



Centre for
Human Rights and
Restorative Justice

REFERENCES TO WOMEN

South Africa Truth Commission

Abstract

Notes on discussions of women, as well as a list of coding themes and references to women in the South Africa Truth Commission.

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Researcher Notes

Report details:

- published in 1998
- pdf has 4554 pages
- chapter on women and gender hearings
- according to NVivo's text search, the word women (using stems) is referenced 663 times, representing 0.15% coverage
- after deleting references from the bibliography, notes or headers, there are **371 broad references** to women in the content of the report
- women are usually discussed in terms of violations they or their male relatives experienced
- women often spoke more about the experiences of their male relatives than themselves

Women are referenced in the following ways:

- apartheid laws stripped black men and women of their rights to vote, work etc.
- commission worked to have committees reflect all South African society (e.g., men and women, black and white etc.)
- more women came to the commission than men
- most violations were against men
- men tended to speak to commission about what they had experienced, whereas women tended to speak about the experiences of others (e.g., usually men)
- commission held hearings specifically for women to include their voices
 - women and women's groups played a key role in supporting victims - claim may help explain why so many women came forward to speak to others experiences
 - during women's hearings there were requests for counseling
 - used Mrs. and Mr. for testimony to ensure uniformity and because not always clear if someone was married
- female activists experienced detention, torture, and death
- at hearings women spoke of rape and bearing the children of rape
- women spoke about losing family members, state repression, and the difficulty in becoming the family breadwinner
- broad discussions of how apartheid affected men and women
- mass killings of civilian women and children
- security forces destroyed property, raped, tortured and detained the relatives of activists and opposing forces
- women discussed a lot as the relatives of men
- women marched to protest Apartheid laws, poor treatment, violence, etc.
- women were attacked for their activism, for their relative's activism, or to send a message to a community

- women were discriminated in the workforce (e.g., not given fair pay or access to jobs men had)
- police and prison guards ignored the needs of women (e.g., menstruation, pregnancy) to harass them
- white women raised money to provide soldiers a place to relax
- violations women experienced fell into four broad categories: killings, attempted killing, severe ill treatment and torture
- statistics show that women had more restrictions and suffered more in economic terms than men during apartheid
- some cases, men actively worked to keeping women from involvement in politics
- idea women less active and a threat to Apartheid than and that is why they were less often the victims of murder, torture, and abduction, but this case is overstated, as women were active and did experience violence
- stories of women becoming activists because of abuses they and their families suffered
- role and age of women also affected political participation - older women with children needed at home but younger students freer to participate in protests
- some women remained silent believing their suffering was less than others and therefore not important
- reluctance to talk about rape due to shame or fear of a loss of dignity
- women raped in detention
- white female activists also assaulted in prison but it drew more media attention
- rape in ANC camps
- there were also female perpetrators (e.g., female wardens)

Links to Data Visualization

This section contains links to all data visualization for the South Africa report.

Word Frequency Cloud

- [word frequency cloud](#)
- [excel sheet of word frequency cloud findings](#)

Word Trees

- [history](#)
- [women](#)
- [children](#)
- [youth](#)
- [forgive](#)
- [victim](#)
- [truth](#)
- [reconciliation](#)
- [land](#)

*NVivo software can only edit word trees by changing the central search term and branch sizes. Word trees includes references from bibliography, headers, and notes that cannot be edited out using NVivo software. Researchers will need to manually remove unsightly branches using editing software (e.g., paint, photoshop, etc.)

Coding Women for the South Africa Report

The following chart breakdowns the child nodes used for coding women references based on themes and discussions surrounding women in the South Africa report.

| Women | References or discussions of women |
|-------------------------|---|
| Activism | References or discussions of activism or activists |
| ANC | References or discussions of the ANC and its members |
| Apartheid | References or discussions of apartheid |
| Colonialism | References or discussions of colonialism |
| Detention | References or discussions of detention or imprisonment |
| Discrimination | References or discussions of discrimination |
| Economy | References or discussions of the economy and labour |
| Human rights | References or discussions of human rights, human rights violations, and civil codes |
| Legacy | References or discussions of legacy, effect or consequences |
| Military | References or discussions of the military and soldiers |
| Police | References or discussions of the police and police officers |
| Truth Commission | References or discussions of the commission and its procedures and findings |
| Victim accounts | References or discussions of victim's accounts or experiences |
| Violence | References or discussions of violence |
| Killings | References or discussions of killings |
| Rape and Sexual Assault | References and discussions of rape and sexual assault |

References to Women

This section contains all references to women from the South Africa report.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 371 references coded [1.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

65 This is not the same as saying that racism was introduced into South Africa by those who brought apartheid into being. Racism came to South Africa in 1652; it has been part of the warp and woof of South African society since then. It was not the supporters of apartheid who gave this country the 1913 Land Act which ensured that the indigenous people of South Africa would effectively become hewers of wood and drawers of water for those with superior gun power from overseas. 1948 merely saw the beginning of a refinement and intensifying of repression, injustice and exploitation. It was not the upholders of apartheid who introduced gross violations of human rights in this land. We would argue that what happened when 20 000 women and children died in the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War is a huge blot on our copy book. Indeed, if the key concepts of confession, forgiveness and reconciliation are central to the message of this report, it would be wonderful if one day some representative of the British/English community said to the Afrikaners, "We wronged you grievously. Forgive us." And it would be wonderful too if someone representing the Afrikaner community responded, "Yes, we forgive you - if you will perhaps let us just tell our story, the story of our forebears and the pain that has sat for so long in the pit of our stomachs unacknowledged by you." As we have discovered, the telling has been an important part of the process of healing.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

72 Can we imagine the anger that has been caused by the disclosures that the previous government had a Chemical and Biological Warfare Programme with projects that allegedly targeted only black people, and allegedly sought to poison President Nelson Mandela and reduce the fertility of black women? Should our land not be overwhelmed by black fury leading to orgies of revenge, turning us into a Bosnia, a Northern Ireland or a Sri Lanka?

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

e The South African War of 1899-1902 during which British forces herded Boer women and children into concentration camps in which some 20 000 died - a gross human rights violation of shocking proportions.2

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

8 It is also important to remember that the 1960 Sharpsville massacre (with which the mandate of the Commission begins) was simply the latest in a long line of similar killings of civilian protesters in South African history. It was, for example, not a National Party administration but the South African Party government, made up primarily of English-speaking South Africans, that in July 1913 crushed a series of miners' strikes on the Reef - sending in the army and killing just over one hundred strikers and onlookers. Thrice in 1921 and 1922, this same governing party let loose its troops and planes: first, against a protesting religious sect, the Israelites at Bulhoek, killing 183 people; second, against striking white mineworkers on the Reef in 1922, resulting in the deaths of 214 people³; and third, when the Bondelswarts people, a landless hunting group of Nama origin in South West Africa, in rebellion against a punitive dog tax in 1922, were machine-gunned from the air. One hundred civilians, mostly women, were killed. 9 Thus, when the South African Defence Force (SADF) killed just over 600 men, women and children, combatant and non-combatant, at Kassinga in Angola in 1978, and when the South African Police (SAP) shot several hundred black protesters in the weeks following the June 16 events at Soweto, they were operating in terms of a well-established tradition of excessive or unjustifiable use of force against government opponents. This is not, of course, to exonerate them or the force they employed, but simply to put those events and actions in historical context.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

40 These eight pieces of legislation laid the foundation of the new apartheid order in South Africa. However, other important pieces of legislation passed in the first decade of apartheid rule stripped coloured male voters of their common-roll franchise rights, further limited the rights of African workers to strike and bargain collectively and, by extending pass laws to African women, further restricted the rights of Africans to move from the reserves to the cities and to sell their labour to the highest bidder.⁸

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

46 Many of the killings and acts of torture documented in this report occurred precisely because of resistance to the day-to-day experience of life under apartheid. The sixty-nine people killed at Sharpsville were not armed Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) cadres or even human rights' activists. They were just ordinary men and women protesting against the hated dompas. Countless, nameless people had their rights trampled trying to save their homes from apartheid's bulldozers. Hundreds died doing no more than demanding a decent education or instruction in a language other than Afrikaans. One did not need to be a political activist to become a victim of apartheid; it was sufficient to be black, alive and seeking the basic necessities of life that whites took for granted and enjoyed by right.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

35 During the second half of the Commission's life (from approximately the middle of 1997), the Commission shifted its focus from the stories of individual victims to an attempt to understand the individual and institutional motives and perspectives which gave rise to the gross violations of human rights under examination. It enquired into the contexts and causes of these violations and attempted to establish the political and moral accountability of individuals, organisations and institutions. The goal was to provide the grounds for making recommendations to prevent future human rights violations. Features of this phase were public submissions by, and questioning of, political parties, and a range of institutional, sectoral and special hearings that focused on the health and business sectors, the legal system, the media and faith communities, prisons, women, children and youth, biological and chemical warfare and compulsory national service. It was also during this period that the majority of amnesty hearings took place.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

5 A distinctive feature of the Commission was its openness to public participation and scrutiny. This enabled it to reach out on a daily basis to large numbers of people inside and outside South Africa, and to confront them with vivid images on their television screens or on the front pages of their newspapers. People saw, for example, a former security police officer demonstrating his torture techniques. They saw weeping men and women asking for the truth about their missing loved ones. The media also helped generate public debate on central aspects of South Africa's past and to raise the level of historical awareness. The issues that emerged as a consequence helped the nation to focus on values central to a healthy democracy: transparency, public debate, public participation and criticism.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

17 The effects of human rights violations were multiple, inflicting lasting damage on social relations. At a national level, the main dimension of the conflict was between the oppressed black population and the former state. However, within and between communities, conflict played itself out in various, often insidious, ways. Internal divisions occurred between the young and the old, men and women, neighbours, as well as between different ethnic and racial groups. All these aspects required attention.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

27 Given the magnitude of this exercise, the Commission's quest for truth should be viewed as a contribution to a much longer-term goal and vision. Its purpose in attempting to uncover the past had nothing to do with vengeance; it had to do, rather, with helping victims to become more visible and more valuable citizens through the public recognition and official acknowledgement of their experiences. In the words of Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso, former chairperson of the Commission on Gender Equality and currently Deputy Secretary General of the ANC, at the opening the Commission's hearing on women in Johannesburg, 29 July 1997:

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

8 The Act allowed for the appointment of additional committee members, other than commissioners, to serve on the Human Rights Violations and Reparation and Rehabilitation Committees. The Commission decided to appoint such members, not only to assist in discharging the functions and responsibilities of these committees, but also to ensure that their membership was representative in terms of race, gender and geographical origin. The Commission felt that it was important that the membership of the committees reflected the life experiences of all South Africans - black and white, men and women, urban and rural.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

17 In total, more women came to the Commission than men, because many more African women came to the Commission than any other category. Men dominate the white, Coloured and Asian deponents.

18 Nationally, the proportion of women to men is 54: 5230, so the higher number of African women is not simply a demographic consequence. As will be shown, the violence of the past resulted in the deaths mainly of men.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

23 Men were the most common victims of violations. Six times as many men died as women and twice as many survivors of violations were men³⁴. Hence, although most people who told the Commission about violations were women, most of the testimony was about men. The graph below shows clearly how the testimony of women deponents differed from that of men:

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

33 Non-fatal human rights violations include attempted killings, torture, severe ill treatment and abductions. ³⁴ The large numbers of victims of unspecified sex are a consequence of the time-pressures on Commission staff to load the data onto the computer systems. With more time and resources, this data can be improved. However, it is very likely that the proportion of men to women victims amongst those of unspecified sex is the same as that where the sex is known, so the overall results are not likely to be significantly affected by the unknowns.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

24 Most men who came to the Commission reported violations they had experienced, whereas women tended to talk about violations experienced by others. This is not to say that women did not suffer violations themselves - they certainly did suffer - but the focus of women's testimony was more often about someone other than themselves and those victims tended to be men.³⁵

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

35 In order to ensure that the voices of women speaking on their own behalf were heard, the Commission held hearings specifically for this purpose. These are reported on in a later chapter.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

27 A significant point is that violations reported to have taken place in the period after the unbannings were more commonly reported by women. This is because the nature of the violence changed dramatically in that period, during which whole communities were indiscriminately affected.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

29 Instead, the Commission appealed to South Africans to come forward to tell the Human Rights Violation Committee what had happened to them. By the end of the Commission's lifespan, 21 000 people had come forward, women and men, old and young, and told the Commission about nearly 38 000 gross violations of human rights. In the process, the broad outlines of the past emerged with undeniable clarity. Ninety percent of those who came

forward were black. Most of them were women. The greatest number of these approached the Commission on behalf of dead men to whom they were related.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

e Peninsula (Helderberg/Tygerberg) (5 - 7 August 1996). This hearing focused on women, of whom two were activists and another had been caught in the crossfire. The hearing also highlighted violations committed against the Bonteheuwel Military Wing, the killing of the MK cadre Ashley Kriel and the Pollsmoor march.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

64 Organisations repeatedly expressed the need to know about the work of the Commission and how they could assist. A national newsletter was issued, and teams working in different communities made efforts to keep interested role players informed. Similarly, many schools and churches, university and women's groups invited commissioners to make presentations at their meetings.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

14 Of the first thirty people appointed, twenty had been unemployed and, of these, many had never worked previously. They were employed for their potential to do good work. This policy was maintained, with preference given to unemployed people where possible. The racial mix at all levels strongly reflected that of society. In addition, a gender balance of 50 per cent men and 50 per cent women was maintained. A staff member with a disability was also employed.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

The second hearing in Durban took place at the Christian Centre. Witnesses described incidents such as the death of fifteen young people who were amongst the mourners attacked after the killing of activist attorney, Victoria Mxenge. Of the thirty-six cases heard, twenty-four were directly associated with murders. The majority of the victims were members of the African National Congress (ANC), but four were from the IFP, and eleven were of uncertain political affiliation. Most of the cases dealt with were from Umlazi in the Durban region, and there was much evidence to demonstrate a relationship between the police (both the SAP and the KwaZulu Police (KZP)) and the IFP. Many of the deponents were women, but only two spoke of their own experiences. The rest spoke of crimes against their families.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

i Hearing on women, Durban (25 October 1996).

Following the testimony on assassinations, a second day was set aside to hear testimony from women. It had become apparent that, although many women gave evidence at the hearings, very few spoke about their own experiences. The hearing was open only to women; even the technicians on site were women. Ten women spoke very eloquently about their own suffering and brutal treatment at the hands of men. In two of the three rape cases heard, the women had never spoken about their experiences before. In one of these instances, a woman was gang-raped by some ANC youths over a period of a month and conceived a child. She reported that one of the men who raped her began visiting her home regularly and claimed parenthood of the child, which she was finding very difficult. Some of the women targeted were not themselves activists, but were family members of activists. Nosizwe Madlala-Routledge, Phyllis Naidoo and Marie OdendaalMagwaza read special submissions on their experiences as women activists. A large number of deponents asked for psychological counselling to assist them in dealing with their trauma.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

The Bruntville hearing dealt with political violence in the area and also with the 'Bruntville massacres' where Inkatha hostel residents attacked local township residents, killing many women and children. Because of the unwillingness of the IFP to appear at these hearings, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) researcher Dr Anthony Minnaar was asked to give an overall impression of what happened in this part of the Midlands.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

40 It was noted in the second Durban hearing and the Northern Natal hearing that the material expectations of those testifying were low. Most expressed a wish for an investigation into deaths that had occurred to establish who had committed the violations and why. Many requested assistance with schooling and expenses for families of victims, assistance with tombstones and pensions for the elderly. At the women's hearing, counselling was requested. Very few people asked for direct financial compensation.

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

o Mdantsane (9 - 13 June 1997). This hearing focused on killings that occurred during the 1983 bus boycott. Wreaths were laid at Egerton and Highgate, where Ciskei and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) armed forces had attacked people. Human rights violations relating to women were also given a full day at this hearing.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

15 Recruitment policy was guided by criteria of representivity and merit. During the period of fullest employment, 44 per cent of staff were men and 56 per cent were women; 55 per cent were African, 12 per cent coloured, 26 per cent white and 7 per cent Indian.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

t Women's hearings (28-29 July 1997). Women suffer different forms of human rights violations, and these were the focus of this two-day hearing. Deponents told of rape and other forms of sexual harassment. They also related the difficulties of being the family breadwinner when state repression had resulted in the deaths of husbands and sons.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

The 1945 Urban Areas Consolidation Act was amended to specify that all black persons, men and women, over the age of sixteen were to carry passes and that no black person was to be allowed to stay in the urban areas longer than seventy-two hours unless they had permission to do so. Section 10, which governed who could stay in the urban areas, stated that black people who had been born in the urban areas and had lived there continuously since then, and those who had been in continuous employment for ten years or continuous residence in the urban areas for fifteen years, were the only categories of black people legally entitled to stay in urban areas (Dugard 1978: 74; Horrell 1978: 173). Powers of authorities were widened to include the ordering of the removal of blacks deemed to be 'idle or undesirable' even though they were lawfully in an urban area (s 29 of the 1945 Urban Areas Consolidation Act). If found guilty, a person could be sent to her/his homeland, to a rehabilitation centre or to a farm colony for a period not exceeding two years. Section 29 of the 1945 Urban Areas Consolidation Act permitted the arrest, without a warrant, of any black person believed to be 'idle or undesirable'. In 1956, a new section was added to s 29, (i.e. s 29 bis) allowing for 'the removal of an African from an urban area ... where his presence was detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order in any such area' (Dugard 1978: 77). Because the purpose of this new s 29 was 'to confer upon local authorities arbitrary powers to rid themselves of "agitators", this new provision (unlike s 29 of Act 25 of 1945) did not 'provide for an appeal against a banishment order' (Dugard 1978: 77). (The provisions under this Act are extremely complicated. For a full description see Horrell 1978: 171-95.) Commenced: 27 June 1952 Sections 1-17 repealed by s 33(1) of the Black Labour Act No 67 of 1964, s 18 repealed by s 1(g) of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act No 108 of 1991; ss 27-32 by s 17 of the Abolition of Influx Control Act No 68 of 1986; and ss 33-8 by s 69(1) of the Black Communities Development Act No 4 of 1984

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

After they were found guilty the SADF sent them to UNITA headquarters in southern Angola. Their women and children were collected at Omega base in Caprivi and reunited with the men. We never saw them again. On their return, horrified drivers said they witnessed how the men, women and children were killed by black Portuguese-speaking soldiers who slit their throats with knives.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

130 During 1982–83 the government introduced new constitutional proposals which sought to incorporate Indian and coloured people as junior partners in political decision-making. In addition, two bills were introduced which proposed new measures to regulate the presence of Africans in cities. The Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 gave a range of new powers and responsibilities to the highly unpopular and frequently corrupt township governments. In order to protest and frustrate these new state initiatives, and also as an indicator of the schism within anti-apartheid politics, anti-apartheid organisations launched two separate national formations in 1983. One was the United Democratic Front (UDF) – comprising over 500 decentralised, local and regional civic, youth, women’s, political and religious anti-apartheid organisations, together with national student organisations and trade unions. The other was the smaller National Forum, a loose association of some 200 Black Consciousness-oriented organisations and small left-wing groups.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

many of them children and women, in the Kassinga camp in Angola, had their targets been white. From the evidence before the Commission, it appears that, while some acts of regional destabilisation may have been a defence against Communism, the purpose of the war was also to preserve white minority rule in South Africa and was, therefore, a race war.

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

e Photographs were to be taken after the attack to counter “enemy” allegations. f Where possible, women and children were not to be shot.

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

C Army must ensure that media coverage of the operations (especially Alpha Camp) takes place. Credible coverage and immediate release are essential to counter probable hostile counter-claims of SADF operations and mass killings of civilians, especially women and children. Guidelines: Photo cover must feature: i) military features, for example, weapons, ammunition, communications, headquarter buildings; ii) any dead must have weapons alongside them; iii) any photography of civilians must reflect humane treatment, e.g. being provided with food. Civilians should, however, be avoided altogether; iv) documents captured must feature prominently to add credibility to subsequent disclosures.

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

37 By evening, the assault on Kassinga was complete and all SADF personnel, bar five missing troops, had been withdrawn from the site. The SADF’s anxiety about external reaction is reflected in a signal from the chief of the defence force, sent at 19h30, enquiring whether any women and children had been killed. This took priority over a 20h50 signal enquiring whether any Cubans had been captured. In response to the earlier query, SWA Tactical Headquarters sent out a top-secret message that night (OPS/104/04) reporting that there were many women and children at Alpha and that large numbers had been killed. Among the dead women, the message reported, many had been in uniform and many in the trenches.

Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

Enemy losses estimated at 500 (five hundred) dead. i. No POWs taken because of the serious threat from the south from enemy tanks and armoured cars. Initially 75 POWs were captured and 15 earmarked as POWs including women in uniform. Some were in civilian clothing. All looked like young recruits;

Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

39 The official death toll (according to an Angolan government White Paper) was 159 men, of whom only twelve were said to be soldiers, 167 women and 298 teenagers and children – a total of 624. In addition, 611 South West Africans were wounded in the attack. These were largely victims of the initial bombing attack. The dead were buried in two mass graves. Foreign journalists who saw the graves before they were covered confirmed that large numbers

of the dead were women and young people wearing civilian clothes. This does not necessarily mean that they were all non-combatants. In a guerrilla camp, not all combatants would be wearing uniforms. Moreover, the figure of twelve soldiers cited by the Angolan White Paper is not credible, unless the reference to soldiers is limited to the twelve Angolan government soldiers killed during Reindeer. It is known too that PLAN forces contained women and it can be assumed that some of the women casualties were combatants.

