I am sick. Plenty of people die every day inside. Only the other day, a prohibited immigrant died right in front of my eyes."

Although he is desperate to get out of jail, he says he has nowhere else to go. "Maybe one day I will just run and the policemen will shoot me. Maybe it is better to be dead than stay here," he said.

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ANC witness in Addo trial

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

ANC activist Valence Watson and Hammer Unit member Dave Mandel are among 34 witnesses subpoenaed by the State to testify in the murder trial of Addo farmer Andre de Villiers.

Also on the list is the dead man's son, Louis, who cradled his dying father in his arms after he had been fatally wounded by gunmen outside their farmhouse on August 17 last year.

The shooting occurred just four hours after Mr de Villiers telephoned Mr Watson to say he had information on the Hammer Unit, which was allegedly responsible for killing Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe in 1985.

Two of three men arrested in connection with the murder — MK members Thamsanqua Mali, 23, and Lindile Stemele, 25, of KwaZakhele, are also due to testify at the trial which

starts in Port Elizabeth Supreme Court on February 8.

The third man, Xolani Ncinane, 24, died of what police said was an AIDS-related illness while in custody.

Mr Mali is also ill and is currently receiving medication for a lung-related problem, according to SAP Eastern Cape spokesman Lieutenant Lisbe Vermeulen.

Tutu hails Carey's arrival in SA

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By DIRK VAN EEDEN

THE spiritual leader of 70 million Anglicans around the world was given an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival in Cape Town yesterday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Dr George Carey, said he was "delighted" to be in Africa for the first time.

He was met on the tarmac at DF Malan Airport by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who said it was "wonderful to extend a warm — in more ways than one — welcome to Dr Carey".

"In the short time since his appointment, Dr Carey and his wife have managed to endear themselves to us all," Archbishop Tutu said.

Among the other dignitaries who met Dr Carey and his entourage at the airport were the acting mayor of Cape Town, Mr Clive Keegan, and the mayor of Bellville, Mr Awie Kempen.

Progress

Dr Carey, along with 30 other archbishops, bishops, clergy and laity of the Anglican communion worldwide, will attend a joint meeting of the Primates of the Anglican Communion (Senior Prelates) and the Anglican Consultative Council.

The two groups meet every two to three years in different countries.

Dr Carey is also scheduled to meet State President FW de Klerk, Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi during his two-week stay in the country.

"The world has been encouraged by the progress made in South Africa, but we long to see the process completed and democracy established," Dr Carey

A FASCINATING court case will ensue if SACP member Ronnie Kasrils carries out a threat to sue the International Freedom Foundation and advocate Bob Douglas for defamation.

Mr Kasrils said a "tissue of lies" had been woven about him in the Douglas commission report into ANC death camps released this week by the anti-communist IFF.

He said there were "scores" of people who could refute allegations in the report that he was responsible for having 14 Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres held in a concrete basement in Quibaxe camp (in Angola) where a diesel engine nearby flooded the basement with noxious fumes.

Mr Kasrils, who yesterday consulted lawyers on the report, believed those who would defend him include 11 of the 14 (the other three died over the years) who were still alive and now live in SA. All had remained ANC members and some were active in ANC structures.

If Mr Kasrils goes ahead the case will attract wide attention and could open past activities of top SACP and ANC members to scrutiny. It could also set new ground rules for defamation actions against political figures.

"One has to ask on what information Mr Douglas based his findings, or sought to check information put before him. He never asked me to testify," said Mr Kasrils yesterday.

But would he have testified given that the ANC rejected the commission which began its inquiries soon after its own had ended?

"I don't operate as an individual. I am under discipline from my organisation."

By CHARLENE SMITH

tion; I won't break ranks with my colleagues".

Mr Kasrils was camp commissar and political instructor at Quibaxe from September 1977 to January 1978, when he left.

Interviewed in his small office at ANC headquarters this week, where he is head of the ANC campaigns committee, Mr Kasrils sketched a very different picture of the December 1977 event to that of the Douglas commission.

The 14 men allegedly held imprisoned had received basic military training at Novo Catengue camp, 90km south of Ben-

guela, but rebelled when they were not immediately sent on missions to South Africa.

They were brought to Quibaxe, about 400km north of Luanda. A former coffee plantation, it was one of the smallest and poorest ANC camps. Surrounded by scrub land, ravines, villages and banana plantations, its old abandoned buildings were usually not used by ANC cadres. They slept in tents and, in later years, dugouts as protection against air strikes.

Mr Kasrils said all slept on bedding on concrete floors "whether command-

ers or trainees". A former MK soldier said the camp was infested with mosquitoes and it was not a place he would have liked to stay in long. Until 1986 — when it became a training camp — it was used as a transit camp for newly trained ANC guerrillas who were sent there prior to postings or missions elsewhere.

Mr Kasrils said the 14 arrived at Quibaxe "angry and unco-operative". They were told they would have to assist with such camp chores as cooking, gathering firewood and construction.

Door

They refused and were given the option other military commanders might give: "Abide by our terms or get locked up."

The men persisted and were put in a storage basement.

Mr Kasrils said their door was left open for ventilation and they were allowed into a fenced-in open area off the basement.

During that time, Mr Kasrils said the men climbed on top of two diesel drums, used for storing water, in an attempt to go

through a trap-door into the doctor's surgery. They fell off the drums, which in turn saturated their bedding. They were given fresh bedding.

After three days, he said, he asked them to join the camp's morning exercises. Within a month, Mr Kasrils said, they were all integrated into MK and removed from the basement.

Scathing

Torture in ANC camps, in particular the notorious Quatro — far to the east of

Quibaxe — had come under the spotlight since the ANC published results of its own commission in October last year.

Headed by a non-ANC member, advocate Gilbert Marcus, that report concurred with a witness who called Quatro a "concentration camp".

However, Mr Kasrils was not mentioned as a torturer, or an accessory to abuse in either that report or a scathing Amnesty International report released late last year.

In another dramatic section, the Douglas commission said: "There is also evidence that a top-level delegation headed by Oli-

ver Tambo, which included Joe Slovo, Joe Modise, Cassius Make and Ronnie Kasrils, visited Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam in 1978.

"The idea, so I heard, to create Quatro, came from none other than Pol Pot who, so it is claimed, murdered some three million

fellow Cambodians."

Mr Kasrils disputed the charge.

"That's absolute rubbish. There was a trip to Vietnam in 1978 to study their military techniques, but no one went to Laos or Cambodia. I was not part of that trip.

"Quatro began because the Angolans made it clear they did not have sufficient facilities in their prisons for our people. Quatro began as a rehabilitation camp, essentially a prison, but also a place where we would try to turn confessed South African spies."

Red Ronnie Kasrils threatens to sue over 'tissue of lies' about his role in ANC's death camps

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OPINION

Torture camps

THAT the ANC, with the SACP, employed torture, murder, cruelty and gross violations of human rights in its African punishment camps is no longer in dispute. In this aspect of its policies, leadership and methods, as in many other aspects, the ANC is barely distinguishable from the "hit squads", police interrogators and torturers employed by the apartheid state. Comparisons with the Nazis and the KGB are appropriate, but not really necessary. It is sufficient to say that the ANC has mirrored its own oppressors.

Still in dispute is where responsibility for the atrocities in the ANC camps lies. The ANC's first commission of inquiry has identified some of the perpetrators of atrocity, but the findings have been suppressed on the grounds, superficially reasonable, that it is important not to accuse innocent men. A second commission has been named to fix blame more precisely, but it is doubtful whether any commission of inquiry can usurp the function of the courts, and doubt will surely persist.

Meanwhile, the Douglas commission appointed by the right-wing International Freedom Foundation has made its own finding. It needs to be said that the personal reputation of Mr RS Douglas offsets the reputation of his sponsors: he is, like most civilised people, anti-communist, but he is a barrister of integrity and fair-mindedness, and has been guided by his legal training.