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

45 The fact that the operational orders for Reindeer included the instruction that “women and children must, where possible, not be shot” is evidence of the

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

46 The treatment of civilians in this operation may have violated international legal covenants in another respect; in this case a provision of Protocol 11 regarding the treatment of the wounded. If press reports based on a press interview with an officer involved in the operation are accurate (see below), the SADF failed to protect and care for those wounded in the operation. According to this source, some of the wounded, irrespective of their status as combatants or civilians, men or women, were shot.

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

89 Political repression in South West Africa was acute. The 1980 Ida Jimmy case, for example, provides a particular example of severe ill treatment. In 1980, the chairperson of SWAPO Women’s Council in South West Africa, Ms Ida Jimmy, was sentenced to seven years in prison (subsequently reduced to five) for calling for support for SWAPO guerrillas at a public meeting. Although seven months pregnant, she was kept in solitary confinement in Windhoek Central Prison. Her baby boy was taken away from her at the age eighteen months, and given to the care of relatives. The boy died a year later. Ms Jimmy was refused permission to attend the funeral.

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

The Security Forces stop at nothing to force information out of people. They break into homes, beat up residents, shoot people, steal and kill cattle and often pillage stores and tea rooms. When the tracks of SWAPO guerrillas are discovered by the Security Forces, the local people are in danger. Harsh measures are intensified. People are blindfolded, taken from their homes and left beaten up and even dead by the roadside. Women are often raped ... There is no redress because reporting irregularities or atrocities to commanders is considered a dangerous or fruitless exercise⁴.

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

114 During 1973, following mass detentions in Owamboland, the SAP began to hand over alleged SWAPO supporters to the bantustan authorities. After cursory hearings, the victims were publicly flogged with epokolos, the central ribs of makalani palms. Both women and men were subjected to these ‘traditional’ punishments, which resulted in extensive cuts and bruising, as well as public humiliation.

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

122 Space does not permit a detailed description of the violence and torture used by Koevoet. However, the Kairos report contains extensive documentation on physical beatings, the destruction of property, sexual assault and various forms of torture (such as solitary confinement, hooding, electric shock, submersion in water, mock burials, mock executions, roasting over fire, and sleep, food and water deprivation) as a means of coercion, intimidation and the extraction of information. Rape was common, and women and girls of all ages were victims. In the Kairos documentation is an account of the rape of an eighty-year-old woman by a Koevoet member, and one referring to the rape of a four-year-old girl.

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

428 According to General Viljoen, chief of the SADF, five women and two children were killed in the raid. In fact, seven women died. Six of those killed were schoolgoing teenagers. In his statement, General Viljoen described the operation as a “successful raid” on twelve ANC targets which he said were “planning and control headquarters for ANC action against South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei and were used as a springboard for terrorist action”. Expressing regret for the fact that “the innocent also had to suffer because they were housed by terrorists to discourage action against them”, he claimed that the ANC deliberately located their offices “in civilian houses to complicate action against them”. This statement was either an attempt to explain or justify the fact of civilian casualties or reflected an ignorance of the ways in which modern guerrilla wars were fought.

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

446 Few, if any, of the ANC casualties seem to have been senior military figures, although in the amnesty application of Jan Anton Nieuwoudt he states that he targeted Mr George Pahle. He was killed along with his wife, Ms Lindiwe Pahle. The other South Africans killed were a prominent artist, Mr Thami Mnye, from whose home the attackers stole a number of paintings; Mr Mike Hamlyn, a draft resister who had just graduated from the University of Botswana with a first-class degree in mathematics; a schoolteacher, Mr Duke Machobane, who was killed along with his six-year-old nephew Peter Mofoka, a Basotho citizen visiting him at the time; Mr Basil Zondi, a seventy-one-year-old refugee and neighbour of one of the missed targets, Mr Tim Williams; Mr Joseph Malaza and Mr Dick Mtsweni. Among the non-nationals killed were a Somali, Mr Ahmed Geer, whose Dutch wife, pregnant at the time, was seriously injured, and two young Botswana women, Ms Gladys Kesupile and Ms Eugenia Kobole. Two other Botswana women were wounded at a roadblock.

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

457 On 28 March 1988, SADF Special Forces attacked a house at Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana. Four people were killed in the raid. The primary target of the operation was Mr Patrick Sandile Vundla (aka Godfrey Mokoena and Charles Naledi), whom the security police had identified in a document written by Brigadier Loots as the overall MK commander for Botswana. All those killed in the raid were shot and then doused with petrol and burnt. The other three victims were Botswana women whose names are not known to the Commission.

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

91 The period 1960 to 1994 saw the systematic and extensive use of detention without trial in South Africa. Such detention was frequently conducive to the commission of gross abuses of human rights. The Human Rights Committee estimated the number of detentions between 1960 and 1990 at approximately 80 000, of which about 10 000 were women and 15 000 children and youths under the age of 18. Detention without trial represented the first line of defence of the security forces. It was only when this strategy began to fail that the killing of political opponents increased.

Reference 48 - 0.01% Coverage

117 Aside from sexual forms of torture, security police frequently targeted women in ways related to their gender or as mothers (see also the chapter on Women in Volume Four). Ms Nobuhle Mohapi [EC0007/96PLZ] told the Commission: The first month of my detention, I didn't get a drop of water to wash myself. I was unable to change and I was in my menstrual cycle ... I requested water so that I can bathe and wash myself, but nobody wanted to help me

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

561 The security arm most directly concerned with the implementation of contramobilisation was the SADF. The SADF was made responsible for youth clubs, community organisations, women's organisations, traditional authorities, arts and rural development, with the aim of establishing structures to oppose the revolution. Major Marius Oelschig acknowledged in the State v Msane and 19 others that “the South African government ... through the SADF, assisted various dissident groups to create a capability, which they themselves could use ...”.³⁰

Reference 50 - 0.01% Coverage

circumstances where we literally had to scare off somebody” and in some of these cases, detainees were beaten. Also beaten were prisoners who had escaped and were recaptured. Persons found responsible for raping Angolan women were beaten “before being sentenced to death by the tribunal”.

Reference 51 - 0.01% Coverage

189 Two further police men, Sergeant Moyi and Constable Magwaca, were killed in the Langa Zones: Magwaca stabbed to death on 29 July 1962, and Moyi was killed on 26 September, 1962. Magwaca had earned notoriety in the community for his alleged involvement in the beating and harassment of protesters in the 21 March 1960 demonstrations and in the period following the Langa shootings. He was also perceived to be responsible for sexually abusing women who stayed ‘illegally’ in the Zones while their men were at work.

Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

196 Poqo supporters also attacked shops in the main street of Paarl, smashing windows and attacking other white residents. The attacks were described by the police as reprisals for arrests made in the Mbekweni location the previous day. These arrests followed the killings of a white shopkeeper, three black women who were found speared to death in a plantation and a black man whose headless body was found floating in the Berg River in Paarl.

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

248 The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF Military Intelligence, were directly

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

41 On 8 April 1992, two women were shot dead and more than 100 injured in Phola Park following an attack on a 32 Battalion (SADF) patrol by unknown gunmen. Several women were also allegedly raped or sexually harassed during the twelvehour raid. On 19 June 1992, an interim report of the Goldstone Commission found that more than 200 rounds had been fired and that the soldiers had acted in a manner “completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force and, in fact, became perpetrators of violence”. The Commission recommended that the Battalion should not be used in any further peace-keeping duties. General Meiring, then chief of the army, responded that, while the army would act against any abuses, it would not withdraw Battalion 32 from the townships.

Reference 55 - 0.01% Coverage

200 On 8 November 1990, sixteen township residents were killed during a massive pre-dawn attack by approximately 1 200 hostel-dwellers and other Inkatha supporters, who had been brought in especially to assist in the attack. About 1 500 people, mainly women and children, fled their homes in the aftermath of the attack.

Reference 56 - 0.01% Coverage

353 In August 1990, a bomb exploded on a Saturday morning in a Pretoria street, near a taxi rank and COSATU’s offices. About thirteen people were injured, some seriously. A bomb also exploded outside a residential hotel used by ANC and SACP supporters in Johannesburg. An M26 hand grenade was thrown into the third class section of Roodepoort station in Johannesburg. Mr Gilbert Aiking was killed and two women were injured.

Reference 57 - 0.01% Coverage

the ANC and other parties. The police guarding the premises were completely outnumbered and the crowd of men and women, mainly in AWB uniforms ignored instructions to stop. From atop an armoured vehicle Eugene Terre'Blanche shouted instructions, led the crowd around the police cordon and smashed the armoured vehicle through the plate glass doors of the Centre. The right-wingers occupied the chamber for more than two hours during which time they said prayers and sang "Die Stem". Their representatives handed over demands for a volkstaat. There were some reports of white police mingling with the rightwingers. Sixty-six right-wingers were arrested in connection with the invasion of the World Trade Centre.

Reference 58 - 0.01% Coverage

19 Overwhelmingly, it was men who were killed in the conflicts of the past, and the vast majority of those men were aged between 13 and 36. Many women died too, and again, the majority of women who died were aged between 13 and 36.

Reference 59 - 0.01% Coverage

21 A different picture emerges for severe ill treatment. Although men are still in the majority, the number of cases of severe ill treatment involving women is much

Reference 60 - 0.01% Coverage

greater than that of women being killed or tortured. The age pattern is different too. Of the men, it is still mostly younger men who suffered severe ill treatment, but of the women, it is older women, particularly those aged 37–48.

Reference 61 - 0.01% Coverage

Coloured voters are removed from the common voters' roll. The Riotous Assemblies Act prohibits certain public open air gatherings. The Treason Trial begins. 156 accused are charged with high treason. (The trial continues for five years during which charges are withdrawn against all but thirtyfour. They are all acquitted in 1961). In August, 20 000 women march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the extension of passes to African women.

Reference 62 - 0.01% Coverage

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) is formed under Robert Sobukwe. The Extension of the University Education Act provides for the segregation of English-language universities and the creation of ethnic universities. The Promotion of Bantu Self-Governing Act lays the foundation for the creation of 'independent' bantustans. An amendment to Pass Laws Act extends pass laws to women. Both the ANC and the PAC initiate protest campaigns against the pass laws. The Sekhukuneland revolt is crushed, followed by executions of those convicted, including a chieftainess.

Reference 63 - 0.01% Coverage

In Umlazi on 13 March, eighteen people are killed (including fifteen women and three children). Twenty-eight are injured in an attack on the Uganda squatter settlement. A whites-only referendum on 17 March gives the government firm support for negotiations – a 68.6% vote for the continuation of the negotiations process. In the Phola Park killings on 8 April, the SADF's 32 Battalion shoots dead two women and injures more than a hundred other people during a raid on the Phola Park informal settlement.

Reference 64 - 0.01% Coverage

It is well known that the enemy started its activities during 1983 in Cradock mainly through organisations like the residents associations, youth organisations and women's organisations. It expanded its control more or less as follows: Somerset East, Cookhouse, Bedford, Adelaide, Hofmeyr, Middelburg, GraaffReinet and Pearston. On a map it represents a circle around Cradock. It would therefore be wise not to tackle Cradock directly but rather to

concentrate on the surrounding towns, thereby isolating Cradock. This will only be possible in co-operation with the right black leaders.

Reference 65 - 0.01% Coverage

In January 1986, three women were tortured and then 'necklaced' by UDF supporters in the Duncan Village township outside East London. These killings came after several months of violent unrest in the township, involving mainly clashes between UDF-supporting youths and security forces. Ms Nofikile Dikana (50) and her daughter Ms Zameka Dikana (29) [EC1967/97ELN] were accused of having bewitched their son and brother, UDF activist Fudwana 'Giza' Dikana [EC0943/96ELN]. Fudwana Dikana had died a few months earlier when an SADF armoured vehicle drove into his car, an incident which was regarded in the community as a deliberate killing, since he had often helped wounded activists by driving them to hospital. The two Dikana women and a third woman were abducted by a crowd and

Reference 66 - 0.01% Coverage

275 In July 1986, Ms Albertina Nontsikelelo Dlanjwa and Ms Wendy Sizeka Ramathe [EC0575/96PLZ] were attacked by UDF-aligned amabutho at Veeplaas in Port Elizabeth. The two women worked for the municipal welfare department and ran a welfare project involving a soup kitchen, sewing classes and the distribution of food parcels. They were at Dlanjwa's home, together with two elderly women, when two petrol bombs were thrown into the house by a youth who was their neighbour. Ramathe saw the youth throw the first petrol bomb and tried to escape. Dlanjwa died and Ramathe was severely and permanently injured. The UDF denied responsibility for the attack.

Reference 67 - 0.01% Coverage

11 Most (63 per cent) of the deponents in KwaZulu-Natal were women – a significantly higher proportion than for other regions. In many cases, it was women who told the stories of families decimated by the political conflict in the province, with accounts of the loss or severe injury of male relatives. Fifty-four per cent of women deponents identified themselves as primary victims; while over 70 per cent of male deponents spoke of themselves as victims. The average age of deponents in KwaZulu-Natal was estimated at forty-three years.

Reference 68 - 0.01% Coverage

On 26 May 1986, Ms Belinda and Mr Simon Mfeka obtained a temporary interdict against Shabalala because he had threatened them for not paying their Inkatha, Inkatha Women's Brigade, UWUSA and community guard dues. Within an hour of the granting of the interdict, a group of a hundred people arrived to demolish the Mfeka's three-roomed brick house.

Reference 69 - 0.01% Coverage

180 The role of the 'Caprivi trainees' came under the spotlight in the Durban Supreme Court during the so-called 'KwaMakhutha trial'³⁷ of 1996. The Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the killing in January 1987 of thirteen people, mostly women and children, in an AK-47 attack on the home of UDF leader Mr Bheki Ntuli, in the KwaMakhutha township south of Durban [KZN/MR/031/DN].

Reference 70 - 0.01% Coverage

In October 1987, Jamile instructed Daluxolo Luthuli to kill Ms Pearl Tshabalala, a prominent businesswoman and member of a women's organisation which supported the Clermont Advisory Board. Tshabalala was the wife of board member Vuka Tshabalala. Luthuli instructed four 'Caprivi trainees', including Mr Alex Sosha Khumalo and Mr David Zweli Dlamini, to assist him in the killing. Jamile instructed Mr Msizi Hlophe [AM1779/96] to guide the group as they were not familiar with Clermont.

Reference 71 - 0.01% Coverage

247 The KZP took over policing of the KwaMakhutha township (in the Umbumbulu district, south of Durban) from the SAP in June 1986. Within the first three weeks, residents filed more than twenty affidavits of assault by KwaMakhutha KZP members, some of which led to successful prosecutions. In October 1989, a large group of women in KwaMakhutha met with the Umlazi station commander to complain about the KwaMakhutha KZP.

Reference 72 - 0.01% Coverage

Early on Wednesday, the call went out by loud-hailer that all people, men and women, were to gather at David Ntombela's house for a meeting with someone from Ulundi. Someone who was there told me that when she arrived, the women were told to go inside the house, take off their clothes and turn them inside out and put them back on again. When they came out of the house, there was a large gathering of warriors, together with some trucks and lorries ... the trucks had their registration plates covered with sackcloth. The warriors were sprinkled with intelezi (traditional medicine to protect them from harm) and then moved off to attack soon after dawn.

Reference 73 - 0.01% Coverage

289 Several witnesses told the Commission that it was not accurate to call these seven days a war, because the word 'war' implied a battle of equals, whereas the overwhelming majority of the victims were from one side. They were caught unawares and many were totally defenceless and unable to fight back. The victims were those who were unable to run away fast enough – women, children, pensioners and the sick. Survivors called it an armed invasion, a political cleansing.

Reference 74 - 0.01% Coverage

318 On 8 November 1990, sixteen township residents were killed by approximately 1 200 hostel-dwellers and other Inkatha supporters who were allegedly brought into the area to assist in a pre-dawn attack. About 1 500 people, mainly women and children, fled their homes.

Reference 75 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THIS UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOUR CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE CONFLICT. HOWEVER, THE OVERWHELMING NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO DIED OR WERE INJURED WERE NON-IFP TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS. THE SCALE AND EXTREME BRUTALITY OF THE PRE-EMPTIVE ATTACKS CARRIED OUT BY THE INKATHA-SUPPORTING HOSTEL-DWELLERS ON NEIGHBOURING TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED. ELDERLY PEOPLE, WOMEN AND INFANTS WERE KILLED IN A MOST CALLOUS AND BRUTAL MANNER. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE SAP WERE AT BEST HOPELESSLY INCOMPETENT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR CONTAIN THE CARNAGE AND, AT WORST, COLLUDED WITH THE ATTACKERS BY OMISSION. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT LOCAL AND REGIONAL IFP STRUCTURES DID VERY LITTLE TO INTERVENE.

Reference 76 - 0.01% Coverage

347 The IFP-ANC conflict escalated in 1990, erupting into full-scale violence in January 1991. The fighting culminated in the so-called 'Battle of the Forest' on 29 March 1991, in which twenty-three IFP supporters, including women and children, were killed and the ANC regained control of the major portion of Ndaleni area. A number of prominent IFP leaders in the area were attacked and/or killed: Mr Ndodi Thusi, IFP leader of Ndaleni and family members were killed; Chief Dingiziwe Ndlovu, KwaZulu Legislature member was killed in Ixopo and Chief Majozi (IFP leader) was attacked several times. On 21-23 June 1991, groups of heavily armed IFP supporters attacked ANC supporters in Ndaleni, Magoda and Townlands.

348 The Commission received more than ten accounts of the incident. Fourteen people were killed and nine others injured in attacks on seven homesteads in Ndaleni. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT TWENTY-THREE PEOPLE, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE KILLED BETWEEN 21 AND 23 JUNE 1991 IN THE RICHMOND AREA BY UNKNOWN SUPPORTERS OF THE IFP, CONSTITUTING GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS. TWO IFP MEMBERS, MR MDUDUZI PITSHANA GUMBI AND MR

ROBERT 'VO' ZUMA [AM0433/96] WERE GRANTED AMNESTY FOR THEIR ROLES IN THE ATTACK ON 23 JUNE 1991.

Reference 77 - 0.01% Coverage

355 In Umlazi, fifteen women and three children were killed and twenty-eight other people injured in an attack on the ANC-supporting Uganda informal settlement on 13 March 1992. Two of the children were still toddlers; one was decapitated. The attackers included a large number of KZP members and IFP supporters from the Unit 17 hostel complex in T Section, Umlazi.

356 Residents reported that a large contingent of KZP members was seen escorting hundreds of Inkatha supporters to the pre-dawn attack. The attackers withdrew after the SAP arrived on the scene. This was the third such attack in two months by hostel-dwellers and the KZP in U-section, Umlazi, though the casualties in the previous incidents had not been as high. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT EIGHTEEN PEOPLE, INCLUDING FIFTEEN WOMEN AND THREE CHILDREN, WERE KILLED AT UGANDA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, UMLAZI, ON 13 MARCH 1992 WHEN A LARGE NUMBER OF KZP MEMBERS AND IFP SUPPORTERS FROM THE UNIT 17 HOSTEL COMPLEX IN T SECTION STAGED A PRE-DAWN ATTACK ON THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT. THE KILLINGS CONSTITUTE GROSS VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH UNKNOWN KZP MEMBERS AND UNKNOWN IFP SUPPORTERS ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.

Reference 78 - 0.01% Coverage

358 At Bomela, twelve IFP-supporting youths were massacred on 4 September 1992 at the home of the local IFP Women's Brigade leader, Ms Thokozile Dlamini, on the eve of an IFP Youth Brigade conference in Ulundi. Children had gathered at the Dlamini home to rehearse songs they were intending to perform at the conference. At about 19h00 or 20h00 a group of armed men wearing camouflage stormed the Dlamini home and opened fire on the children, who fled in all directions. At the time, Ms Dlamini [KZN/KM/543/PS] was sitting outside her house listening to the children singing. At the Port Shepstone hearing, she told the story of that day:

Reference 79 - 0.01% Coverage

392 The term 'camping' was used to refer to the gathering of men at a vantage point to keep watch and protect their area from attack by supporters of the opposing party. While the men 'camped', the women and children often congregated at a number of houses where they would sleep for the night. A number of people told the Commission how men who had refused to attend such 'camps' were targeted.

Reference 80 - 0.01% Coverage

Women

409 While many women told the Commission of what happened to them, thousands came to the Commission to tell of what had happened to others – to their husbands, their children, their parents and their friends. These women tended to underplay the suffering that they had themselves experienced as witnesses and survivors of these tragedies.