He does not flinch at assigning responsibility. The complicity of Mr Chris Hani in human rights abuses, he says, is conclusively established by the evidence; Mr

Joe Slovo, the recently reformed Stalinist, "was responsible and accountable for the crimes committed by Mbokodo"; Mr Ronnie Kasrils, who led the Bisho marchers to their death, confined 14 people into what seems to have been an African equivalent of the Black Hole of Calcutta; and so forth.

Predictably, the ANC, the SACP, and their many apologists have launched a propaganda counter-attack against Mr Douglas himself; equally predictably, the counter-attack has been largely an attempt, not to deny the charges, but to exonerate the SACP. Mr Douglas accuses the security apparatus, Mbokodo, of employing terror, and says Mbokodo was established by the SACP — not the ANC — and trained by the KGB. He cites as his source the author of a history of the SACP in exile, Stephen Ellis, whose left-wing credentials are unchallengeable.

This attempt to exonerate the "security establishment" of the ANC, and to cover up its crimes, bears striking resemblance to the government's attempts to exonerate its own security establishment and to cover up its own crimes.

The ANC claims moral superiority because its beastliness purported to serve the cause of liberation, while the beastliness of the National Party was an instrument of oppression. The argument is baroque. Most South Africans know that torture is torture, murder is murder, and that the guilty — all the guilty — must be brought to justice — if necessary, by the international community.

'They hanged me from a tree and then burnt my feet with candles'

THE Douglas commission on ANC prison camps is a grim litany of the evil perpetrated by Mbokodo — the ANC/SACP security apparatus which means the "Boulder Which Crushes".

Released this week, it culls from affidavits the stories of anonymous and terrified people like Alice, kidnapped with her boyfriend while holidaying in Botswana in 1987. The two were marched into Zambia, then separated. She hasn't seen him since.

At an ANC camp in Zambia she was tortured in order to expose her boyfriend as a double agent. Thereafter she was imprisoned and raped. She believed the experience would "drive me mad".

But Mbokodo's paranoia and criminal spite did not typically target bystanders like Alice. Rather it weeded out "infiltrators" and "spies", processing and re-educating them in primitive camps scattered throughout southern Africa.

The first camps were founded in secret in the late 70s under the aegis of the SACP and the tutelage of the KGB.

A day in the life of a prisoner there was sheer hell.

Screams

Four women at Angola's notorious Quatro camp went insane after being incessantly beaten and sexually abused. "Eventually", a witness recalls, "they were all executed because it was impossible for them to be released."

Today former camp commanders, commissars and guards walk free.

When they wanted to drown out the screams from all-night torture sessions, they turned up their radios full blast.

The names of those who visited the camps and saw nothing wrong include Oliver Tambo, Chris Hani, Alfred Nzo, Ronnie Kasrils, Joe Slovo and Jacob Zuma.

There was plenty for them to see and investigate. The probe by Bob Douglas, a Durban advocate, involved interviews with some 40 camp survivors and about 100 witnesses. It was commissioned by the Washington-based International Freedom Foundation and has had a frosty reception from the ANC.

By BILL KRIGE

Sewage

The ANC/SACP prison system was founded on the need to impose discipline on the thousands of defiant and angry exiles from the 1976 uprising. Most wanted to be trained to fight the hated apartheid government, but for many their noble ideals were extinguished in blood and violence, in "confessions" extracted under torture or in years of detention in disgusting cells.

At Quatro the cells were windowless. At nearby Nova Instalacao — an Angolan state prison — raw sewage overflowed on to bare concrete floors from permanently blocked toilets.

Often the sins of dissidents were trivial, echoing the grim arbitrariness of the Soviet Gulag. People

were incarcerated because they asked questions or read the wrong books or criticised leaders. One man was detained because he and an Mbokodo guard loved the same woman.

When the liberation movements — near death until the 1976 influx — were unbanned in 1990, prison camps existed in Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola.

"I saw boiling water being poured on the head of an inmate," recalls a former Quatro detainee. "On another occasion I saw an inmate being compelled to walk on burning coals."

"We were housed in tiny cells where we were crammed like sardines. In 1987 Oliver Tambo visited Quatro and we had the opportunity to tell him our story," recalled the man, a trained cadre named Frederick. "He did nothing to alleviate our position."

The commission highlights, as have earlier investigations, a sadistic regimen of lies and deceit and violence on an intolerable scale.

Fractures

"They hanged me from a tree and burnt the soles of my feet with candles and beat me on the back," recalls a former SAP constable and Quatro inmate who claimed he was lured to Zambia under false pretences.

Another survivor claimed the Quatro guards were cronies of current SACP boss Chris Hani. "I actually witnessed the death of one of my comrades due to exhaustion, anaemia, dehydration and the result of numerous beatings," he said.

A nursing sister at Pango camp in Angola recollected treating ANC cadres who had been convicted of smoking dagga. "The punishment", she said, "was so severe some of them later died of their injuries." They had skin burns, bone fractures and suffered internal bleeding after people jumped on their stomachs.

At Bokolota, in Uganda, starving Mbokodo prisoners stayed alive by eating dogs and snakes.

On December 18 1990, long after the ANC was unbanned, inmates at Quatro were approached by top ANC security official Joe Nhlanhla.

"He apologised for what had happened to us," an inmate recalled drily. "He said that the wrong the ANC had done must now be forgotten."



Two beasts slouching towards kleptocracy

AS OUR year lies behind us, an uncertain year ahead. The national dilemma can be succinctly stated: if we take the time we need to thrash out a sound constitution continuing violence may drag us into a Balkan nightmare; but if we rush into a jerry-built interim government of Nats and ANC, we put ourselves at the mercy of two sets of political gangsters, and may never see democracy.

Underlying this dilemma are some harsh truths: the National Party cannot govern without the acquiescence of the black population which it has been losing, irretrievably, since 1976; the ANC cannot govern unless it secures the acquiescence of important constituencies of whites.

This is the true impetus behind the drive, evident now in both the ANC and the government, to establish an interim government. The hope is that the interim government will have sufficient legitimacy to restore order in the streets, to revive local business confidence, and to lure foreign investment.

The government, its ability to govern eroding steadily as Afrikaners defect from the National Party and as the recent English support flags, is showing signs of desperation: if no interim government ensues to check the violence and rebuild confidence, can the descent into chaos be avoided?

The ANC, on the other hand, shows signs of grasping, at last, the daunting task which awaits the next government. Its constituency, too, is eroding, with new challenges from Mrs Winnie Mandela, Apla, and the nasty class of township youngsters joining the older challenges of the PAC and Inkatha.

The ANC will surely win the first election of the new South Africa; it is the second election that worries its leaders. They have realised they have no hope of satisfying the soaring aspirations of the townships without the help — the dedicated help — of the white civil servants, the local business class, and the overseas capitalists.

Some of them have developed a touching faith in the ability of Finance Minister Derek Keys to work financial miracles, and there has been talk of including him in the first ANC cabinet. Like the Nationalists, they see econom-

ic growth, violence and lack of business confidence as a vicious cycle, and like the Nationalists, they are turning to market remedies.

For both sides, as for many liberals, the answers lie in the rapid formation of an interim government. For both sides it is a way of avoiding the disruptions and conflicts that would follow an abrupt transfer of power. Neither party can govern alone; perhaps together they may do so.

That, at least, is the theory, and it has attracted the support of many people beyond the ranks of the main parties. Political analysts see it as a means of strengthening "the centre" against increasingly violent pressures from both the left and the right.

The cost of the deal, of course, is that South Africa will be governed under another defective constitution — worse, in some ways, than the 1910 constitution — while the two governing parties, neither of them democratic, will have every incentive to cut new deals to keep themselves in power.

Chief Buthelezi has seen the danger, so he is trying to secure a separate power base in a federal/confederal system before it is too late. To this end he has allied himself with a motley crew of bantustan leaders and rightwingers, all of whom, by their opposition, confer respectability on an NP-ANC deal.

THE one party that has the credibility, and the sophistication, to see the dangers of government — even interim government — without constitutional certainty or democratic safeguards is the Democratic Party; that, I suspect, is why the DP has come under renewed attack from the left, which would rather deal with oppressors than compete with democrats.