410 As with children, the majority of women who were victims of gross human rights violations were not deliberately targeted but were caught in crossfire or were victims of indiscriminate attacks on party strongholds. The majority of victims in massacres of households were women. However, a number of women were specifically targeted for their political activism, their relation to male activists or in order to strike terror into the heart of communities. The Commission heard that both ANC and IFP supporters were guilty of extreme violence against women.

411 Although not easily quantifiable, a significant number of women told the Commission that they had been sexually abused in the name of politics.

Reference 81 - 0.01% Coverage

14 Most (57 per cent) of the deponents in this region were male. Male deponents tended to talk about violations that happened to themselves, whereas female deponents much more frequently spoke about others. Statistics show that 36 per cent of women deponents were the primary victims in their submissions, whereas 72 per cent of male deponents spoke of themselves as victims.

15 The average age of deponents in the Western Cape is estimated at forty-one years. Female deponents were generally older than male deponents, averages being fortyseven and thirty-nine years respectively. This reflects the tendency for older women to testify about violations to their family members such as their children.

Reference 82 - 0.01% Coverage

18 Severe ill treatment was the dominant violation, accounting for 52 per cent of the violations in the region. The most common form of severe ill treatment reported was beating, followed closely by incarceration and shooting injuries. Males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-four were the primary victims. Amongst women there was a fairly constant level of violations between the ages of thirteen and forty-eight.

Reference 83 - 0.01% Coverage

32 In Sharpsville, Johannesburg, more than sixty unarmed men, women and children died and hundreds more were wounded in the anti-pass campaign on 21 March 1960. When that news reached Cape Town, a crowd of 5–10 000 people assembled at the Langa Flats bus terminus around 17h00 in defiance of a country-wide ban on public meetings and gatherings of more than ten persons. Police told the crowd to disperse “within three minutes”. When this did not happen, they charged with batons and fired tear gas as well as bullets. At least three persons, Mr Cornwell Tshuma, Mr Leonard Mncube and Mr C Makiwane, were killed and many others injured. Cape Times employee Richard Lombard was killed by the crowd in the chaos that followed the shootings.

Reference 84 - 0.01% Coverage

46 Among those killed by Poqo members in 1962 were several people in Paarl suspected of being police informers. Two of these were coloured women accused of keeping members away from the Poqo meetings. Another coloured woman was permanently disabled.

Reference 85 - 0.01% Coverage

95 Police responded with tear gas, baton-charges and live ammunition, and declined to issue a casualty list. The number of deaths recorded at five Peninsula hospitals was at least forty-two, including Ms Avril de Bruyn [CT00847], Mr Andrew Saul Christians [CT00660], Ms Johanna Moses [CT02201], Ms Edith Lewis [CT00658], Mr Gavin Godfrey Slavers [CT00662], Ms Glenda Scheepers [CT00845] and Mr William Rose [CT00671]. Over 200 people were injured, including children, young or pregnant mothers and a large number of other women. Police officially confirmed thirty-four deaths, including one in the Boland, and 146 injuries which, they alleged, were mainly stabbing and stoning injuries. At least two fatalities occurred as a result of the actions of those engaged in street protest, including one Constable Hugo, who was stabbed to death in Blackheath during a police baton charge, and a civilian who died when his vehicle crashed after being stoned.

Reference 86 - 0.01% Coverage

WITH REGARD TO THE 1980 SCHOOL BOYCOTTS, THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE RESPONSE OF THE SECURITY FORCES TO LEGITIMATE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL GRIEVANCES AND PROTESTS WAS EXCESSIVELY HARSH. MANY OF THE FORTY-TWO PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED WERE UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN, AND MANY WERE WOMEN.

Reference 87 - 0.01% Coverage

132 On 6 August 1989, sixteen restricted activists announced their defiance of their restriction orders at an Athlone church service, sparking off a cycle of arrests and continued defiance. On 8 August, defiance rallies were held at schools and campuses in the Peninsula, and the UDF was declared ‘unbanned’ by a mass meeting in St George’s Cathedral followed by a march under the banners of banned organisations. On 12 August, restricted activists again publicly defied their restriction orders at a National Women’s Day rally in Hanover Park, which was then teargassed. Many were detained under the emergency regulations.

133 On 19 August, thousands of people set off to defy ‘whites only’ beaches at Strand and Bloubergstrand in a high-profile act of ‘beach apartheid defiance’. Some groups were shot at with birdshot, others were sjambokked. There

were multiple public protests in the following weeks. On 23 August church leaders, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, were teargassed on a march in Gugulethu, and a week later 170 women were arrested while kneeling during a women's mass march in town. In a climax of the defiance campaign, thousands of protestors participated in a threepronged march to Parliament on 2 September. The march was dispersed with batons and a water canon loaded with purple dye, and more than 500 people were arrested. Altogether, over 1000 people were arrested during these defiance activities.

Reference 88 - 0.01% Coverage

150 In the wake of these events, over seventy residents (sixty children, eleven men and eight women) of the township were arrested. Many in this group were subjected to severe assault and torture while in police custody and were teargassed in their cell. In a subsequent conflict with police on 22 July, fourteen people were injured, including Reverend Mcoyana [CT01528].

Reference 89 - 0.01% Coverage

158 In the Karoo town of De Aar, several casualties occurred as a result of police or administration board shootings. On 16 June 1985, civic leader Boo! Mantyi was shot dead. Thirteen-year-old Leslie Kelemi [CT01517] was shot and seriously injured and blinded in one eye by police in July when fetching paraffin. He was later charged with public violence. On 9 July 1985, in Malay Camp, riot police shot and wounded a seventy-one-year-old woman, Ms Ida Koko Tantsi, her granddaughter, Ms Beauty Tantsi (30) and great-granddaughter Wendy (8) [CT00556]. The two women were then charged with public violence. A consumer boycott was launched until the end of the year to protest at the ongoing shootings and repression experienced by the residents and to demand the release of those detained and arrested. Police records indicate that Ms Vivian Tshadi, who allegedly broke the consumer boycott, was hacked to death and her body burnt in July 1985.

Reference 90 - 0.01% Coverage

162 Police moved in and arrested numerous people, including three women. Twenty-six were accused of murder and tried in a high-profile political trial that dominated both Upington and South African judicial history.

Reference 91 - 0.01% Coverage

176 On 29 August 1985, Riot Unit members Constable E Villet and Warrant Officer P Kruger hid in the garden of a Bellville South house on the orders of Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk. They later leapt out from this 'observation point' and fired at a group of people. Ms Sarah van Wyk [CT03201] was killed and at least four other women wounded. Ms Monica Daniels [CT00151] had to have her arm amputated as a result of the shooting.

Reference 92 - 0.01% Coverage

384 Maseti also said that some of the attackers were dressed in women's dresses. This was independently confirmed by Nonikile Maxiti: "We could not see any one's face. All these people who were shooting were wearing women's clothes and wearing balaclavas covering their faces." Her husband Lumkile was shot dead and Nonikile herself was wounded, as was her baby Masizi Maxiti. A second baby, Sipokazi Mnama [CT08612] was also wounded. THE COMMISSION RECOGNISES THAT ANONYMOUS SO-CALLED 'BALACLAVA' VIOLENCE INVOLVED A RANGE OF PARTICIPANTS, RANGING FROM ELEMENTS WITHIN THE LINGELETHU WEST TOWN COUNCIL, WECUSA, THE POLICE, THE ANC, TAXI GROUPINGS AND CRIMINAL GROUPS.

Reference 93 - 0.01% Coverage

399 Women and youth were frequently the victims of random attacks which destroyed hundreds of homes and caused many injuries. Fourteen-year-old Siyabulela Khobo was abducted on 22 May 1993 by a member of the Big Eight whom he identified as 'Small' (Victor Sam) and taken to Nongwe's base in Section 4 where he was beaten and told to give certain information to the police. Internal Stability

Reference 94 - 0.01% Coverage

412 In the early minutes of 31 December 1993, three women were killed and six people injured when two APLA operatives walked into the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory and fired at patrons, while other operatives waited in the car outside. The attackers also threw a hand grenade covered with nails into the room, though this failed to explode. Mr José 'Joe' Cerqueira was shot dead by the attackers when he ran out of a neighbouring tavern into the street. The three killed in the Tavern were Ms Rolande Palm (22) [CT00415], Ms Lindy-Anne Fourie (23) [CT02703] and Ms Bernadette Langford (22) [CT00415].

Reference 95 - 0.01% Coverage

454 During June 1993, there were again student protests and a consumer boycott in Boichoko. In one incident on 18 June, three women were injured with rubber bullets when police opened fire on residents in the street, including Mr Khole Machane [CT00136], Ms Elizabeth Thamaga [CT04103] and Ms Nozililo Ellen Horn [CT04200]. Horn was subsequently charged with public violence but was acquitted.

Reference 96 - 0.01% Coverage

1 In 1960, when the National Party (NP) government extended the pass laws to women, widespread public dissatisfaction crystallised into the mass protest that ended with the killing of sixty-nine demonstrators in Sharpville on 21 March. Most of the victims were shot in the back. This incident marks the beginning of the Commission's mandate.

Reference 97 - 0.01% Coverage

We were still at the singing ... not even one person was armed. I saw men and women and young men just holding their umbrellas because it was a

Reference 98 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MANY OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MARCH WERE APOLITICAL, WOMEN AND UNARMED, AND HAD ATTENDED THE MARCH BECAUSE THEY WERE OPPOSED TO THE PASS LAWS. THE COMMISSION FINDS, THEREFORE, THAT MANY OF THE PEOPLE FIRED UPON AND INJURED IN THE MARCH WERE NOT POLITICISED MEMBERS OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY, BUT MERELY PERSONS OPPOSED TO CARRYING A PASS.

Reference 99 - 0.01% Coverage

When you speak about Barberton, what you really have to speak about is the brutality of the place ... Through a window, we used to see women, black women prisoners, carrying things sometimes. However fast they tried to run, the wardresses would urge them on by whipping them with those long leather straps attached to their keys and sometimes there would be a baby on a woman's back so the baby got whipped ... Worst of all were the shirts we used to wash, those came from the men's jail, they used to come in every Monday and at least one shirt and one pair of shorts every week (and they only got one clean shirt a week and they did very hard work it seemed in a hot climate) would not be stained with blood, but caked with blood from clogging and that sulphur ointment, caked.

Reference 100 - 0.01% Coverage

of the Terrorism Act. She told the Commission's special hearing on women that she was immediately taken to the female prison in Pietermaritzburg where she spent twelve months in solitary confinement. Ms Matshoba was given no explanation for her detention. When she demanded to know why she had been detained, she was severely tortured.

Reference 101 - 0.01% Coverage

asthma, a death for which the police could not be held culpable. On doctor's instructions she was taken back to the Pietermaritzburg female prison. Here she was subjected to solitary confinement and extreme hostility from the women warders. Matshoba told the Commission:

Reference 102 - 0.01% Coverage

219 Formed at a meeting in The World's offices in June 1977, the Committee had the backing of a range of organisations including SASO, BPC, the Union of Black Journalists, the Black Women's Federation, black community programs and several church, social and welfare organisations. It included many of the key figures in Soweto at the time, including social worker Ms Ellen Khuzwayo and the headmaster of Morris Isaacson School, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe. According to Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World and a driving force behind the Committee's formation:

Reference 103 - 0.01% Coverage

At the time of her death, my wife was thirty-eight years old. At that stage I had three sons or in fact three children, Pieter, Schalk and Marche and they were respectively fourteen, twelve and eight years old ... The hostages were, in general, all women and it can therefore be regarded as a very cowardly deed – a deed on a group of defenceless people.

Reference 104 - 0.01% Coverage

287 As organisational capacity became stronger in Soweto, public protests against rentals and council bodies proceeded with vigour between March and June 1986. (The partial state of emergency was lifted on 7 March, but a new nation-wide state of emergency was declared on 12 June.) A total of 75 000 houses were involved in a rent boycott. The Council responded by cutting off services and prosecuting rent defaulters. On 16 June 1986, Soweto municipal police raided homes in Naledi, demanding rent receipts. One thousand women and high school students took to the streets in protest.

Reference 105 - 0.01% Coverage

326 Mr Thabang Reginald Mopeloa [JB01527/03NW] of Leboleng township in the Western Transvaal told the Commission of his detention and torture. On 17 June 1986, youth had gathered to sing freedom songs. As they were singing, there was a blackout in the township. They heard families shouting and crying that they were being attacked by "faceless people" wearing balaclavas and wielding plastic batons. The attackers arrived at Mr Mopeloa's home at about 03h00 and asked for him. Mopeloa said they beat him "as if they were beating the cows that didn't want to get into the kraal". Mopeloa and other youths were taken to the local police station, Makwassie, where they were slapped by white policemen wearing balaclavas. Eighteen-year-old Ms Cynthia Kedibone Morake [JB01852/03NW] was one of five young women arrested in the same incident.

Reference 106 - 0.01% Coverage

419 A number of organisations such as Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), the Bafokeng Women's Club, the Black Sash and the PPP were banned in the wake of the 1988 coup. A ninety-day detention law was introduced. Batswana in the Bafokeng region, as well as members of youth clubs and women's cultural groups, were harassed and detained by members of the BDF and SADF.

Reference 107 - 0.01% Coverage

502 From late 1985 to mid-1987, certain MK units were tasked with the laying of antitank landmines in the rural areas of the northern and eastern Transvaal, the aim being to target military patrols. A number of civilians – farmers, farm labourers and members of their families – were killed in approximately thirty landmine explosions. According to the ANC, twenty-three people died, two of whom were MK members laying a mine. However, other sources give a death toll of thirty-seven: twentyfive civilians, nine MK members and three security force members. Some of the victims of these landmine explosions have testified to the Commission. Most of the casualties appeared to have been women and small children.

503 On 16 December 1985, the Van Eck and De Nysschen families were holidaying at Messina when their vehicle detonated a landmine. Three women and four children between the ages of three and nine died in the blast. There were four survivors: Mr Johannes Frederick van Eck [JB00707/01MPWES] and his eighteen-month-old baby boy, Mr de Nysschen and his daughter, who was seriously wounded. To this day, Mr van Eck does not know what happened to his three-year-old son, who had been travelling with them. He described the emotional trauma to the Commission:

Reference 108 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS MR MTHETHELELI MNCUBE AND MR MZONDELI NONDULA RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANTING THE LANDMINES THAT KILLED MEMBERS OF THE VAN ECK AND DE NYSSCHEN FAMILIES. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THREE WOMEN AND FOUR CHILDREN WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINING MEMBERS WERE INJURED. THE COMMISSION FINDS MK AND THE ANC RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

Reference 109 - 0.01% Coverage

534 Not only did the violence of the 1990s claim more lives, its nature changed dramatically. Indiscriminate massacres in which gunmen opened fire on train commuters, people drinking in shebeens or sleeping in their beds became endemic. Violence against women, children and the elderly rose dramatically. The more generalised nature of the violence in the early 1990s is reflected in a wider age range of victims. However, the deaths of victims in the 25–36 age group show the most significant increase during this period. The number of women victims of killing also rose during this period, particularly in the 25–36 age group. By far the majority of victims of killing violations were, however, men.

Reference 110 - 0.01% Coverage

564 In the attack which has become known as the Nangalembe Night Vigil Massacre in Sebokeng on 12 January 1991, forty-five people were killed at a night vigil for ANC Youth League (ANCYL) member, Mr Christopher Nangalembe [JB00317/03VT]. Mr Victor Khetisi Kheswa was allegedly responsible for Nangalembe's death. According to Kheswa's mother, the two boys had grown up together. Kheswa, however, had a long history of criminal involvement and, when youth in Sebokeng and Evaton launched an anti-crime campaign, Kheswa inevitably came into conflict with some of his former associates in the ANCYL. One of the allegations against Kheswa was that he had killed a young woman by forcing her to drink acid. Christopher Nangalembe sat on the 'panel' of a 'people's court' that accused Kheswa of this and other crimes. Kheswa was then shot, allegedly by members of the 'people's court'. Kheswa survived the attack.

Reference 111 - 0.01% Coverage

578 The 17 June 1992, the Boipatong massacre was allegedly launched from the KwaMadala hostel in the Vaal by a group of more than 200 men armed with knives, pangas and guns, leaving at least forty-five people dead and twenty-two injured. Victims included at least nine children, two babies and seventeen women, one of whom was pregnant.⁴² Residents were raped, hacked, stabbed, shot, beaten and disembowelled. Hundreds of homes were attacked and looted. Victims said they had been attacked by white men in security force uniform and black men with red and white head bands speaking Zulu and chanting Zulu slogans.

Reference 112 - 0.01% Coverage

I was asleep and was awakened by women screaming. I thought she was being beaten by her man/husband. I went out to help. When I came out I saw four men throwing a baby onto the floor ... All had white headbands ... I continued to watch and saw a man standing at the back of the house next to mine. He was standing still and fixing the gun. I saw the back of his neck and hair. It was a white man ... When I passed house no 81 I saw the woman lying in the house and the baby child outside. The baby was dead; it could have been hit in the head.

Reference 113 - 0.01% Coverage

I attended the meeting where Mkhize, one of the indunas said that we are very tired of the people being killed in Boipatong which resulted in the IFP people having to live in the KwaMadala hostel because their houses were being burnt and they were being killed in Boipatong. Gqonqo said that night we were going to Boipatong to kill the people and said nobody was allowed to stay behind, only the women had to stay in the hostel...

Reference 114 - 0.01% Coverage

622 In May 1993, an ANC march past a Thokoza hostel catapulted the East Rand into turmoil. In the wake of the march, eighty-one people were killed and ninety-nine injured in seventy-one general incidents of political violence.⁵⁶ In the months that followed, violence continued. Between July and September 1993 alone, 544 bodies were found. Over a thousand women and children fled their homes to seek shelter and safety at hospitals and community halls. More than a hundred homes were gutted during the conflict.

Reference 115 - 0.01% Coverage

f On 12 July 1993, at least fourteen people were killed and sixteen others injured when gunmen in a white Toyota Cressida, drove through the streets of Evaton and Sebokeng's Zone 12, randomly shooting at residents. Four women were amongst those injured. It was reported that nine people were killed instantly; others died in hospital. The vehicle used in the killings had been stolen from a Sebokeng woman and was later found abandoned in Sharpville. One of the injured said that the vehicle drove past them, before three gunmen appeared and opened fire. The gunmen reportedly spoke "like Zulus". The Azanian National Youth Unity claimed that "white racists" were involved in the attacks. The injured were identified as Mr Ezekiel Mabuya, Mr Amos Mathe (16), Mr Petrus Phoswa, Mr William Pule, Mr Izike Maboe (18).⁶²

Reference 116 - 0.01% Coverage

We were full in the train and different people and women were with us from Thokoza. The train left at 6 o'clock instead of at ten to six and some people came into the train whom I thought were ticket examiners. I did not pay any attention to them... They had dust coats [on] when they got into the train and that led me to think that they were the ticket examiners. When the train took off from Germiston suddenly the people changed and I was so surprised because in my mind they were ticket examiners ... From the other coach I heard a gun shot and when I was trying to peep and look to see what was happening I just received this bang on my head and that was from a panga... They were all over the train... They were speaking Zulu... There were many, I think about ten of them standing and seated.

Reference 117 - 0.01% Coverage

656 Three large scale attacks also took place in 1992. In one attack on 13 November 1992, Mr Lazarus Shabangu [JB00354/01ERKWA] of Daveyton and his fellow passengers, the majority of whom were women, became the victim of an attack on train commuters by unidentified men. A group of about fifteen men opened fire indiscriminately. Shabangu was shot twice (despite an operation to remove the bullets, one is still lodged in his head), hacked on the forehead and assaulted. He was then thrown off the train but by then, he had already lost consciousness.

Reference 118 - 0.01% Coverage

686 This did not, however, prevent a massacre which took place on 31 July when thirty people were killed and twenty injured after members of the Toaster Gang and hostel residents from Vusimuzi hostel attacked homes in Umthambeka section and Ndayeni, Tafeni, Ntsonalanza sections of Tembisa township. The attack was apparently precipitated by the burning of a Toasters gang member by a group of residents from Umthambeka section. Homes were petrol-bombed and vehicles set alight during the attack. The attackers were repulsed by residents and retreated to the hostel, before launching another attack on homes in the township. Twelve of the victims were killed when armed men stopped a taxi and opened fire on the passengers. Nine of the injuries were women.

Reference 119 - 0.01% Coverage

THE PEACE PACT WAS NOT ADHERED TO AND, ON 31 JULY 1992, MEMBERS OF THE TOASTER GANG AND VUSIMUZI RESIDENTS ATTACKED HOMES IN TEMBISA. VEHICLES WERE ALSO SET ALIGHT. IN THE ENSURING CONFLICT BETWEEN TOWNSHIP DWELLERS AND HOSTEL RESIDENTS, A MINIBUS WAS STOPPED AT A ROAD BLOCK WHERE TWELVE PASSENGERS, NINE OF WHOM WERE WOMEN, WERE SHOT AND THE MINIBUS SET ALIGHT. IN ALL, THIRTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND TWENTY OTHERS INJURED .