But the DP is once again in one of its moods of peace at any price. The party's middle-class decency, its abhorrence of force or even of conflict, is its strength and its weakness. Its leaders, one guesses, will support the deal but try to nudge it in the direction of democracy. It's a race against time.

Hardly anybody, it seems to me, is asking the hard questions: can an ANC-NP coalition govern without the acquiescence of the Inkatha Freedom

Party? Is it better to compromise now with the IFP, or to suppress a Zululand-based rebellion afterwards? Would the SADF, demoralised and suspicious, be willing to perform the role performed in Zimbabwe by the North Koreans — the role of putting down the post-liberation challengers to the ruling party?

There is another problem, perhaps more difficult. The National Party government has, over time, become essentially a huge patronage machine, dispensing money and privilege among its members and to its allies. Ex-President Botha smelled the corruption as early as 1978, but his efforts to curb it proved vain and his promises empty.

NOW President de Klerk is trying, at immense political risk to himself, to bring under control a machine that spews public money through bureaucracies, agricultural control boards, advisory groups, tender arrangements, military suppliers, government contractors, bantustans, educational establishments, town councils, and practically every institution in the country.

President de Klerk's latest attempt to dismantle the patronage machine that feeds the parasitic agricultural community demonstrates the difficulties of reforming a government that exists not primarily to govern, but to fill its own troughs. It shows why the government has once again overshot its budgets.

The truly frightening prospect — it seems to frighten even Albie Sachs — is that the immense appetites of the ANC and the corrupt machinery of patronage of the National Party will simply be combined in an interim government. The ensuing corruption would be spectacular, and ruinous.

The question to ask now, and I hope it is asked repeatedly when Parliament convenes, is what the chances will be, under such an interim government, of restoring order, or confidence, or prosperity, or of achieving a later transition to democracy. I think we might very soon end up under our own Papa Doc, with his own — probably white — *Tontons Macoutes*.

KEN OWEN

Camillagate

THE TAPE IN FULL:

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PIET'S

PARTY GIRL

**Koornhof admits: We shared
bedroom**

SUNDAY TIMES - JAN, 17 1993

①

By **GLEND A NEVILL** and
DIRK VAN EEDEN

RETIRED ambassador and Cabinet Minister Piet Koornhof admitted yesterday that he shared a bedroom at his seaside holiday home last month with a young coloured woman.

The man who was once responsible for enforcing apartheid said his relationship with Marcelle Adams, 23, described as his secretary, was "something beautiful".

Yesterday his wife Lulu, who this week initiated then withdrew a divorce action, said she was surprised to hear about the relationship.

In the past four months Dr Koornhof, 67, and Marcelle have been seen dancing at Cape Town nightclub Cafe Atlantico and dining at Bertie's Landing on the Waterfront.

On New Year's Eve they were together at a party thrown by Sun International supremo Sol Kerzner at his Hout Bay home, Klein Leeukoppie.

Immediately after Christmas, Dr Koornhof and Miss Adams went to his holiday home in the Oudepost Reserve at Langebaan.

Affectionate

Dr Koornhof said yesterday they shared a bedroom, but said "numerous" other people were in the house.

"There were people on both sides of us. There is something beautiful happening here. It will be a pity if you turn it into something ugly."

A fellow guest at the Kerzner party said: "He was hanging all over her. They were openly affectionate with one another."

Yesterday a source close to them said: "They are besotted with each other and obviously in love."

Dr Koornhof and Miss Adams left South Africa together on Tuesday night for America, where he is attending a conference.

Speaking to the Sunday Times from Houston, Texas, last night Dr Koornhof said he knew a number of photo-



COME HITHER . . . fun-loving Marcelle Adams strikes a seductive pose on the sofa of her Cape Town flat

graphs of him and Marcelle together had been taken at parties.

"I did not arrange any of these. There were numerous other people

MINISTER OF FUN'S PICTURE ALBUM: P3

there. I can assure you no pictures were taken in Miss Adams's flat while we were alone."

He said he had employed Miss Adams because "I was on the lookout for a secretary and somebody told me about her. She was in trouble and I tried to help her".