Reference 120 - 0.01% Coverage

713 In addition, SDUs became increasingly embroiled in internal conflict and territorial disputes, leading, in the most extreme circumstances, to the mass execution of rival units. The SDUs also increasingly took on the role of self-appointed 'community police', often becoming violent moral arbiters in community disputes. In theory, SDUs were community-based neighbourhood patrols and permitted as such under the National Peace Accord. In practice, however, there was no satisfactory system of control and accountability. SDUs easily degenerated into bands of armed young men using their guns to control territory, women and resources. SDUs were infiltrated by numerous police informers and, in many instances, drifted into criminal practices. Towards the end of 1992, the ANC took steps to halt the extortion, car hijackings, rape, robbery and summary executions that had become associated with the SDUs. These steps were only partially effective.

Reference 121 - 0.01% Coverage

722 In 1993, internal conflict emerged in Khutsong when branch executive members of the ANC unleashed a reign of terror on the residents of the area. Several of these cases were brought before the Commission. The violence began shortly after the ANC branch executive committee (BEC) elections in January 1993. BEC members allegedly assaulted three women and a number of students on the day of the election. They then reportedly held 'kangaroo court' sittings at what was termed the 'Freedom Tree'. At least eight people lost their lives in the ensuing conflict. Eighteen-year-old Mr Abel 'Ngame' Motswaesane was killed on 23 May 1993 after refusing to reveal the names of youths who had attended a meeting to protest against the activities of the BEC. He was hit on the head with a pickaxe and, despite being taken to hospital, never regained consciousness. One of the students who attended the protest meeting said that he had been taken to the 'Freedom Tree' and questioned by the BEC regarding the meeting:

Reference 122 - 0.01% Coverage

extremely comfortable society. But what is important is that they knew no other. It was a closed world, surrounded by fences, prohibitions and some terrible assumptions about their fellow countrymen and women.

Reference 123 - 0.01% Coverage

13 The chapter on women reports on a series of hearings that were held at which women were given the opportunity to speak on their own behalf. It was discovered early in the life of the Commission that the majority of women who came forward to testify did so on behalf of others and seldom on their own account. It was also felt necessary to give women the opportunity, amongst members of their own sex, to speak of the particular violations experienced by women and, also, the particular way in which women experience violations.

Reference 124 - 0.01% Coverage

16 In addition, the Commission decided, for the purposes of its report, that the titles of Mr and Ms would be used throughout. This is not to fail to acknowledge that some women might still prefer to be addressed as Mrs or Miss or even Mama and does not constitute a social or political comment on their right to do so. It was simply a decision that was taken in order to ensure uniformity and, of course, to eliminate error where the marital status of the person was unknown.

Reference 125 - 0.01% Coverage

99 The BMF accused white business of violating human rights in specific ways. White business supported and did not oppose the location of black residential areas at "absurdly" long distances from work. "Business chose to

provide hostels that kept men and women away from their families.” In addition, white business relied “quite heavily” on the police to structure relationships with black workers, be it around strikes or repatriations. Managers served as police reservists and business co-operated with security agents in providing data on and monitoring workers. “Business continued to pay taxes quietly and rejected calls of civil disobedience.”

Reference 126 - 0.01% Coverage

More than 60 000 workers lost their lives in occupational accidents between 1964 and 1994... The carnage can be expressed in other ways. In 1974, for example, it was estimated that 100 000 hands, 50 000 feet and 40 000 eyes were badly injured; 31 000 men and women were permanently maimed; several hundred were injured severely enough not to be able to return to work, and 2 284 were killed.

Reference 127 - 0.01% Coverage

80 The representatives of faith communities at the hearings were overwhelmingly male. Only four of the sixty-six persons who appeared before the Commission in East London were women, and little mention was made of the links between racial, class and gender oppression. Women and women’s groups played key roles in supporting victims and opponents of human rights abuses, as witnessed by the fact that most of those who testified at the human rights violations hearings were women, and usually did so on behalf of others rather than themselves. Yet, in churches and mosques, as elsewhere, they were relegated to secondary status.

Reference 128 - 0.01% Coverage

29 Inequities in health services can, to a significant degree, be attributed to the Department of Health as the body responsible for state-run hospitals. Most hospitals and ambulances were assigned exclusively to specific racial groups. Where hospitals served more than one group, separate wards were allocated to different racial groups. Generally, the facilities available to whites were far superior to those available to blacks in terms of technology, sanitary conditions, supplies and the number of patients per health care worker. For example, at the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, which served African patients, conditions were appalling. At times, the obstetrics and gynaecology ward would operate at 200 per cent capacity. Women who had just given birth, or who were about to give birth, lay on mattresses on the floor and had to share five toilets with up to 140 other patients.¹⁶

Reference 129 - 0.01% Coverage

64 Even the training received by the few black students who were admitted to white medical schools was in some ways inferior to that of their white colleagues. While the lecture halls were not actually segregated, some of the practical training was. It is important to note that there was no legislation enforcing this discrimination; it simply became accepted practice at the medical schools. Black students could not attend post mortems on white cadavers and, at many medical schools, black students were not allowed to examine white patients. This changed in the mid 1980s when they were allowed to examine those patients who gave consent. Even after this, many hospitals maintained a policy preventing black students from examining white women in the obstetrics and gynaecology wards.

Reference 130 - 0.01% Coverage

The social consequences of apartheid were so gross, so thoroughly destructive and so widely acknowledged and abhorred by the international community that there could be no avoiding the intrusion into the professional lives of the medical men and women of this country.

Reference 131 - 0.01% Coverage

or explanation, as long as the manager suspected that his or her ideological convictions were not in line with the government of the day. Nene said that any white person at the SABC had the right to fire any black person who was *hardegat* (intransigent). Workers received severe reprimands for looking at white women and had to give way in the passages.

Reference 132 - 0.01% Coverage

Discrimination against women

Reference 133 - 0.01% Coverage

54 Mathiane highlighted the degree to which black women writers in particular were discriminated against. She said women were not given meaningful beats and were not promoted to senior positions, and that they were relegated to women's pages that dealt with beauty, health and socials. She also said training was given mainly to male journalists and that, while male journalists were offered overseas trips to widen their journalistic horizons, female writers had to organise such trips on their own and often had to take leave without pay when on such visits.

Reference 134 - 0.01% Coverage

Why were there no women editors? The simple reason was society dictated it. There were no all-round women journalists. It was not that the newspapers kept them out, there were not any trained in society.

Reference 135 - 0.01% Coverage

116 The employment practices of the newspaper industry, with few exceptions, reflected the racial and gender discrimination that characterised South African society. Insufficient was done to provide suitable training and opportunities for the promotion of black people and of women, especially in the area of management.

Reference 136 - 0.01% Coverage

a the main political prisons: Robben Island (for blacks), Pretoria (for whites) and Barberton (for women);
b the treatment of women prisoners; c capital punishment;

Reference 137 - 0.01% Coverage

Women in prison

35 One of the most startling features of the hearing was the devastating description by women of their experiences as political prisoners. A number of witnesses told of their time as detainees and prisoners. Their conditions were different to those of men and were very severe. Ms Deborah Marakalala was pregnant when she was detained. She described what happened:

Reference 138 - 0.01% Coverage

38 Women were deliberately 'diminished'; subjected not only to physical discomfort and torture but also to extreme mental torment. The most effective method was to use family matters as a means of applying pressure on women where they were most emotionally vulnerable. Ms Zahrah Narkedien described how, although physical torture could not break her, she could resist no longer when she was told that her nephew would be killed:

Reference 139 - 0.01% Coverage

40 Although she tended to downplay the effects of her physical torture, Narkedien's description of how she was treated by the security police gave the Commission important insight into the special treatment received by women.

Reference 140 - 0.01% Coverage

What really bothered me were the rats. I know there's this chauvinist thing where men would say women are just afraid of mice and rats, but these were not little mice. These were huge rats, the size of cats, that were in the

Reference 141 - 0.01% Coverage

71 Prison staff frequently ignored the particular needs of women in respect to, for example, menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth and parenting. These needs were also often exploited as a way of subjecting women to intimidation and harassment.

Reference 142 - 0.01% Coverage

Secondly, the women in South Africa (white women) became active and started rendering services - these were the Defence Force women, the Southern Cross Fund and the church women. We collected money to furnish in a cosy way coffee bars where soldiers could relax; we bought furniture, etc. There was also money collected for rooms of prayer, for various bits and pieces of furniture and games, etc. We corresponded with soldiers and we assisted families of soldiers locally. We sent parcels with biscuits to all the army bases [she adds with some humour that she later heard that there was such a flood of biscuits that the soldiers began pelting each other with them!].

Reference 143 - 0.01% Coverage

Perhaps just to raise one specific experience that led me to publicly refuse to serve in the SADF. In September 1983, we had a situation where many women and children came down to join their husbands in Crossroads. It was not a political thing; it was about being part of a family. And they were making these little structures of branches that they cut from the forests with black plastic over them. As we all know, September is the Cape Town winter so it was raining a lot. And for three weeks, day in and day out, the security

Reference 144 - 0.01% Coverage

Then one Friday, after three weeks of this, some of the women held on to the branches and to the riot police that constituted a riot. And they used teargas, rubber bullets (which, I don't know if you know, are six inches long and about an inch and a half in diameter of solid rubber) and police dogs to quell the riot, and we were having to treat the results of that. So we had kids with severe respiratory distress from the teargas, people with dog bites. I remember one time having to go out and see a mother who had a twenty-four hour old baby that was left in the rain because her structure had been torn down.

Reference 145 - 0.01% Coverage

57 The role of the state was illustrated by Lieutenant Colonel Botha's submission on a defence force project, Curamus Care for the Disabled, which was formed in 1990 to handle the treatment and aftercare "of our men and women who have been serving in the forces and have been injured in the process". This is an interdepartmental project which includes those injured while serving in the police and correctional services. Sitting in his wheel chair, Lieutenant Colonel Botha emphasised that the project, which is his full-time responsibility, includes those with physical and psychological disabilities such as post-traumatic stress disorder. He encouraged those who made individual submissions, like John Deegan, to come and discuss with him the possibilities of and procedures for applying for a military pension. He also spoke in his capacity as chairperson of the Curamus Association for Security Service Disabled, a voluntary association formed in October 1990 to give disabled members a platform to deal with their problems – for example finding employment within government and the private sector.

Reference 146 - 0.01% Coverage

30 Many vigilante attacks were rooted in intergenerational conflicts. Some men saw the dramatic surge of women and youth to political prominence as a threat to the patriarchal hierarchies of age and gender. Young people were perceived to be undermining the supremacy of traditional leaders who saw it as their duty to restrain them. Vigilantes mobilised around slogans such as, 'discipline the children', and frequently described themselves as 'fathers'.

Reference 147 - 0.01% Coverage

48 Figures 1-4 reflect evidence gathered by the Commission with respect to the types of violations investigated. They do not reflect a universal experience of violations; only those that were reported to the Commission. Many South Africans who experienced human rights violations did not come to the Commission and are therefore not

represented. Many parents testified on behalf of their children. Significant, too, was the fact that many women and girls chose not to testify about violations they themselves had experienced. They spoke instead of the violations committed against others, notably their fathers, sons and brothers. The figures must, therefore, be read within the framework of the Commission's experience rather than analysed as definitive figures of all violations experienced in South Africa from 1960 - 1994.

Reference 148 - 0.01% Coverage

49 Figure 1 represents the number of killings reported to the Commission. The left side reflects female victims and the right side male victims. Based on the graph, few children under the age of twelve were killed. The majority of victims of killings reported to the Commission were young men between the ages of 13-24. This can be seen as a reflection of the perceived threat posed by young males to the state, but is linked with other 'gendered' issues about women and their willingness to testify about their own abuses.¹⁰

Reference 149 - 0.01% Coverage

73 The extent to which violations were perpetrated against the young is again revealed in the data on abduction. The majority of those who were abducted were young males between the ages of 13 and 24. In the case of women, young rather than older women experienced this violation.

Reference 150 - 0.01% Coverage

75 Young males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-four reported the highest incidence of severe ill treatment of all age categories. Among females, women between thirty-seven and forty-eight years of age were most commonly the victims of severe ill treatment.

Reference 151 - 0.01% Coverage

119 Many of these young people have become men and women of extraordinary calibre. Despite their suffering, they have shown extraordinary generosity and tolerance and have reached out to their former oppressors in a spirit of reconciliation.

Reference 152 - 0.01% Coverage

Volume FOUR Chapter TEN Special Hearing: Women

■ HOW THE GENDER HEARINGS CAME ABOUT 1 In March 1996, as the Commission commenced its hearings, the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALs) at the University of the Witwatersrand hosted a workshop entitled 'Gender and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission'. Participants included psychologists, lawyers, people from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), members of the Gauteng Legislature and representatives from each of the four regions of the Commission. The workshop resulted in an in-depth submission that discussed ways in which the Commission might be missing some of the truth through a lack of sensitivity to gender issues. The submission, as well as relying on discussion at the workshop, used material from in-depth interviews with women leaders who had suffered gross human rights violations.

2 The term 'gender' encompasses both women and men, and the social relations between them. The CALs submission unashamedly focused on women in the belief that it is the voices of women that more often go unheard. Further, while much of their discussion dealt with gross human rights violations as defined by the Commission, the submission also devoted some time to questioning the way gross human rights violations were understood, thereby masking the types of violations more commonly suffered by women.

3 Ms Cheryl de la Rey, addressing the Cape Town special hearings, noted that "(t)oo often when we do not undertake specific actions to draw attention to the issues that affect women, what happens is that men and the experiences of men become the yardstick by which judgements are made". The argument that apparently gender-neutral approaches are often discriminatory because they unwittingly assume a male outlook is in accordance with the conception of equality found in the South African Constitution. This conception is one of substantive, rather than merely formal, equality. It recognises indirect as well as direct discrimination, implicit as well as explicit and intentional bias.

4 The Commission took up the challenge of the CALS submission. It organised two workshops to which it invited representatives of women's organisations and the media. Participants discussed how they could attempt to bring more women into the Commission process. The Commission also agreed to the proposal for special women's hearings. Three women's hearings were subsequently held – in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. It should be noted that the absence of a special hearing in the Eastern Cape could, in itself, distort the picture as the Eastern Cape is known as an area in which treatment in prison was particularly brutal. The testimony of Ms Zubeida Jaffer (referred to below) about her torture while held in Eastern Cape prisons is illustrative.

5 The Commission also attempted to amend its procedures in ways that would encourage women to speak. By April 1997, the form used by the Commission to record statements had been refined (Version 5) and included the following cautionary note:

IMPORTANT: Some women testify about violations of human rights that happened to family members or friends, but they have also suffered abuses. Don't forget to tell us what happened to you yourself if you were the victim of a gross human rights abuse.

6 This chapter of the report focuses primarily on what was revealed during the special women's hearings. Women were by no means absent from other hearings of the Commission. Indeed, the CALS submission acknowledged that they were alerted to gender bias when they noticed that over half of those who spoke were women, but that the roles and capacities in which women and men spoke differed. They saw that, while the overwhelming majority of women spoke as relatives and dependants of those (mainly males) who had directly suffered human rights violations, most of the men spoke as direct victims. The figures below confirm that this pattern persisted over the full period of the hearings.

Reference 153 - 0.01% Coverage

8 During the special women's hearings, the testimony of Ms Agnes Gounden emphasised how easy it was for a 'secondary' victim to become a direct target. Ms Gounden was resting at home, medicated, trying to get over the death of her only sister a few days earlier at the hands of the police, when the police arrived to demand a statement.

Reference 154 - 0.01% Coverage

9 Most of those who spoke at the special hearings spoke of their experience as direct victims. This chapter, in focusing on their stories, underlines the fact that there were many women who suffered from the full range of abuses which fell within the Commission's understanding of its ambit. It also, however, points out the particular ways in which these women might have experienced abuses. At the level of biology, it points to sexual abuses and threats. At a broader level, it looks at how gendered roles affected the experience and its aftermath.

10 This short chapter cannot hope to do justice to the testimonies heard. It can do no more than give a flavour of what was said. It will, however, attempt to give an idea of the range of roles in which women were revealed, and in particular, the ways in which their experiences might have differed from those of men.

11 The chapter commences by presenting gender-disaggregated statistics culled from the database of the Commission. It follows with general discussion as to how the outlook of the Commission might have affected what was heard, given the gendered roles and socialisation within the society. It looks at the nature of possible 'silences'. Against this background, the chapter then presents some of the stories related in the special hearings or recorded in the submissions. These provide some idea of the range of sexual, physical and psychological abuses experienced by women. While most of the stories focused on experiences while in detention, one section looks specifically at abuses suffered by women outside of prison. The penultimate section looks at relationships, a theme that emerged strongly when women discussed all forms of abuse. The final section looks at women as perpetrators.

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Reference 155 - 0.01% Coverage

12 Table 1 below shows that, overall, somewhat over half of all deponents to the Commission were women. The pattern varied geographically, ranging from four in every ten deponents in Cape Town to three-quarters of deponents in Durban, the centre with by far the largest number of deponents.

Reference 156 - 0.01% Coverage

13 Table 2 records only those deponents who reported violations of which they themselves were victims. Here the overall percentage falls to 43,9 per cent, suggesting that men were more likely than women to talk about their own experiences as direct victims. Durban again accounted for the highest proportion of female victims, and in this centre women were somewhat more likely than men to present themselves as the direct victims.

Reference 157 - 0.01% Coverage

% women 24.3

59.8 23.9 30.7 43.9 VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women PAGE 287

14 Table 3 breaks down the violations into four broad categories of attempted killing, killing, severe ill treatment and torture. The first column provides the percentage of reports of this category reported by women. It shows, for example, that while, overall, women accounted for 70 per cent of reports of killings, they accounted for only 19 per cent of reports of torture. The second column indicates the percentage of women's reports of this category where the woman said she herself was the victim. Here women are seen to be most likely to present themselves as victims of severe ill treatment. The third column gives the percentage of all reports (with known sex) of self as victim where the deponent was a woman. Women are again under-represented among those reporting torture. The fourth column indicates, for each centre, what proportion of primary victim women deponents reported each of the four categories. This column reveals that, overall, a full 8 per cent of women deponents who were themselves victims, spoke about severe ill treatment.

Table 3: Women's reports of gross human rights violations by type of violation

% REPORTS SELF VICTIM/ WOMAN SELF TYPE/ WOMEN VICTIM/ ALL SELF

Reference 158 - 0.01% Coverage

15 The Commission went some way towards meeting the criticisms of gender bias. Nonetheless, there were those who argued that it did not go far enough. Activist lawyer Ms Ilse Olckers, describing discussions between two commissioners and women working on gender issues, said it was as if they "were asking them to convince the other members of the Commission to see the earth as round. We added a third dimension to a task already wearisome. A task which they felt they could hardly cope with in its current two dimensional state".²

16 The inclusion of a separate chapter on gender will be understood by some readers as sidelining, rather than mainstreaming, the issue. Women will again be seen as having been portrayed as a 'special interest group', rather than as 'normal' members of the society.

Reference 159 - 0.01% Coverage

19 The Commission's relative neglect of the effects of the 'ordinary' workings of apartheid has a gender bias, as well as a racial one. A large number of statistics can be produced to substantiate the fact that women were subject to more restrictions and suffered more in economic terms than did men during the apartheid years. The most direct measure of disadvantage is poverty, and there is a clear link between the distribution of poverty and apartheid policies. Black women, in particular, are disadvantaged, and black women living in former homeland areas remain the most disadvantaged of all. It is also true that this type of abuse affected a far larger number of people, and usually with much longer term consequences, than the types of violations on which the Commission was mandated to focus its attention.

20 The suffering caused by influx control and related laws was not only physical, but attacked the very selfhood of many women and men. In this respect, Goldblatt and Meintjes quote from an interview with Ms Lydia Kompe, formerly a trade unionist and organiser of rural women, and now a parliamentarian. Ms Kompe was forced to use a different name so as to be able to pass for 'coloured' and remain in an urban area:

Reference 160 - 0.01% Coverage

21 While a person's sex is determined by biology, gender is a social construct. It is determined by the relationships between women and men and by the roles they play. One of the more important divisions in terms of gender analysis is that between the public and private spheres. Men are more commonly 'active' in roles in the public sphere, while women predominate in roles in the private sphere. Politics as usually understood pertains primarily to the public sphere. The public-private distinction played itself out in the Commission hearings to the extent that women were

often constructed – and constructed themselves — as wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the active (mainly male) players on the public political stage.

22 In some cases, it was clear that men actively prevented women from engaging in politics. In one of the general hearings, Ms Ncediwe Euphemia Mfeti remarked: “We are not allowed to ask our husbands about politics in my culture”. Her observation was confirmed by nods and laughter in the audience. African National Congress (ANC) veteran Mr Govan Mbeki testified that:

The police were looking for meetings. So when you left you did not tell your wife where you were going, and when you returned ... they were asleep and your food was on the stove... Women created problems for the (liberation) movement because they wanted to know.⁵

Reference 161 - 0.01% Coverage

women should stay at home, should not participate. It was all by way of trying to say when we go out to jail, when we go out and be killed, you look after the children... The husbands wouldn't share much.

24 The statistics on Commission evidence bear out the differential engagement of women and men in ‘active’ politics. Very early in the process, anthropologist Fiona Ross analysed the 204 testimonies that she heard presented during the first five weeks of Commission hearings. She found that close on six of every ten deponents were women, but that over three-quarters of the women’s testimonies and 88 per cent of the men’s testimonies were about abuses to men. Only 17 per cent of the women’s testimonies and 5 per cent of the men’s were about

5 Ross, FC (1996), ‘Speech and Silence: Women’s Testimony in the First Five Weeks of Public Hearings of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission’, p 22.

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abuses to women, with the remainder about abuses to women and men. Ross found that 25 per cent of all cases involved women speaking about their sons, 11 per cent were women speaking about their spouses and 8 per cent were women speaking about their brothers. Only 4 per cent of the cases involved men speaking about sons, and 0 per cent of the cases involved men speaking about either spouses or sisters.

Reference 162 - 0.01% Coverage

reflect the reality that women were less of a direct threat to the apartheid state and were thus less often the victims of murder, abduction and torture. This was due to the nature of the society which was, and is, structured along traditional patriarchal lines. Men were expected to engage with the state in active struggle while women were denied ‘active citizenship’ because of their location within the private sphere.⁶

26 To the extent that people came to the Commission hoping for compensation, the figures could also reflect the fact that men who were killed or otherwise incapacitated were more likely than women to have been primary breadwinners upon whom whole families were dependent.

27 Other figures provide some support for Goldblatt’s assertions. In 1986/7, for example, it was estimated that only 12 per cent of all state of emergency detainees were women. In the Sharpsville massacre of March 1960, at the beginning of the period covered by the Commission, fifty-one men were killed, compared to eight women and ten children. Within the armed forces, women accounted for a small minority during the 1960s and 1970s. By the early 1990s, women still accounted for only 14 per cent of the Permanent Force of the South African Defence Force (SADF) and approximately 20 per cent of Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) cadres. Moving away from politics, official figures show that only 13 per cent of all those convicted of crimes between July 1995 and June 1996 were women.

28 One can, however, overstate the case. The hearings provided ample evidence that women fulfilled all roles in the struggle and suffered the full range of human rights violations. There were stories of women active – and abused — in all three decades covered by the Commission. There were stories of and by women of all races and of all ages. In terms of educational level, the women ranged from those with limited formal education to others with tertiary degrees. Ms Lita

Reference 163 - 0.01% Coverage

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Nombango Mazibuko emphasised the fact that, despite her lack of (formal) education, “the contribution that I've put in within the ANC structures is quite massive”. Elsewhere, there is plenty of documentary and other evidence⁷ that women were active before the 1960s – in particular in the memorable 1956 antipass march that is today celebrated

each year on Women's Day. There is also plenty of evidence in documents⁸ that women were severely punished – through detention, torture and other means – for their involvement.

29 Further, in South Africa, as elsewhere, women's 'private' roles have often been a strong motivating factor in their political engagement. Ms Thandi Modise of MK, for example, has stated emphatically that she was a guerrilla "because I am a mother". During the women's hearing, Ms Zodwa Lephina Thobela said that it was when her son was arrested in 1976 that she and her husband became involved in politics and "started being enemies with the security police". Also at the hearings, Ms Noncebo Zokwe recalled how the security police named her a "Communist mother". She used her role as mother and protector of the home when a policeman came to her home, telling him: "On these premises I am the government". When he threatened to kill her, she said: "The only pain I know is the pain of giving birth". She said: "It is womanhood which brought me this strength".⁹

30 Women's socialisation and roles could also mean that certain experiences, although seemingly similar, might bear more heavily on women than on men. For example, women's socialisation, more than that of men, focuses on intimate relationships. Without negating the pain felt by men in solitary confinement, this could make the experience even more painful for women. During the hearings, many women spoke in particular about what it meant to be separated from their children. Ms Evelyn de Bruin of Uppington who, together with her husband, spent many long months on death row after being convicted of common purpose simply because they were present at a killing, told how she had to leave her two young children behind. On the basis both of the unfair judgement and the cruelty of separation, she was certain that "Judge Basson will never see the heavens".

31 Some women spoke about how their torturers used the strength of the motherchild bond against them. Ms Albertina Sisulu was told that her child was in intensive care with pneumonia and that, if she did not give a statement, "you won't bury the child". Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken feared that she herself would be killed in detention, leaving her three-year-old child an orphan.

7 Walker, C (1991), *Women and Resistance in South Africa*. David Philip Publishers: Cape Town 8 Such as an undated document by the Federation of Transvaal Women, 'A Woman's place is in the Struggle, not behind bars!', Johannesburg. 9 Ross, FC (1996), pp 14-15.

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Reference 164 - 0.01% Coverage

33 Some of the women who had been threatened in this way went on to describe their reasons for resisting. Ms Albertina Sisulu felt "let the child die if the nation is saved". Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken felt "the price to pay ... was worth our cruel separation." Ms Zubeida Jaffer,

Reference 165 - 0.01% Coverage

34 There were also many stories about how previously 'apolitical' women became activists because of the abuses suffered by themselves and their families. For example, Ms Nozizwe Madlala told the story of Ms Kubeka. Ms Kubeka's home was twice burnt down during the KwaZulu-Natal violence, while police looked on without intervening. On the second occasion, Ms Madlala was in detention when the arson attack took place. The security police broke the news to her and:

Reference 166 - 0.01% Coverage

35 Finally, one can argue that the centrality of women in the struggle depended on the nature of that struggle and the chief protagonists at a particular point. In the 1980s, for example, when much of the activity was undertaken by scholars and students, these young women did not have the same social constraints against engaging in the struggle that might have been felt by slightly older women or those with more family responsibilities. In terms of the public/private distinction, women scholars and students were more firmly located in the public sphere, the sphere in which political action is most explicit, and where it was most likely to provoke state retaliation.

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Reference 167 - 0.01% Coverage

37 One of the silences was that of women who had themselves suffered gross human rights violations, but spoke only as secondary victims — as relatives of men who had suffered. Hence, for example, in the first week of hearings in the Eastern Cape, the widows of the Cradock Four spoke about their murdered husbands. Each had herself been

arrested and harassed, but their own stories did not become the subject of the hearings. Later in the hearings, Dr Liz Floyd and Ms Nyameka Goniwe spoke about the abuses suffered by their partners, Mr Neil Aggett and Mr Matthew Goniwe. They, too, mentioned their own roles and suffering only in passing.

38 Several of the women who spoke at the special hearings began their testimony by stating their reluctance to come forward. Some said that they felt their sufferings were less severe than those of many other people. Ms Jubie Mayet, who had been banned and detained, said she was reluctant “because my experiences under the old regime were nothing compared to what so many countless other people suffered.” Ms Nozizwe Madlala, detained for a year in solitary confinement, said that when people ask her if she was tortured, “I usually answer in the negative, for my own experience of torture was much milder than that of many others.”

39 At the time the abuses occurred, many women (and men) remained silent about their sufferings. Ms Wilhelmina Cupido, reported that after her sister, Ms Coline William’s, detention, Coline “said she just want to go on with her life, she just want to leave it there and carry on.” There could be multiple reasons for this silence — a desire to protect her family, a desire to protect herself by keeping silent about ‘illegal’ activities, and/or a desire to forget a terrible experience.

Reference 168 - 0.01% Coverage

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41 In opening one of the special hearings, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso spoke about the difficulties of describing ones suffering in a public arena. Ms Mtintso had previously spoken openly in a face-to-face interview as part of the CALS research. She was not, however, prepared to speak about her personal experiences in the open hearings. She congratulated the women who were prepared to “open those wounds... The personal cost may be high. They may have to go back home and deal with the pain that has opened today.”

Reference 169 - 0.01% Coverage

We talk very glibly about the fact that we can show our weaknesses in a way that will render us much more strong later on. Some women are sceptical that the process will uncover the wounds that are healing and render them even more vulnerable that they started off with...

Reference 170 - 0.01% Coverage

44 One of the particularly difficult areas of silence is sexual abuse. The Commission saw its provision of the opportunity “to relate their own accounts” as a way of restoring “the human and civil dignity” of victims. For many women, relating the story of their sexual abuse would in no way serve this purpose. It would, instead, leave them feeling a loss of dignity.

45 It is, perhaps, surprising that as many women as did spoke about being raped or otherwise sexually abused. As Ms Jessie Duarte put it, “the Commission is actually asking people to open the empty cupboard and expose that there are no groceries in the cupboard and then they have to live with that”.

46 She noted the way in which the liberation movements had contributed to the silence during the 1980s, in that “if women said that they were raped, they were regarded as having sold out to the system in one way or another”.¹⁰ She noted that women were among the cruellest in enforcing these attitudes.

Reference 171 - 0.01% Coverage

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47 Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso suggested that men use sexual abuse to show the weakness of the men on the opposing side “because women are supposed to be these people that are protected by these men”. She suggested that sexual violence is also used by those in power to destroy the identity of women who have rejected traditional roles, for example by engaging in ‘masculine’ roles in the struggle. Seifert suggests that in a war situation men, or the ‘nation’, might well collude in silencing talk of sexual abuse.

Reference 172 - 0.01% Coverage

50 In presenting the ANC report to the Commission, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki acknowledged that men in the camps had committed “gender-specific offences” against their woman comrades. He said that the perpetrators had

been punished, but did not describe either the offences or the punishment in any detail. In the light of these silences, Commissioner Hlengiwe Mkhize remarked that “the submission fail(ed) women”.

Reference 173 - 0.01% Coverage

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victims, she had felt that she was in some way to blame: “I thought I'd done something that I deserved to be treated like that.” Ms Kedibone Dube said that after her abduction and rape, she had only told her family that she was kidnapped. Other women said that they had only been able to talk after undergoing counselling.

Reference 174 - 0.01% Coverage

52 Given the close relationship between sex and gender, one of the more obvious differences in the way women and men might experience gross human rights violations is the extent to which they suffered from sexual violations, and the nature of those sexual violations. Of the 446 statements that were coded as involving sexual abuse, 398 specified the sex of the victim. Of these 158, or 40 per cent, were women. Rape was explicitly mentioned in over 140 cases.

53 The Commission regarded rape as ‘severe ill treatment’ regardless of the circumstances under which it occurred. Solitary confinement was the other abuse categorised in this way. The women who described how they had been raped while in detention were, in effect, often describing a double experience of those abuses regarded as most severe. Ms Thandi Shezi first had her hands and feet chained while she was assaulted.

Reference 175 - 0.01% Coverage

54 Ms Phyllis Naidoo reported that, in 1976, when assisting child detainees, she came across several young women who had been raped and impregnated by the officers who detained them. Despite her offer of assistance, “they wouldn't (abort). They feared the special branch.”

55 Several women described how they had been sexually abused, although not necessarily raped, while in detention. Ms Evelyn Masego Thunyiswa was twenty-two years old in 1977 when she and others were detained by police on their way to Steve Biko's funeral. She told the story at the special hearing on children and youth:

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Reference 176 - 0.01% Coverage

56 Ms Funzani Joyce Marubini was a member of the Youth Congress in the Northern Province at the time of her detention in 1986. She and five other women were arrested.

Reference 177 - 0.01% Coverage

57 Their assailants said the reason they had undressed the women was that “they said they wanted to show us as to where Mandela is”.

Reference 178 - 0.01% Coverage

61 Women who were not actually raped spoke about the ever-constant fear that they would be. Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken described how, while in prison,

13 Goldblatt and Meintjes (1996) p 16. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 179 - 0.01% Coverage

63 There were many stories of how women were degraded when menstruating. Most commonly, women would be forced to stand, with or without pads, with blood running down their legs while being tortured. Ms Phyllis Naidoo was forced to use newspapers instead of pads: “It was horrible, and terribly demeaning.” For Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken, “the feel and smell of the sticky blood [was] a reminder of imminent slaughter at the hands of your torturers”. When Ms Elaine Mohamed was told she was not allowed to use tampons, a policeman “shook the pad and hit it against the wall saying ‘Put it on’”. Ms Mohamed also reported that another woman had rats pushed into

her vagina. She said that rats would come into her own cell and eat her soiled pads. "I'd just pick up the bits of my pads, but that experience was terror for me. I always felt that the rats were gnawing at me".¹⁵

Reference 180 - 0.01% Coverage

66 Fourteen-year-old Ms Winnie Makhubela, the child of Ms Mahlophe's brother, was the only one of the three young women to survive. In her testimony, Ms Makhubela said that the meeting was attended by women as well as men, and that the women "started applauding and they were very happy when they saw this happening to us. They slapped us when we tried to plead to them to help us."

Reference 181 - 0.01% Coverage

70 Several women spoke about how their femaleness affected how they were treated, and how they themselves behaved when tortured. Ms Jenny Schreiner described how, when she articulated her rights, she was met with brute force:

Reference 182 - 0.01% Coverage

72 Ms Elaine Mohamed recounted how she burst into tears when a security policeman said to her, "I really enjoy interrogating women. I can get things out of them and do things to them that I can't do to a man".¹⁷

73 Several people spoke of the strength women showed in withstanding severe physical torture. Tokyo Sexwale recalled the detention and trial of the Pretoria Twelve in 1977/8.

Reference 183 - 0.01% Coverage

75 Nevertheless, this strength could be a double-edged sword for the women concerned. Sandra Adonis, a member of the Bonteheuwel Military Wing, described at the children's hearing in the Western Cape how she "was like trying to hit back at (the policeman) all the time, but also in a very gentle way not to have him think that this is a stubborn woman, because once you show stubbornness, they would show no mercy". Similarly, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso noted that when men:

Reference 184 - 0.01% Coverage

78 Several of the women described in some detail the extent and nature of the physical abuse to which they were subjected. Ms Sylvia Nomhle Dlamini was hit with a wet towel. She was hung through a window and threatened that she would be dropped. She was blindfolded, handcuffed and then assaulted. She was forced to do the 'frog jump' and, when sweating, had a tube put over her head. Ms Deborah Matshoba was strangled with a towel and had her head bashed against the wall: "The beating up lasted for a week. I was asthmatic and they refused to give me medication." Ms Evelyn de Bruin described how her neck was measured against a metre-long rope in preparation for her hanging.

18 Goldblatt and Meintjes (1996), p 39. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 185 - 0.01% Coverage

81 Some women, such as Ms Yvonne Khutwane, described how they fought back against their torturers. Ms Khutwane's counter-attack provoked insults and taunts from onlookers that "I am a John Tait and a Gerrie Coetzee", but she persevered until her shirt was "in tatters". Ms Khutwane's anger was heightened by the fact that her young, white male attacker "could be as old as one of my children".

82 While several white women had been detained before, Ms Stephanie Kemp was perhaps the first to be physically tortured when she was arrested in 1964. Ms Kemp's Afrikaner background may have increased her captors' anger, but she also acknowledged her relative 'advantage' in that the fact that she, a white woman, was assaulted "made international headlines... (when) this was commonplace for black women in this country."

83 In describing her experiences, Ms Kemp recalled how "Rossouw said he was very sorry that we had used women, but if I wanted to behave like a man, he would treat me like a man." She then related how Warrant Officer 'Spyker' van Wyk "pleaded with Rossouw to allow him to be alone with me. In retrospect it was clear that he was seeking permission to use violence to break me." Warrant Officer Van Wyk was also a primary actor in the stories of several

other women victims of abuse. Ms Shirley Gunn recalled her own feelings when confronted with Warrant Officer van Wyk, as she had named her son after Iman Haron, who Warrant Officer van Wyk had been accused of killing in detention.

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84 Age was no defence against torture. Ms Elda Bani was fifty years old when she was detained in 1986 in Port Elizabeth. A diabetic, Ms Bani was denied medication and forced to eat normal prison food at prison meal times. After Ms Bani was finally taken away, allegedly to see the doctor, she returned with blood on her clothes and injuries on her back. Shortly afterwards she died. Ms Jubie Mayet described another case of an attack on an elderly woman when she described how Ms Gladys Hope Manzi, of Umlazi, bore sjambok marks on her back.

85 Even where they were not physically assaulted, the living conditions of women in detention in themselves often posed severe physical hardship. Ms Zahrah Narkedien spoke about the huge “cat-size” rats that inhabited her cell. Ms Shirley Gunn spoke about the toilet in her cell, whose contents overflowed and ran under the bed and into the yard when it was flushed.

Reference 186 - 0.01% Coverage

86 The Commission’s conception of gross violations of human rights explicitly included mental or psychological torture in its definition of torture. Nevertheless, commenting on the first five weeks of hearings, Fiona Ross wrote that “the main focus has been on bodies and on the visible embodiment of suffering”.¹⁹ It was not insignificant that psychologists were prominent among the CALS grouping and that the two opening addresses in the Cape Town women’s hearings were by psychologists Ms Nomfundo Walaza and Ms Cheryl de la Rey.

87 It is often difficult to distinguish between physical and psychological abuse. Many of the stories indicated the way in which physical abuse was exacerbated by psychological. Many also showed how physical abuse was used to humiliate the victims. Women, more than men, were prepared to talk about psychological aspects of their experience. Women were also more likely than men to talk about the psychosomatic and psychological problems experienced afterwards.

Reference 187 - 0.01% Coverage

89 One possibility is that women were more affected than men psychologically. Another possibility is that men had more need, because of socialisation, to see the abuse as a test of their strength. If this is true, by listening to women we can also learn something about men’s unacknowledged suffering.

Reference 188 - 0.01% Coverage

91 Similarly, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso described taunts that women combatants had joined because they had failed to find a husband, to look after their children, or because they were unpaid prostitutes:

Reference 189 - 0.01% Coverage

92 Many women related how threats to their children or other family members were used to try to extract information from them. Ms Zubeida Jaffer signed a statement

Reference 190 - 0.01% Coverage

98 While torture, as defined by the Commission, occurs in prison or in custody – and is thus primarily perpetrated by agents of the state – there were also women who described gross violations of human rights which occurred outside of captivity, and which were perpetrated both by the state and others.

Reference 191 - 0.01% Coverage

104 While much of the evidence related to abuse by government forces, women within the opposition also faced abuse from colleagues. General Masondo, who testified to the Commission about the ANC Quatro camps, gave the following evidence on the position of women MK members in exile

In Angola there are at one time twenty-two women in a group of more than 1 000 people ... there was an allegation that ... Commanders were misusing women ... the law of supply and demand must have created some problems.

Reference 192 - 0.01% Coverage

106 Ms Mazibuko acknowledged that “within the ANC there is no such rule that women should be violated in this manner. We used to be in camps and we would be told that men do not have a right to violate us. You could only get involved if you wanted to.” Nevertheless, she reported being raped by at least three comrades, one of whom “cut through my genitals and ... he tied my

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Reference 193 - 0.01% Coverage

107 Attitudes towards women who played active roles in organisations engaged in violent conflict were illustrated in evidence given at the Children and Youth hearings by Mr George Ndlozi, who had been involved with self-defence units (SDUs).

Reference 194 - 0.01% Coverage

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110 Most of the women who spoke at the special hearings were political leaders and activists in their own right. There were, however, also those who described how they, or their relatives, had suffered abuse, despite their lack of direct political engagement at the time. Ms Fatima Meer, in reflecting on her own suffering and that of her family, felt that they were perhaps fortunate compared to those who became involved unwittingly:

Reference 195 - 0.01% Coverage

112 As noted, women’s relationships were often used against them to weaken them and extract information. In their testimony, women also related how their experiences had affected those close to them, and their relationships with them.

113 On the one hand, concern for family could make women act fiercely. Ms Adonis told the Commission that she hit a policeman on the head with a chair when he came to arrest her son²⁴. Ms Lephina Zodwa Thobela related how, when she went to visit her husband in prison and a policeman tried to prevent her, she forced her way into the office of a superior officer: “He tried to assault me ... and we started fighting... I challenged him to kill me ... and at that time we were grabbing each other by the throats.”

24 Ross (1996) p20. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 196 - 0.01% Coverage

117 Several women said that their experience had left them unable to handle their children and other family members as well as they wished. Ms Thandi Shezi said she would “beat up” her children, or even her parents, “because deep down within me I was trying to grapple with this painful experience”. Ms Sheila Masote described how her mother, out of frustration at being excluded from the struggle, used to beat her. “And this I carried along even into my marriage life. I also bashed my son. I almost killed my son.”

118 Several women felt guilty about how their activities had rebounded on those close to them. Ms Virginia Mbatha acknowledged a broader burden, when she apologised to all the mothers whose children she assisted to leave the country: “I

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Reference 197 - 0.01% Coverage

121 Many women tried to protect their families. Ms Thandi Shezi, active in the ANC Youth and Women’s Leagues, recalled how, when she told her mother that she suspected she would be detained, her mother told her to run away. “I said: ‘No, if I run away, they’re going to beat all of you here in the house and even the children. I don’t want you to get hurt’.”