"I can swear before the Lord my God that there is nothing ugly in our relationship. I have a very good relationship with her and a high regard for her competence as my secretary.

"I am busy helping somebody and I am helping a community. That is just the way I am," Dr Koornhof said.

This week Mrs Koornhof, 66, filed a divorce application with the Cape Town Supreme Court. Yesterday she said she had withdrawn the action after a "financial misunderstanding" with her husband of 41 years had been cleared up.

Speaking from her home in Stellenbosch, Mrs Koornhof said:

"Miss Adams is a secretary who has been in my husband's service for several months. I have met her and received her in my home. I found her a likeable woman.

"I hear that he has been seen with Miss Adams. I don't know why he does it. Is the man stupid or what? I was extremely surprised to hear about it."

Mrs Koornhof said she was aware that Miss Adams and Dr Koornhof had spent December 26 and 27 at his Oudepost holiday home. "In fact, I made them *padkos* for the trip. My husband told me Marcelle was helping him to write a book."

However, friends who saw the couple at Oudepost said they entertained a large number of people and also threw a party,

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THE PIET KOORNHOF PARTY ALBUM



AS these pictures show, the fun never seems to stop nowadays for South Africa's erstwhile ambassador in Washington and former minister of many portfolios Piet Koornhof.

The man who once managed the curiously named Department of Plural Relations for the Groot Krokodil has become something of a party animal. And the centre of his attention has been jolly Capetonian Marcelle Adams, with whom he has been seen cuddling and dan-

cing (above and below).

But the biggest kick the former Minister of Sport and Recreation got during the Christmas season was when saucy Marcelle hiked up her dress during a party at her Long Street, Cape Town, flat (right).

The fun didn't end there either. Next stop was Dr Koornhof's Oudepost holiday home at Langebaan, on the West Coast, where a group of friends joined him and Marcelle for a festive braai (bottom).



3

The night saucy Marcelle showed a leg for the
MINISTER OF FUN





Piet: We shared bedroom

□ From Page 1

at which Dr Koornhof and Miss Adams danced "closely" and cuddled one another round the braai fire in full view of their guests.

"They went for drives along the private beach in a jeep and he took a whole crowd of people out to Club Mykonos one night. When the managers saw who it was, they allowed the party to sit in the residents' lounge instead of the visitors' area."

One of Miss Adams's closest friends laughed when she heard that Miss Adams was being described as Dr Koornhof's secretary.

"Marcelle has no secretarial qualifications."

Dr Koornhof is a frequent visitor to Miss Adams's flat in Long Street, Cape Town, said friends and neighbours.

"He's there a lot. We see him regularly and his car is always in the street in the mornings. He seems to have been practically living there for about four months," said one.

Speech

"At first they pretended it was platonic and he used to park his car round the corner, but after about a month they dropped the sham."

Dr Koornhof has "showered" Miss Adams with gifts in the past few months, said another friend, including a second-hand Alfa Romeo, new lounge furniture, a dining-room suite, a watch and a ring.

"He threw a Christmas party for Marcelle and her friends and made a speech saying Marcelle deserved all the gifts he had given her for the work she had done for him," said a woman guest at the party.

Piet "Promises" Koornhof has one of the best-known faces in South African politics — not least due to his treatment at the hands of satirist Pieter-Dirk Uys. His Cabinet portfolios from 1968 to 1984 included Co-operation and Development — in which capacity he was responsible for the relocation of millions of black and coloured people through forced removals.

(S)

NATAL MERCURY 19-01-93

Dr Koornhof tells wife not to upset herself

CAPE TOWN—An upset and emotionally drained Lulu Koornhof, whose husband, former Cabinet minister Dr Piet Koornhof has admitted a "warm" relationship with his young coloured secretary,

said yesterday she had telephoned him in the United States on Sunday to ask what was going on.

"He told me there was nothing to worry about and I should not upset myself."

Mrs Koornhof was also shocked by a report in a morning newspaper yesterday which claimed Miss Adams was pregnant, but the baby was not Dr Koornhof's. — (Sapa)