Reference 198 - 0.01% Coverage

124 It would be wrong, however, to assume that it is only women who experience strong family ties and the associated guilt and protectiveness. Ms Sylvia Dlomo-Jele related how her son, Sicelo, refused to stay at home once he began to be harassed by the police. He said “that it would not be nice for his parents to see the police killing him”.²⁵

■ WOMEN AS PERPETRATORS

125 The women who spoke at the hearings spoke as primary or secondary victims of abuses. There were, however, also women who perpetrated abuses on others. In her address to the hearings, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso pointed out that nowadays:

We go to the women's conferences and hug and kiss, we are kissing with some of the perpetrators. It is okay that we kiss, but it is not okay that they do not come forward and talk about the role that they played.

126 She included among the perpetrators those who supported the “boys on the border” by sending them packages, by giving space to them in the media, and by otherwise “egging them on”. She was clear that “patriarchy must not be allowed to shield these women, because they claim they did this for their partners, for their husbands, for their brothers.”

Reference 199 - 0.01% Coverage

128 Of the 7 128 applications for amnesty received by the Commission, only fifty-six were known to come from women and 4 665 from men, while in 2 407 cases the sex of the applicant was unknown. Thus only 1 per cent of those where the

25 Ross (1996), p 17. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 200 - 0.01% Coverage

sex was known came from women. Of the forty women's applications available for analysis, two had been granted amnesty, twenty-four had been refused and fourteen cases were still awaiting a decision at the time of reporting. The two whose applications were granted were ANC members. One had planted bombs and been involved in theft, while the other had been found guilty of possession and distribution of weapons.

129 Amongst those still awaiting decisions were seven women who had applied for amnesty under the ANC's collective responsibility application, or had otherwise failed to specify the exact nature of their act. Of the thirty-eight who had been refused, the most common offences were murder (five applications) and theft or fraud (eight applications).

Reference 201 - 0.01% Coverage

133 Several of those who testified at the hearings spoke about the extent to which those who had perpetrated abuses against them were women. They spoke, in particular, about women warders in prisons. The CALS interviews provided further evidence on this topic.

Reference 202 - 0.01% Coverage

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134 Most of those who had suffered explicit torture had done so at the hands of men, most of whom were white. Mr Thandi Shezi explained that “the female used to hand over their assault and brutalisation to their male counterparts”. However, Ms Nomvula Mokonyane said that it was women who pumped water into fallopian tubes. She could not understand this betrayal:

Reference 203 - 0.01% Coverage

135 In the main, women warders exhibited cruelty in the way they treated prisoners outside of the explicit torture sessions. Thus, Ms Deborah Matshoba described as ‘torture’ the way that women warders threw her (bad) food at her. Her exasperation was such that one day she grabbed the hair of the woman concerned and “started bashing her head against the bars”. Her resistance won her a new warder, as well as exercise time and a weekly shower. Ms Matshoba noted that, when women warders were black, one was able to “conscientise them as time went on and to appeal to their senses and you would sensitise them to the point that they would realise that you are there for them.”

136 Ms Elaine Mohamed said she felt betrayed by the way the women police would “flick with their nails on my nipples, saying, ‘It’s a shame nobody wants you. You’ve obviously never had a boyfriend. No one touched these breasts, else why are they so firm?’”²⁹. Ms Phyllis Naidoo said that while, at first, she thought that women warders would be better because they would understand the women detainees’ fears of rape and violence, her experience of the “horrors” in Durban Central changed her mind.

Reference 204 - 0.01% Coverage

Tortured activist Ivy Gcina was yesterday reunited with her Angel of Mercy – the kind jailer who held her hand and tended her wounds after hours of brutal interrogation by security police. “I never thought you’d remember me”, said Irene, 37, as the two women threw their arms around its other on the stoep, crying and laughing at the same time. Ivy, 59, replied: “But after I was assaulted it was you who was there to help me, who entered my cell at night. Can you ever forget someone like that?”

140 “We met as human beings, as women,” Ivy recalled. “There was such communication there. Ensuring I had a clean towel, asking me how I was. The relationship was so good.” Irene felt she was “only doing her duty” when she helped Ivy.

Reference 205 - 0.01% Coverage

142 Outside of the prison context, Ms Agnes Gounden and Ms Zodwa Lephina Thobela described how nurses had assisted and protected them when security police wanted to interrogate them. However, as emerged in the health hearings, nurses (most of whom are women), although not active perpetrators, often turned a blind eye to what was happening. Ms Betty Ncanywa, who worked at Livingstone Hospital in the 1980s, explained that they had been instructed not to obstruct the work of the security forces — that they must “try to refrain from politics, otherwise my future would be in jeopardy”.

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Reference 206 - 0.01% Coverage

143 This chapter draws primarily on the testimony of women who made presentations during the three special hearings organised in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. It also draws on the associated submissions to the Commission and on statistics generated from the Commission’s database of deponents and applicants. As elsewhere in the Commission, the relatively few women whose experiences are recorded must represent many, many more who did not want to present their own stories, or were not able to do so for some reason. Nevertheless, the limited evidence available confirms the fact that women were active in all roles – as perpetrators, and in the full range of different primary and secondary victim roles. It also indicates ways in which women’s experience of abuse might have differed from that of men.

144 The chapter suggests further that the definition of gross violation of human rights adopted by the Commission resulted in a blindness to the types of abuse predominantly experienced by women. In this respect, the full report of the Commission and the evidence presented to it can be compared to reports on South African poverty, which make it very clear that while women are not the only sufferers, they bear the brunt of the suffering.

VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women PAGE 318

Reference 207 - 0.01% Coverage

5 This chapter addresses some of the consequences of gross human rights violations that were reported to the Commission. It attempts to report on the patterns and trends in relation to psychological effects, physical consequences and how these have affected families and communities in South Africa. In order to obtain a full picture, it should be read in combination with the chapters on Children and Youth and Women.

Reference 208 - 0.01% Coverage

74 As a core structure in society, the family should be protected and supported by the state. Apartheid generated a crisis in South African family life. Group areas legislation and forced removals have both been linked to disruptions in healthy family functioning, and the migrant labour system also deprived people of family life. Children were denied fatherly guidance and support during their formative years and the fact that women were obliged to take on

domestic work meant that children were denied the care of their mothers. In trying to deal with these problems, extended family networks came into play.

Reference 209 - 0.01% Coverage

92 Arrests, detentions, abductions, restrictions and exile of family members affected the cohesion of families, with negative effects on family relationships. Ms Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge's political activism began in the 1970s when she became an organiser and chairperson of the Natal Organisation of Women. At the Durban hearing, she told the Commission that: "like many women who joined the struggle against apartheid, I was harassed by the police and detained a number of times." She described the disruptions this caused to her family and the impact on her children:

Reference 210 - 0.01% Coverage

143 Such attacks by the police and security forces undermined the dignity and sense of security of communities. Testimonies of random shootings and arrests dominated hearings. Victims of these violations included women, children, elderly people and residents of communities going about their daily business. Pastor Dyantyi told the Commission at the Oudtshoorn post-hearing workshop that:

Reference 211 - 0.01% Coverage

Women

161 Many of the statements made to the Commission by women detail the violations inflicted on others – children, husbands, siblings and parents – rather than what they themselves suffered. Undoubtedly the violation of family members had significant consequences for women. However, women too suffered direct gross violations of human rights, many of which were gender specific in their exploitative and humiliating nature. **THE COMMISSION THUS FINDS THAT: THE STATE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SEVERE ILL TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN CUSTODY IN**

Reference 212 - 0.01% Coverage

WOMEN WERE ABUSED BY THE SECURITY FORCES IN WAYS WHICH SPECIFICALLY EXPLOITED THEIR VULNERABILITIES AS WOMEN, FOR EXAMPLE RAPE OR THREATS OF RAPE AND OTHER FORMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, THREATS AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN, REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR CARE, FALSE STORIES ABOUT ILLNESS AND/OR DEATH OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND CHILDREN, AND HUMILIATION AND ABUSE AROUND BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS SUCH AS MENSTRUATION AND CHILDBIRTH.
WOMEN IN EXILE, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN CAMPS, WERE SUBJECTED TO VARIOUS FORMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT, INCLUDING RAPE.

Reference 213 - 0.01% Coverage

62 None of this means, however, that there were no atrocities beforehand. Historical circumstances build over a long period and, in South Africa, conflict goes back to the initial appearance of invader-settlers. Nor does it mean that atrocities decline entirely following a change in political dispensation. There have, indeed, been isolated incidents of violence from far-right-wing groups and ominous recent attacks against farmers. Violence continues in KwaZulu-Natal and, of course, criminal violence and violence against women have not abated.

63 Yet the pattern is different. Atrocities are widespread and rampant at particular times, then decline and dribble away to sporadic cases. Types of violence change; hit squads, torture, abductions, cross-border raids, assassinations, guerrilla bombings decline and disappear. Criminal activities, and violence against women, have different motives.

Reference 214 - 0.01% Coverage

The great majority of those who served in the security forces during the conflict were honourable, professional and dedicated men and women. They were convinced that their cause was just, necessary and legitimate.

Reference 215 - 0.01% Coverage

- strive constantly, in the process of transformation, to be sensitive to the needs of those groups which have been particularly disadvantaged in the past, specifically women and children;

Reference 216 - 0.01% Coverage

3 These are followed by a series of recommendations related to specific areas of the public and private sectors that the Commission believes could assist in the consolidation of democracy and the building of a culture of human rights. Although separately itemised, all the recommendations in this chapter should be seen as part of a whole and as contributing to the quest for overall stability and peace in South African society. It is important to state explicitly that there is a need for sensitivity to the particular issues pertaining to women and children.

Reference 217 - 0.01% Coverage

11 After so long a journey with so many different and challenging experiences, the Commission concluded that all of South Africa – rural, urban, black, white, men, women and children – had been caught up in oppression and resistance that left no one with clean hands. Reconciliation is necessary for all, because all need to be healed.

Reference 218 - 0.01% Coverage

MEDIA EMPLOYERS INTENSIFY PROGRAMMES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND BLACK MEDIA WORKERS WITHIN THE MEDIA, WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF ENSURING THAT MORE, BETTER-SKILLED AND QUALIFIED BLACK PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED IN ALL NEWSROOMS AND THAT THERE IS A PROPER GENDER BALANCE AT ALL LEVELS, MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

Reference 219 - 0.01% Coverage

THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGE IN AN INTERNAL REVIEW OF POLICY – SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH OCCURRED AFTER THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW) AND THE ATTENDANCE OF A HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT DELEGATION AT THE 1995 UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN, HELD IN BEIJING, CHINA – TO DETERMINE WHETHER SOUTH AFRICAN LAW AND PRACTICE CONFORM TO INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

Reference 220 - 0.01% Coverage

■ INTRODUCTION 1 The Commission sought to highlight the deep damage inflicted by past gross human rights violations on human relationships in South Africa. While the main conflict was between a state representing a white minority and an oppressed black population, the conflict found expression in various ways and involved different sections of the population, exploiting and creating divisions within and between communities. The young and the old, men and women, members of the same family or organisation, neighbours, different ethnic and racial groups often turned against each other. People were victimised in different ways and a range of gross human rights violations was committed. The result demands extensive healing and social and physical reconstruction at every level of society. Sometimes these different needs themselves compete with one another, leading to fresh conflicts. This makes reconciliation a complex, long-term process with many dimensions.

Reference 221 - 0.01% Coverage

18 There were also, of course, people who were critical of the human rights violations hearings. These included survivors, who demanded justice and retribution, and activists who saw themselves as heroes rather than victims. Some psychologists and others expressed concern that adequate professional support was not provided after the hearings. The latter view was voiced by Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso, former Chairperson of the Commission on Gender Equality and currently Deputy Secretary General of the ANC, at the Commission hearing on women in

Johannesburg: I know, Chairperson, that the Truth Commission has got a programme of therapy, but I hope it can be sustained, because my own experience in the

Reference 222 - 0.01% Coverage

few months has been that some of the women whose wounds you opened – we did not pay enough time or give them enough opportunity to heal once they left these halls. I have been to Cape Town where there were hearings, Chairperson. I have been to Port Elizabeth. I have been to King William's Town. There are wounds that have been left gaping. It may not be the duty of the [Commission] alone; it may be the duty of the public, of all of us; but those wounds, they need to be addressed, Chairperson. You cannot open them in this hall and leave them gaping. Somebody has got to take responsibility.

Reference 223 - 0.01% Coverage

During the time that I suffered so much, I felt like I had been ostracised from the community, that I had been rejected by the people. I felt that I could not look the world in the eye. I should just accept things as the world accepted me. It was a great pain for me to move in amongst the other women in the women's associations and groups to go and pray. It was always, it felt to me as if I was accused of this 'Uppington 26' case. It didn't matter to them what was

Reference 224 - 0.01% Coverage

support for the later developments under Professor Nic Wiehahn. A similar omission occurred in regard to discrimination against women. The AHI should have helped to remove the barriers for women much earlier. For its part in these omissions and commissions, the AHI firstly accepts moral responsibility. Secondly, admits that fellow South Africans were gravely wronged by these actions or inaction. Thirdly, we wish to express our sincere regret for these failings and, lastly, we apologise to all of those affected as a consequence hereof.

Reference 225 - 0.01% Coverage

67 A few days later the local newspaper, the Eastern Province Herald, carried a front page, full size picture of Ivy Gcina hugging Irene Crouse, under the main headline: "Ivy meets her Angel of Mercy. Now here's what reconciliation is all about". The report read: Tortured activist Ivy Gcina was yesterday reunited with her Angel of Mercy – the kind jailer who held her hand and tended her wounds after hours of brutal interrogation by security police. "I never thought you'd remember me", said Irene, 37, as the two women threw their arms around each other on the stoep [verandah], crying and laughing at the same time. Ivy, 59, replied: "But after I was assaulted it was you who was there to help me, who entered my cell at night. Can you ever forget someone like that?"
68 Both women said the Commission hearings had brought out necessary, though painful, details about the country's past – but equally important, it had brought them together. "We met as human beings, as women," Ivy recalled. "There was such communication there. Ensuring I had a clean towel, asking me how I was. The relationship was so good." Irene felt she was "only doing her duty" when she helped Ivy.

Reference 226 - 0.01% Coverage

71 The massacre was directly related to the clandestine activities of Captain Brian Mitchell, Station Commander at the New Hanover police station at the time. On his orders, eleven people were killed and two others wounded at a night vigil following the death of a relative. Five of them were men and the rest were women and children. None were UDF members. In April 1992, Captain Mitchell was sentenced to death eleven times for his role in ordering the attacks. His sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment in 1994. After serving a prison term of about five years, Captain Mitchell was granted amnesty by Commission in 1997.

Reference 227 - 0.01% Coverage

in Israel. Many of our projects, I mention this not, God forbid, to make a political point! I mention it because the state of Israel has expertise in things like water conservation, solar energy and all forms ... helping at the moment seventeen African countries, and we feel very proud that the Israelis want to help us with some of our projects. And

they are helping us with this Agricultural Education Centre at Rietfontein. Two weeks ago 100 000 spinach seedlings (I love spinach because it's good ... spinach gives you energy Mr Chairman!) – spinach seeds were planted, and we are all helping with this exercise. We have very many educational projects. We have enrichment programmes which SADTU [South African Democratic Teachers' Union] and COSAS [Congress of South African Students] have co-operated with us. Sometimes they have requested, sometimes we have gone to them. Our King David Schools in Johannesburg and the schools in Cape Town are helping in the townships with computer literacy programmes. It's where I'm computer illiterate, but the youngsters, bless them, have to be computer literate. And we're helping in East Bank High School for example, in Alex, with many adult education programmes. Basic literacy courses. Ossac is a black adult education school in Killarney, run in the Oxford Synagogue. We get over 100 every evening. The ages range from 20 to 60. There are domestic workers, security personnel, shop assistants, and unemployed people. They do the IEB tests in English and Maths, and we have a 95% success rate, and there is nothing more joyous in the world than seeing somebody over fifty who has been denied an education actually coming every night and studying, and the glow on that person's face when they hold their certificate. It is wondrous to behold. We are encouraging education in many ways. Our Union of Jewish Women has programmes in Soweto in HIPPI (home instruction for pre-primary youngsters which is geared to the mothers) and MATAL (upgrading the qualifications of pre-school teachers). We are using the expertise of ORT, which is an international Jewish organisation, and we have at Midrand a college of Science and Technology, which is again wonderfully successful. We are doing things for employment and there is a very wonderful lady called Helen Leiberman, in the Cape, who does Ikamva LaBantu, it's making toys and bead decorations, and they are sold all over the world – in Paris, London and New York. And it's a way of getting [people], including blind people, who can be taught how to string the beads and by the touch on a colour system, and it's a marvellous thing. We have sporting activities, Maccabi goes in, and we have soccer in Soweto and they love it. And we have cultural activities. We have joint choral concerts. We have the black choir of Soweto, the Johannesburg Jewish Choir and something called

Reference 228 - 0.01% Coverage

Building a democracy where men and women can be at home 124 Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso said at the hearing on women in Johannesburg:

Reference 229 - 0.01% Coverage

The frightening statistics of violence against women and children which has reached, in my own view, Chairperson, genocide levels, have to be addressed. We cannot hope that there is going to be yet another [Commission] to address that, because in these sessions we're backward looking. We've got to take the process forward; we've got to look in the now and the future. We have just come out of this war. Part of the violence against women and children is because of that war. But part of that is the operation of patriarchy itself, because when male control and authority is in any way challenged or threatened, as it is being challenged and threatened every day in our country, it turns itself to the most violent forms. And with women and children, their bodies being used as, once again, the terrain of anger and struggle.

Reference 230 - 0.01% Coverage

Democracy, reconciliation and nation-building remain threatened so long as patriarchy in all its forms and all the forms of patriarchy, Chairperson, are violent forms of patriarchy. They are actually a violation of human rights. We cannot limit human rights to what is in the Act. Gender inequality and gender injustice is a violation of human rights. It does not necessarily mean that we must have the hearings, but it means we must have the process of eradicating that. As we today look back in our gruesome past, we must realise that our present and future remain in jeopardy, despite the good work of the [Commission], if the violence against women and children is allowed to continue. The South African society needs to be mobilised in the same manner that it was mobilised against apartheid. In the same manner that we won that war against apartheid. Why are we not mobilising and engage in that war against violence against women and children? Why is the nation continuing as if nothing is happening? Why are these massacres allowed to happen? Why is this genocide? Why are we allowing it? Why is it being made a role of women? It is not the role of Government alone. It is the role of this society, because if we do not do that, one year, two years down the line, we will have to have that Truth and Reconciliation Commission once again for us to come back and retell the stories that we suffered under democracy, Chairperson. Within our own homes, the domestic violence in our own homes, the violence in our streets, the violence in the work place, the violence that's permeating

all of our society. Most of the time what is being highlighted, are the hijackings. I am not undermining this. I am not undermining the deaths. Look at the wall down Wits.¹⁴ That wall! Look at the faces! Ninety-nine per cent – I went there and looked and registered – 99 per cent are faces of men; where are the women who have been killed? Where are the women who have been raped? Where are the women who are getting battered in their own families? They are not in that wall. Why are they not in that wall?

Is that your work, Chairperson, as we build reconciliation? Because I get angry when I pass that wall. I get angry that the women's own suffering is not being recognised by this country. I get angry because the [Commission] is silent about that. Because it is happening now. It is not happening in the days of apartheid, it is happening now.

Reference 231 - 0.01% Coverage

I think that what the [Commission] has done has been to open up ... a process which may well just be the tip of the iceberg. We call for further efforts and opportunities to be made for women to speak out. It might take ten or twenty or thirty or even forty years for women to acknowledge their experiences as it did for the women in South East Asia or for the victims of the holocaust to acknowledge sexual abuse by Nazi camp commanders.

126 The following extract deals with the role of women in a particular church, but can also be seen as a clear challenge for all South Africans to pay more than lip service to the constitutional ideal of a society where men and women can participate fully, where human rights are respected: Ms Joyce Seroke: Bishop Michael, I would like to, through you, commend the CPSA [Church of the Province of Southern Africa] for coming to grips at last after a long and painful process of accepting women as priests in the church, but I would like to know what is the church doing to empower those women for meaningful participation within the church? Bishop Michael Nuttall: Chairperson, as you will know this is a fairly recent development within the life of our church. It goes back to 1992. Perhaps we should have made that decision long before but, like so many other churches in this respect throughout the world, we have been on a journey and all of us have had to come to a profound change of mind when we've come to the point of accepting women clergy should be as free to operate within the life of our church as men clergy. So, we've only been involved in this for the past five years. We now have something like twenty-three women clergy out of 120 within the diocese which I'm part of ... but there's still a very long way to go, and part of that long way to go is the need for the mindset to change because so many of us across the board, this is not a white or black phenomenon, but across the board, so many of us, particularly those of us who are male, but not only men, have got to make a major inner adjustment to this new reality within the life of our church. But as I said just now, I think that a new liberating process is underway for men and women alike in this process.

Reference 232 - 0.01% Coverage

19 The Commission chose to take a moral-ethical approach, more by default than by design, and more so in its ongoing public statements than through its report. Publication of untested allegations rendered them public facts. It is widely believed, for instance, that the National Party government approved of a program to cause infertility to all black women by chemical means although, to the best of my knowledge, no corroborative evidence could be found and certainly no such finding has been made.

Reference 233 - 0.01% Coverage

60. What is, of course, representative about these stories is that they are about ordinary men and women whose lives were irrevocably changed by the violations they suffered during the course of political conflict.

Reference 234 - 0.01% Coverage

47. The single-sex hostels, moreover, eroded family structures. Women who had accompanied their male partners and husbands to the compounds were 'endorsed out' or sent back to the homelands. A corollary to the slave-like conditions of work on the mines, women were left to rear children and cultivate fields ultimately on behalf of the mine owners. When occupational hazards ejected invalid workers, the social security of homesteads helped absolve companies of providing adequate compensation and/or pensions.

Reference 235 - 0.01% Coverage

The President's Fund informs the victim that the Provincial Government has been requested to render services. The Provincial Head of Department of Welfare constitutes an Inter-Departmental Committee (sanctioned by the office of the Premier and Provincial Director-General) comprised of senior representatives at provincial line function department. The Inter-Governmental Committee decides which provincial department/s should render services to the victim. Departmental services offices or institutions to give service to the victim. Reports on services rendered to be given to the Provincial Head of Department of Welfare for channelling to the Commission and the President's Fund with copies to Provincial Director-General and the National Department of Welfare. There should be a two-week turn around period for processing of applications and referrals. The period within which the process is to be finalised will be four to six weeks. 2. Services provided should include the following: Trauma Counselling and support even if the event happened a long time ago. The National Victim Empowerment programme makes provision for assistance to victims of all forms of crime and violence. Provincial victim empowerment forums should be set up and engaged as a contact point with service providers in government and NGO sector. Provincial networks on violence against women co-ordinate related services to abused women.

Reference 236 - 0.01% Coverage

as the 'KwaMakhutha massacre', thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed by an IFP hit squad, armed and trained by the SADF as part of Operation Marion, on 21 January 1987.²⁶

Reference 237 - 0.01% Coverage

days later of three MK operatives near Derdepoort, Thabazimbi by an SADF patrol. Mr Vuyo Moleli (aka Kagiso Mogale or Vito), the captured operative, was handed to the Western Transvaal Security Branch. During interrogation, they established that his unit had stayed overnight at a transit house in Botswana. They then handed him over to Special Forces who launched an attack on the house, killing a senior MK commander, Mr Patrick Sandile Mvundla, (aka Naledi Sehume) and two women, both of whom were Batswana nationals. Mr WJ Loots [AM4149/96; AC/2001/228] was granted amnesty for this incident.

Reference 238 - 0.01% Coverage

342. On 8 June 1988, a joint C1/Eastern Transvaal team ambushed a vehicle they believed would be carrying armed MK operatives near Piet Retief. Three women and a man, all unarmed, were killed. In order to give the impression that a shoot-out had occurred, shots were fired from inside the vehicle and arms were planted in the vehicle.

Reference 239 - 0.01% Coverage

families were on holiday on their game farm in the Messina area when their vehicle detonated a landmine. Four children, aged between three and nine years, and two women were killed in the blast. Mr Johannes Frederick van Eck and his eighteen-month-old baby boy, Mr de Nysschen and his daughter survived this ordeal, although they were seriously wounded.

Reference 240 - 0.01% Coverage

... We wanted to destroy IFP, because it also managed to destroy us in 1990 as we were unarmed as a community. MR SHEIN: But who did you find there? MR MABUZA: We got women there, there were women and children, but I am not a coward, I don't kill women ... The community was very angry, as I was still talking to these people, they started to stone the house, and I had to get out of the house. When I went out to the group of people, some women followed me and though the community was very angry, they did no harm to women. I know that my community is not composed of cowards, they don't kill women. That is when the house was set alight and the windows were already broken. I can't remember whether it was Aubrey or someone else who put petrol in one of the bedrooms and the dining room. I am the one who set the house alight.

Reference 241 - 0.01% Coverage

173. In one incident, Mr Jerry Chimanyana Motaung [AM5594/97], an MK operative in an SDU in Vosloorus, targeted and attacked two women suspected of being IFP members and of having provided information to IFP hostel-dwellers. However, when questioned at the Johannesburg hearing on 13 October 1998, the applicant was unable to provide any evidence for his suspicions:

Reference 242 - 0.01% Coverage

205. In Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape, conflict broke out between PASO and COSAS, spilling over into the community. There were attacks on both ANC and PAC members. On 21 February 1993, a large crowd of ANCYL supporters, including Mr Thobani Makrosi [AM0362/96], abducted two women, Ms Nomsa Mpangiso and Ms Nomangwana Mandita. Ms Mandita was later found dead in a street, partially burnt, with a motor vehicle tyre around her neck and a large bloody stone near her head. Medical evidence indicated that she had been set alight while she was alive and had sustained serious head wounds. Ms Mpangiso, who was pregnant, managed to escape. Makrosi was granted amnesty for his role in the abduction of the two women [AC/1997/0022].155

Reference 243 - 0.01% Coverage

attacks sometimes led to fairly indiscriminate killings, often including the killing of women and children.

Reference 244 - 0.01% Coverage

245. They stopped the bus as it drove along a rural road and ordered women and children to get off. They then allowed passengers who were not from that area to get off as well. They opened fire on the remaining passengers, killing six and injuring eight. Amnesty was granted [AC/2001/088].

Reference 245 - 0.01% Coverage

10. All the applicants from the IFP were male. However, a few applicants implicated individual women in their human rights violations.

Reference 246 - 0.01% Coverage

133. Three women were killed and six people injured when two APLA operatives opened fire on patrons in the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory in Cape Town on 31 December 1993. Another person was killed and one injured when the attackers fired on two people outside a neighbouring restaurant as they were making their escape.207

Reference 247 - 0.01% Coverage

and giving special attention to the needs of single heads of families in the light of the specific circumstances women frequently face in such situations;

Reference 248 - 0.01% Coverage

c The remains of women who were pregnant at the time of death result in a double sense of loss.

Reference 249 - 0.01% Coverage

248 The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF Military Intelligence, were directly involved in planning and execution of the operation. The court was not able to find who had provided backing for the attack.

Reference 250 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF's Directorate of Special Tasks, were directly involved in planning and execution of the operation. The court was not able to find who had provided backing for the attack. The Commission is mindful of the fact that senior members of the former SA Defence Force and Inkatha were acquitted in this lengthy trial on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder. In its findings, the Commission explains fully, in Volume 3 (Regional Profile) as well as in volume 5 (Findings Volume), the basis upon which it found, on a balance of probabilities, that the SADF and Inkatha are nonetheless accountable for the human rights violations committed by Caprivi trainees.

Reference 251 - 0.01% Coverage

In many ways, women's experiences in the political conflicts of the past are not evident in these summaries. Males dominate as victims within the narrow mandate of violations examined by the Commission – killings, torture, abduction, and severe ill treatment. The gender profile of those killed inside South Africa, those shot in street protests, the MK operatives arrested, imprisoned, tortured and killed is largely male. The hundreds of female political prisoners is far less than the thousands of male prisoners on Robben Island and elsewhere. The thousands of people detained under the State of Emergency were largely male, and as a result, those tortured were largely male. What is not adequately captured is the story of the thousands of women in South Africa who were left behind to fend for themselves and who experienced the brutality of the Apartheid system, particularly where their loved ones had left the country or had been identified by the Apartheid apparatus as opposing the state. Another story that is untold is that of the many women who went into exile to join the liberation movements. We have not been able to do justice to them. This remains unfinished business.

Reference 252 - 0.01% Coverage

The unknown victims of human rights violations in South Africa were not necessarily aligned to any particular political organisation or party. Neither were they confined to a particular province or region in the country. Men and women, young and old alike fell victim to the violence and suffering spawned by Apartheid.

Reference 253 - 0.01% Coverage

ANDERSON, Gavin, a trade unionist in Johannesburg, was banned in 1976 and subjected to ongoing harassment during March 1977. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for harassment (AC/2001/005). ANDERSON, Peter, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APPLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). ANDERSON, Sapper A, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PETEROIA. ANDREAS, Niklaas, was arrested with ten friends on 16 June 1986 in Carnavon, Cape, for wearing black ties commemorating those who died in the SOWETO UPRISING. He was repeatedly beaten by named members of the SAP at the police station and detained for 72 days under emergency regulations in Carnavon and then in Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. See POLICE BRUTALITY. ANDREWS, Daniel, a MUNICIPAL POLICEMAN, was shot dead by UDF/ANC supporters near the Langa police station, Uitenhage, Cape, on 20 April 1990. Two UDF/ANC supporters were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/99/0280). ANDREWS, Levena (16), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while walking in the street. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day, after the SOWETO UPRISING had spread to the Cape.

ANDREWS, Piet September (36), was injured when he was shot in the back by SAP members in Wo l s e l e y, Cape, on 24 November 1990, during a legal community p r o t e s t . A N D R E Y, Karl, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth , Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S . Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the ro l l for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). ANGLESS, Edwin, a NUSAS activist, was detained on 16 June 1980 and held in solitary confinement for eight and a half weeks in Caledon Square police station, Cape To w n . A N T H O N Y, Somasundram Manas (22), was shot t h rough the head and killed on 15 November 1988 by members of the SADF in Pietersburg, Tvl. Mr Anthony was allegedly killed because he had seen confidential i n f o r m a t i o n while working for the SADF.

Reference 254 - 0.01% Coverage

ARNOLD, David, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ARRIES, Mina (51), was in her home in Cradock, Cape, when it was stoned and petrol-bombed by unidentified youths in 1985. The attack is believed to have taken place because her son was a policeman. A S I Y A, Zinakile Charles (31), a UDF support e r, was s e v e r e ly beaten by members of the SAP at Colesberg police station, Cape, in August 1986, and again later in 1988, allegedly because of his involvement in the campaign against the municipal elections. ASMAN, Rookea (29), an ANC support e r, had her house burnt down on 20 March 1994 in Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SO N K O M B O A R S O N A T T A C K S . A S V A T, Abu-Baker (47), was shot dead by two men at his surg e r y in Rockville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 27 January 1989. Dr Asvat was allegedly killed because he had knowledge about numerous assaults that took place at Ms Winnie Madikizela-Mandela's home in Orlando West, Soweto, including the death of youth activist Stompie Seipei. ATKINSON, Gary, co-owner and manager of the H e i d e l b e r g T a v e r n situated in Observ a t o r y, Cape To w n , s u f f e r e d damages when APLA operatives attacked the t a v e r n with a rocket launcher and automatic weapons on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S . Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). ATSHOSE, Myekeni Given (19), was beaten and shot by members of the SAP at a bus stop in Kanana, O r k n e y, Tvl, during a strike on 16 March 1986. A U B R E Y, Mashego, was at home in KwaGuga, Witbank, Tvl, when it was bombed by a member of the SAP in March 1986. The incident occurred at a time of increased political conflict in the country which led to the imposition of a state of emerg e n c y . A U G U S T, Felisizwe Lucky (16), a youth congre s s activist and ANC support e r, was severely beaten by members of the SAP at a school in Fort Beaufort , Cape, during the 1980 S C H O O L B O Y C O T T S . He was subsequently arrested and detained on numero u s occasions during the 1980s, and subjected to severe t o r t u r e by named SAP members. He was imprisoned and released in 1992, after which he was severe l y assaulted during violent conflict between ANC and PAC supporters in Fort Beaufort. A U G U S T, Siphon (24), an ANC support e r, was beaten by police upon his arrest with more than 70 other youths in Robertson, Cape, on 20 November 1985. Mr August was again beaten by police on 18 June 1986 and thereafter detained for three months under e m e r g e n c y regulations. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y . A U G U S T, Thobeka Joyce (63), an ANC support e r, had her home destroyed in an arson attack by PA C s u p p o r t e r s during political conflict at Fort Beaufort , Cape, on 24 Febru a r y 1993.

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BLAIR, J, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BLAIR, Michael, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BLAKE, Michael, was injured when an explosive device was detonated at a CNA (newsagent) in Pinetown, Natal, on 7 October 1988. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/159). BLAKE, Stanko, was beaten to death while in police custody at Jamestown police station, Cape, in 1991. B L A Y I, Welile Dindala (30), a PAC support e r, was c h a r g e d with sabotage in 1963 and imprisoned for 15 years on Robben Island, Cape Town, for his Poqo activities. On his release he was banished to the Tr a n s k e i . BLEKI, Mntwabukho Oswel (34), a member of the Ciskei Police, was shot dead in a D R I V E - B Y S H O O T I N G while he was on duty at the Potsdam police station in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 12 April 1993. The attack on the police station occurred during political conflict following the assassination of the SACP leader, Chris Hani. BLESS,

Mnyamezeli, a corporal in the CDF, died after being stoned and burnt by a crowd of UDF and ANC supporters at the funeral of UDF leader, Victoria Mxenge, near King William's Town, Cape, on 11 August 1985. BLESS, Raymond Mthetheleli (19), an ANC supporter, was shot in the leg by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). BLOCK, John, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). BLOEM, Trevor, was detained by members of the Security Branch in Johannesburg, in 1975 and charged under the Terrorism Act. Mr Bloem was active in the BCM and assisted in the formation of the 'Brotherhood', an organisation opposed to the state sponsored Coloured Representative Council. BLOEM, WJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA.

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the Matola suburb of Maputo, Mozambique, on 30 January 1981. Fifteen other South Africans, including several senior MK operatives, were killed in the attack. Three of the attackers (all ex-Rhodesian security force members) and a Portuguese citizen were also killed. BOOSMAN, Klaas (25), was arrested on charges of public violence and tortured in detention at Pearston, Cape, on 19 March 1985. He was acquitted of all charges. BOOTH, E, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BOOYENS, Dudley Alexander, was one of five people injured when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. One SAP member was fatally wounded. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108). BOOYSE, Jacomina Thespina (49), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). BOOYSEN, American Petrus, an SAP member, was injured in Bloemfontein in 1990, when an MK operative threw a hand grenade at a police minibus. The MK operative was attempting to evade arrest. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/096). BOOYSEN, Edward (30), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Wolsley, Cape, on 24 November 1990, when police opened fire on a legal community protest march. Several others were injured. BOOYSEN, Grace, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). BOOYSEN, Hercules Benjamin (33), a UDF supporter and CAYCO member, was detained and tortured repeatedly at the Guguletu police station, Cape Town, by named and other members of the Security Branch and Riot Police in June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for several months. See POLICE Brutality. BOOYSEN, Jan, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). BOOYSEN, Mbuyiselo Puni (15), a CAYCO member, was shot in the leg in KTC, Cape Town, in 1986. He was one of several CAYCO members arrested in October 1986 and tortured by named SAP members while in detention at the Guguletu police station, Cape Town. BOOYSEN, Queenie, died after inhaling teargas fired into her home by members of the SAP at Despatch, Cape, on 31 March 1985.

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He was imprisoned for two years during which time he was tortured. He had been involved in an armed attempt to free PAC leaders from prison. In the years following his release he was harassed and assaulted by members of the Security Branch, some of whom are named. BOZO, Tabani Candra, was shot dead by IFP supporters in Daveyton, Tvl, on 23 July 1993 during political conflict in the area. BRAAM, Connie, an ANC member, was poisoned in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1987. She believes members of the Special Branch, CCB and

Military Intelligence were responsible for this incident and other attempts on her life which included a bomb that did not explode. As a result of the poisoning, she suffered post-traumatic stress. BRAND, Johannes Jacobus, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). BRANDER, Carel Carolus (24), was shot and injured in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990, when members of the SAP opened fire on a legal community protest march as Mr Brander was passing by. One man was killed and several others injured. BRAUDE, Benjamin (31), a civilian, was shot and injured when APLA operatives attacked the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory, Cape Town, on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. Mr Braude was outside a neighbouring restaurant when he was hit. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). BREEDT, J, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PREFERRED. BRENNER, Friedrich Wilhelm (20), was framed for the murder of three members of an ANC-supporting family in Benoni, Tvl, in 1986. Mr Brenner was shot by members of the Benoni SAP for refusing to implicate his co-accused. He was imprisoned, charged and convicted. Mr Brenner spent ten years in prison – two and a half years on death row. A member of the CCB has applied for amnesty for the killings. BRETT, D, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BREYTENBACH, W, suffered material loss when a bomb planted by AWB supporters exploded and destroyed the premises of his medical practice at Sannieshof, Tvl,

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14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BUCIBO, Champein Abram, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Phiritona, Heilbron, OFS, on 22 July 1992, when police opened fire to disperse a crowd of protesters gathered in the street. BUCIBO, Joshua Mkhulu, was shot in the leg and stomach when residents of the Vaal Triangle embarked on a rent boycott during 1984. The boycott escalated into a full scale uprising which also led to the deaths of a number of town councillors. See VAALURISING. BUCKLE, JD, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PREFERRED. BUCKLE, P, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PREFERRED. BUCKTON, Cedric Henry (28), was shot and injured by members of the South African Railway Police in Athlone, on 15 October 1985, in the TROJANHOARSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN. BUCWA, Kwanele Moses (16), was shot in the head and injured, and then arrested and assaulted by members of the SAP while he was riding a bicycle at the front of procession of mourners marching to a prohibited funeral at Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See LANGASHOOTING. BUHALI, Joseph Mshayina (23), was detained on 21 July 1976 and then beaten and tortured with electric shocks. While working at the Witbank Hospital he had illegally supplied food to children injured during the SOWETOURISING. BUKA, Alfred Zakade (54), was charged in 1986 with aiding and abetting terrorists in Umtata, Transkei. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison, and was released in 1989. Mr Buka had also been detained and tortured in 1985. BUKHOSINI, Constance Jabulisiwe (33), had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SONKOMBO ARSON ATTACKS. BUKHOSINI, Nomusa N (30), an ANC supporter, had her house at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters on 18 April 1991. BUKHOSINI, Thandiwe Mirriet (37), an Inkathasupporter, had her house burnt down by ANC

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B U WA, Nonosi, was severely injured during the B O I P A T O N G M A S S A C R E in Boipatong, near V a n d e r b i j l p a r k , Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). B U YA, Nomakhwezi (32), a UDF support e r, was kicked and slapped by named members of the SAP on 9 June 1986, and held for six months in a corru g a t e d i r o n shack on a farm near Cookhouse, Cape. Named SAP members attempted to bribe the victim to become an i m p i m p i (i n f o r m e r) . B U Y A P I, James Manka, was arrested and tort u red by members of the SAP while in detention at the Queenstown police station, Cape, in November 1962, following a clash between police and PAC activists. B U Y E Y E, David (29), an ANC support e r, was shot and i n j u red by members of the SAP in Rockville, Soweto, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 17 June 1976 during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. B U Y S, Attie, a sergeant-major in the SADF, was s e v e r e l y injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Forc e (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 i n j u red. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. B U Y S, Khethiwe (43), had her home and possessions b u r n t down at Isithebe, KwaZulu, near Mandini, Natal, on 13 April 1994 in intense conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the run-up to the A P R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S. B U Y S, Marshall Cornelius (33), was beaten, tort u red and stabbed to death in Brits, Tvl, on 21 May 1988. He was the chairperson of the Brits Action Committee, which was resisting forced I N C O R P O R A T I O N into the f o r m e r Bophuthatswana homeland. The named perpetrators were allegedly members of a vigilante g r o u p acting against the Oukasie community. B U Z A, Tilu Daniel, a FAWU member, was shot and injured by members of the SAP while participating in labour strike action in Viljoenskroon, OFS, on 4 December 1992. Two police vans entered the work premises and police members opened fire on the striking miners, injuring six. B Y N E V E L D T, Shaun, was shot with rubber bullets by police in Eersterivier, Cape Town, on 6 July 1993, while participating in a community sit-in to demand i m p r o v e d water serv i c e s . B Y R N E, Kevin, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). B Y R O N, P, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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attack. See A P L A A T T A C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). C L A A S E N S, Mike, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King W i l l i a m ' s T o w n Golf Club, Eastern Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 i n j u red in the attack. See A P L A A T T A C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). C L A A S S E N, Shedrak Kholisile (18), a UDF support e r, was tort u red in detention by named members of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 2 October 1986. C L A R E N C E, M, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Churc h s t r e e t, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people w e r e killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of M K ' s Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. C L A R E N C E, Neville James (23), a captain in the South African Air Force, was severely injured and blinded when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church S t r e e t, P r e t o r i a, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. C L A R K E, Kenneth Ralph (37), was shot by police as he walked down a street in Bonteheuwel, Cape T o w n, on 17 June 1980, during unrest and protest in the are a commemorating the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. As a result of the shooting, he is partially paralysed. C L A R K S O N, Anik, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). C L A R K S O N, Christopher, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and i n j u red at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). C L A S S E N, MPG, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquart e r s in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people w e r e injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF s u p p o r t e r linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). C L E M E N T S O N, Amanda Jane

Elizabeth (14), was present when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). CLOETE, LNJ, a private in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command

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headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). CLOETE, MC, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). CLOETE, Petrus Alberts (15), was shot and injured in the face and body by members of the SAP in Saldanha, Cape, in June 1986, after students and community organisations had marched to town in commemoration of the SOUTHERN CROSSING. CLOETE, Roseline Desiree (4), was shot dead by a named SAP member in Kakamas, Cape, on 13 February 1988. The perpetrator opened fire on residents outside a house being raided by police. Two children were shot dead and 13 people injured. CLUCAS, Clive Winston Quayle (47), was killed when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). COCHRANE (BOTES), Belinda (28), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). COCHRANE, Sharon Margaret, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. COEKS, M, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). COERECIUS, Winston Errol (27), a BCM supporter, was arrested in Oudtshoorn, Cape, in September 1976, and was kept in solitary confinement for three months in a prison in George, Cape. COETZEE, Abraham Christoffel Naude, a policeman, was shot and injured by ANCS ELF-DEFENCEUNIT (SDU) members during April 1992, in Ficksburg, OFS. Three of the SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0229 and AC/2000/191). COETZEE, Adri, was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Gardiner Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA ATTACKS.

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One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). COETZEE, AJ, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. COETZEE, CS, a traffic officer, was shot at and injured by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. One colleague was killed and another injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). COETZEE, Dirk Johannes, a former Vlakplaas commander who had exposed the activities of Vlakplaas, survived an attempt on his life by Security Branch operatives in 1991. A bomb intended for him detonated when his attorney activated a tape recorder. His attorney died in the explosion. Nine Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/167). COETZEE, DJ, a colonel in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). COETZEE, Hester Catharina (57), and her husband were severely injured and their business destroyed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. COETZEE, JH, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside

the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PETERIA. COETZEE, Lorraine Gwendoline (33), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). COETZEE, Mercia Marilyn (25), was shot and injured by named members of the SAP in Bellville, Cape, on 29 August 1985. The policemen hid in a garden and then leapt out, opening fire on protesters and bystanders alike. One person was killed and two seriously injured in the shooting. COETZEE, MPA, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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and released later. See APLA ATTACKS. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/2001/239). CRONJE, Elizabeth Maria Sussana, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). CRONJE, Pierre, was a victim of an armed robbery by APLA operatives at the farm 'Panama', near Bloemfontein, during 1993. The victims were threatened and locked in a bathroom. One person was abducted and released later. See APLA ATTACKS. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/2001/239). CRONJE, Pieter (7), was injured on 16 April 1987 when an MK unit detonated a limpet mine under a car at a shopping centre in Newcastle, Natal. Four people, including two children, were injured in the explosion. CROUS, Carel Frederick, a commandant in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). CRUCCKET, (full names not given), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by IFP members during political violence at Extensia, Ermelo, Tvl, in 1991. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). CRUISE, Nicholas James Elvin (23), was killed on 2 October 1990 in Durban, when he opened a parcel bomb delivered to a computer company that was known to work with trade unions and anti-apartheid organisations. Three other people were injured in the explosion. Six right-wingers were detained and questioned in connection with the incident. CUBBIT, Jenny, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CULE, Siphwe Elsie (35), an ANC supporter, had her home petrol-bombed by IFP supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1990. CULLING, Stanley Johannes (23), an ANCYL member, was severely injured when he was shot and beaten by members of the SAP at 42nd Hill, OFS, on 16 April 1993, when the police opened fire on protesters mourning the death of Chris Hani. CULLIS, (first name not given), was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). CUPIDO, Clive Christopher (18), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Bellville, Cape Town, on

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29 August 1985, in the widespread protest and police shootings that followed the POLLSMORARCH held the previous day. CURIEL, Henry (60), an ANC member, was shot dead in front of his flat by suspected members of the Delta Group in May 1978 in Paris, France. At the time, he was training and managing ANC exiles. CURREN, Brian, a human rights lawyer, had his life threatened in a pamphlet manufactured by the Security Branch and purporting to be issued by the Witvolwe, a right-wing group. One Northern Transvaal Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2001/027). CUTSHTWA, Welesha Puleng (25), an IFP supporter, died after she was axed and then set alight by a named ANC supporter, in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 12 June 1992. CWAILE, Boingotlo Moses, was beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Taung, Bophuthatswana, while participating in a march on 13 March 1992. CWELE, Aubrey Mduduzi (6), was severely traumatized during an armed attack by IFP supporters on his family home in Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992. Three members of his family were shot dead in the attack. CWELE, Herbert Dingaan, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict

in the area. CWELE, Mirriam Thenjiwe, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Mzawuqalwa Elliot, an ANC supporter, was shot and severely injured by IFP supporters, at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Nonkululeko Michelle, was shot and severely injured by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Ntombazanyana Annie, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Ntombikhona (22), ANC supporter, had her house partly burnt down by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CYRNOW, M, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CYSTER, Belinda (20), a UDF supporter, was detained on 15 June 1986 while attending a church service in Elsies River, Cape Town. The entire congregation of 189 people was detained. Ms Cyster was interrogated and held under emergency regulations for three weeks. D'ATH, George, a photographer and journalist, was hacked and stabbed to death by WITDOEK E vigilantes in Nyanga, Cape Town, on 10 June 1986, during the mass destruction of UDF-supporting squatter camps

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DE LA HARPE, Sharon, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. DE LEEUW, KP, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. DE LIMA, Alberto De Arzich Magalhaes, was injured by PAC supporters at the Durban beachfront on 9 October 1990. The perpetrators attacked white people at random, killing one elderly man and injuring several other people. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/144). DE NYSCHEN, Carla (10), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMIN ECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSCHEN, Marie (2), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMIN ECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSCHEN, Thea, was seriously injured when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMIN ECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSSCHEN, Grizelle (7), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMIN ECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSSCHEN, Johannes Jacobus (37), was severely injured when the vehicle he was travelling in detonated a landmine, planted by MK members, on 15 December 1985 on a farm in Messina, Tvl. See ANCLANDMIN ECAMPAIN.

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DONLEY, Esther Nene (72), was blinded by tear gas thrown into her yard by members of the SAP in Murray'sburg, Cape, in 1991. The perpetrators were aiming at toyi-toying students as they passed Ms Donley's house. DONOGHUE, L, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DONYELI, Mongezi (13), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. One

was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). DOS SANTOS ASSUNCAO, Maria Gloria, was severely traumatised and sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). DOS SANTOS, Debbie, was wounded in a bomb planted by named members of the AWB in Johannesburg, on 24 April 1994 in an attempt to derail the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. DOS SANTOS, Maria Irene Nunes, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). DOUGLAS, Dane (28), was severely injured when he was hit by stones thrown by protesters as he was driving past Crossroads, Cape Town, in March 1986. DOUGLAS, Njenani (46), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Tokoza, Tvl, on 27 August 1993, allegedly by IFP supporters. DOUSE, Soyisile (32), a UDF supporter, was shot dead by a named Special Constable in Bongoletu, Oudtshoorn, Cape, on 16 January 1988. Two other persons were shot dead by SPECIAL CONSTABLES in Bongoletu that day. A fourth person died of his serious injuries two years later. The community subsequently won a court restraining order against the Special Constables. DOUW-MARTIN, Maria Nozamile (29), injured her leg while jumping to safety when a named member of the SAP fired teargas into a crowded hall in Plettenberg Bay, Cape, on 17 July 1990. The incident occurred during a community protest meeting against poor housing conditions. DOUZE, Vuyani (19), was shot dead by a named member of the MUNICIPAL POLICE during protests in Jansenville, Cape, on 27 April 1986.

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DOWNING, Errol, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). DOWNING, Vanessa, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). DOYI, Abram Lesley (23), was shot in Reagile, Koster, Tvl, in September 1991 by an IFP supporter returning from the funeral of an IFP member killed in ongoing political conflict. DOYISA, David Vusumuzi, was abducted and stabbed to death by IFP supporters after he had left home for work at Gamalakhe, near Port Shepstone, Natal. Mr Doyisa's body was later found mutilated near where he was last seen. DOYISA, Phucuyisa, was severely injured when members of the Orde Boerevolk opened fire with automatic weapons on a passenger bus in Durban on 9 October 1990. Seven people were killed and 27 injured in the attack. See PUTCOBUSTACK. Amnesty was granted to two of the three applicants and refused to the leader of the unit (AC/1997/0053). DOYISA, Princess Buyisiwe (25), an ANC supporter, had her home burnt down by Inkatha supporters at Malukazi, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 27 February 1990. See MALUKAZI ATTACKS. DOYISA, Thoko Patricia (24), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by unidentified persons in KwaMashu, Durban, on 1 March 1991 in continuing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. DRAMAT, Anwar, an MK operative, was detained under SECTION 29 in August 1987, held for several months and severely tortured by named Western Cape Security Branch members in Cape Town. He was later charged with terrorism and sentenced to 12 years in prison. One Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture (AC/1999/0027). DRIMMEL, Friedrich, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DRUMMOND, (first name not given), was attacked in Bafokeng, Bophuthatswana, at the Impala Platinum Mines during union action in 1991. DU PLESSIS JANSE VAN RENSBURG, Willem, suffered injuries when a landmine exploded as he drove over it in Messina, Tvl, on 12 December 1986. The attack was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/093). DU PLESSIS, ES, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car

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DUBE, Siphosenkosi Bonginkosi (40), was stabbed to death by unidentified UDF supporters in Clermont, near Durban, on 22 March 1987. He was accused of being an Inkatha supporter because he drove a Hammarstedt - registered car. DUBE, Solomon (48), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at his home in Umkomaas, near Durban, on 3 February 1991. DUBE, Stanley Lebogong, was injured when AWB members detonated a car bomb in Breetje, Johannesburg, on 24 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Seven people were killed and 13 injured in the blast. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING TACTICS. DUBE, Thambolini Elizabeth (43), an ANC supporter, was shot and her home was burnt down by named IFP supporters in Mtunzini, Natal, in February 1992, in continuing political conflict in the area. DUBE, Thembinkosi Dennis, was intimidated and harassed by IFP members when they attacked his house at J1 Section, Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 23 January 1993. Four perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). DUBE, Theobald Dumisani (25), was severely intimidated and detained by members of the SAP, one of whom is named, in Mpophomeni, KwaZulu, near Howick, Natal, on 31 March 1990. He was falsely charged with possession of an illegal firearm. DUBE, Thulani (20), an ANC supporter, was shot at by IFP supporters during political conflict at Sundumbili, KwaZulu, near Mandini, Natal, on 7 August 1993. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). DUBE, Veronica Kedibone (24), was abducted, raped and assaulted by named ANC supporters in Kagiso, Tvl, on 14 May 1992 for allegedly searching dead bodies after the Swanieville massacre of 12 May 1992. DUBE, Vusumzi Samuel (14), was thrown out of a moving Casspir, tortured, and whipped on his genitals, in Kagiso, Tvl, on 16 June 1986 by members of the ISU who accused him of stoning cars and burning shops and houses in the township. DUBE, Yvonne (45), was shot dead by a named SAP member in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while she was walking home with relatives. Ms Dube was one of three women shot dead in widespread unrest in Paarl that day after the SOWETO UPRISING. DUBE, Zebon Mfana (38), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by a named fellow ANC supporter in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 7 March 1994, during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. Mr Dube was killed for failing to attend an ANC meeting. DUBE, Zibokwakhe Frederick (38), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters in Umbogintwini, near Durban, in January 1990. DUBENI, Zola Michael (aka 'Jabulani') (28), an MK operative, was shot dead by named members of the local Security Branch and a Vlakplaas operative in a bushy area near Kuilsrivier, Cape Town, on 14 March 1987. The Commission rejected the police version of his death that Mr Dubeni tried to throw a hand grenade

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POLICE at KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, in October 1991, in ongoing political conflict in the area. DUMUSILE, Juliet I, was shot dead by IFP supporters in Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 18 September 1993, in ongoing political conflict in the area. DUNA, Mandile Tawa (24), a UDF supporter, was severely injured when he was hit with pellets by named SPECIALLY ARMED FORCES during protests in Hofmeyr, Cape, on 10 February 1988. DUNCAN, A, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DUNGA, Mongezi, was one of four people abducted from home and severely assaulted with sjamboks and iron bars by a large crowd of ANC supporters at a sports stadium in Daveyton, Tvl, on 21 March 1992. Mr Dunga was suspected of collaborating with police. Two of the victims were burnt to death. One ANC member was granted amnesty (AC/2000/048). DUNGWANA, Nomakosazana Joyce (29), had her home burnt down during political conflict between the 'RED AND GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. DUNJWA, Bonisile (27), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Langa, Cape Town, in September 1976, after the SOWETO UPRISING had spread to the Cape. DUNJWA, Selby, was paralysed after being shot in the chest and spine by members of the SADF on 12 August 1985, during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London. DUNN, Hitler Mzikayifani (28), had his house burnt down by unidentified perpetrators in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in March 1993. At least 18 people were killed and 75 homes were burnt down in political violence in Bhambayi in March 1993. DUNN, James Mervyn, was one of five people injured when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. One SAP member was fatally wounded. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108). DURLACHARAN, Rajesh, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DUVENAGE, Andre, was killed when a bomb planted by MK members exploded at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, on 20 May 1987. The perpetrators have applied for amnesty. DUVENHAGE, TJ, a member of the SAP,

was killed when a car bomb exploded outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's court on 20 May 1987. Three other policemen were also killed in the explosion, which took place after a decoy smaller bomb had lured them to the scene. Three other people were injured. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0067).

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The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). EBRAHIM, Ebrahim Ismail (49), an ANC member, was abducted from Swaziland by security agents during a cross-border raid. He was later tortured in Pretoria, by members of the Security Police in December 1986. Mr Ebrahim was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for high treason. He was released later on appeal. ECKSTEIN, Heidi, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). EDDY, Gordon William, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). EDELSTEIN, Melville Leonard, was killed by protesting students near the Morris Isaacson School, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 16 June 1976. Mr Edelstein, a sociologist for the West Rand Administration Board, was the first white person to be killed in the SOWETOURISING. EDGAR, C, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). EDWABA, Bonginkosi Samuel (17), was one of ten youths from Mamelodi, Tvl, who were recruited during the state of emergency by a named skri, ostensibly for ANC military training in Botswana. Near Nietverdiend, the youths were forcibly injected with sedatives or some other chemical substance and were burnt to death when the vehicle they were in was deliberately crashed and exploded during June 1986. The security policemen involved were congratulated for good service and rewarded. The perpetrators applied for amnesty. See NIETVERDIENDAMBUSH. EDWARDS, Amanda (15), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). EDWARDS, Johanna Catherina Aletta (16), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). EK, CE, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. ELESE, De Poutch (26), an ANC branch chairperson, was repeatedly harassed and raided by police in Crossroads, Cape Town, in 1993. He was an opponent of a local Crossroads leader who was removing people from the area by force. Masked gunmen attacked his home on 19 March 1993 leaving three family members and friends dead and two injured. One perpetrator was later jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELESE, Joyce 'Ndinisa', an ANC supporter, was shot dead by masked gunmen who burst into her home and opened fire on 19 March 1993 in Crossroads, Cape Town. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One perpetrator was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELESE, Tinie (51), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by masked gunmen who burst into his home and opened fire on 19 March 1993 in Crossroads, Cape Town. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One perpetrator was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELLIAS, Sophie, was severely beaten by SAP members in Paballelo, Upington, Cape, on 23 November 1985. She was returning from the funeral of a slain activist when police beat her with batons. A local doctor refused to treat her. ELLIS, Michael, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). ELS, Nicholas Johannes, a member of the SAP, was shot dead when an MK operative opened fire from a vehicle in Nyanga, Cape Town, on 7 July

1990. He and his colleagues had attempted to stop the vehicle which was occupied by an MK unit. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0331). ENGELBRECHT, Johannes Petrus George (30), a former AWB member and a police reservist, was severely beaten by named members of the SAP in Welkom, OFS, in March 1991. Mr Engelbrecht resigned from the SAP and AWB after witnessing a black person being brutally assaulted by police. He was branded a traitor and was arrested. ENGLISH, K, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ENKELA, Qottle Ben (4), was shot and injured by a named police officer while playing in the yard at his home in Dithlake, Koffiefontein, OFS, in April 1990. Police

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were shooting at a crowd of protesting youth activists as they returned from an ANC-organised march. ERASMUS, B, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ERASMUS, JJ, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRATORI A. ERASMUS, Martha Johanna Magdalena (56), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silvertown, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). ERASMUS, Niklaus (30), was tortured by members of the SAP during protests in Steytlerville, Cape, in July 1985. ERASMUS, Stephen Mthuthuzeli (25), an ANC supporter, was arrested and detained by named members of the SAP who entered his home on 21 July 1985 in Steytlerville, Cape, and beat him with sjamboks. The beating continued while travelling to the local police station, and during his detention. ERNEST, Suzan (39), was shot and blinded in one eye by members of the SAP during unrest in Beaufort West, Cape, in 1985. ERNST, Frederick William, was injured when a car bomb exploded outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's court on 20 May 1987. Four policemen were killed in the explosion, which took place after a decoy smaller bomb had lured them to the scene. Two other people were injured. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0067). ESSACK, Riedwaan (19), lost the sight in one eye after being shot by SAP members during a rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 22 October 1985. EHELL, E, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ETSEBETH, Stefanus Filippus (39), an SAP member, was injured when a car bomb, planted by MK operatives, exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (AC/2000/055). EVANS, Gavin (26), a journalist and ANC underground member, was assaulted, threatened and harassed by members of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth in 1984 and 1985. Mr Evans was subsequently monitored by members of the CCB in Johannesburg and was targeted

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FENI, Mbophele Petrus (34), an ANC supporter, lost her house in Hammanskraal, Tvl, when it was demolished on 12 January 1993 following an eviction order from the Bophuthatswana government. FENI, Patrick, was shot and injured by a named member of the SAP at Grahamstown, Cape, on 16 November 1984. On 21 May 1985, he was detained by the same perpetrator. FERREIRA, Henry Shaun, suffered severe trauma when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 23 March 1993 and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). FERREIRA, Petrus Johannes, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. FERGUSON, Andrew Henry Douglas (30), was shot dead by a member of the SAP in Hanover Park, Cape Town, on 2 September 1976, a day which saw a peak of unrest and casualties of police shootings across Cape Town during the SOWETO UPRISING. FERGUSON, James, was injured in what became known as the MAGO

O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FERREIRA, Muhammad Farid (18), a UDF supporter and member of the BMW, was detained and severely beaten and suffocated while under interrogation, by named members of the special police UNIT, at the Bishop Lavis police station, Cape Town, on 19 June 1987. He was later detained a second time and again severely beaten at the Brackenfell police station. He was not convicted of any of the charges against him. FERREIRA (NEE VENTER), Matilda Eleonore, suffered injuries when a limpet mine, placed in a pot plant, was detonated near the Juicy Lucy restaurant on the corner of Andries and Vermeulen Streets, Pretoria, on 26 May 1988. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/199). FERREIRA, Gezine, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). FERREIRA, Jappie, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving

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the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). FERREIRA, R, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FERUS, John Marinus (20), an ANC supporter, was detained under the 90-day law in 1963 and 1964, and tortured by named SAP members in Worcester, Cape, and Cape Town. He was placed under house arrest in 1964, 1970 and 1981, and served three years on Robben Island, from 1967, for breaches of his banning orders. In 1980 he was detained again for three months and assaulted by police. He died in a car accident in 1981. FESI, Mzukisi Johannes (21), a UDF supporter, was assaulted by members of the SAP during conflict between the police and members of the community in Cookhouse, Cape, in 1985. FESTER, Gertude Magdalene Nethania (36), a UDF and UWCO activist, was detained in Maitland, Cape Town, on 18 May 1988 and held for three and a half months under SECTION 29, in solitary confinement. She was also interrogated, threatened and psychologically tortured by named members of the Security Branch. Therefore, she spent a further nine months in custody in Pollsmoor prison while on trial with 13 other ANC members, for terrorism. Charges against her were withdrawn in March 1990. FESTILE, Nombulelo Joyce (37), a street committee secretary, was tortured and interrogated by named members of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth during June 1986. Police allegedly wanted information about the street committee and about a named informer who had been killed. FICK, Colleen, was one of ten students arrested after a political rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 17 September 1985. The students were then severely beaten by named and other members of the SAP in the Brackenfell police station. FICK, Shantel, was one of ten students arrested after a political rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 17 September 1985. The students were then severely beaten by named and other members of the SAP in the Brackenfell police station. FIDLER, Jeanne Judith, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FIDLER, Walter, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FIKANI, Lungile (28), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with sjamboks and pick handles by members of the SAP in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on 15 March

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FLEATELA, Nombi Ethel (42), an ANC supporter, was detained for at least a month in solitary confinement under emergency regulations in Kimberley, Cape, in June 1986. She later experienced ongoing harassment by the Security Police until 1990. Her son, an MK operative, died in exile in Angola while serving in combat against UNITA. FLEMMER, Charles (48), was shot and fatally stabbed in Tokoza, Tvl, on 12 October 1993 after he was abducted and taken to Madala hostel during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters FLEPU, Ntsikelelo Dugmore (17), was shot and injured by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the 'BISHOMASSACRE'. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the

shooting (AC/2000/122). FLETCHER, David, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FLOYD, Liz, a trade unionist, was subjected to a campaign of harassment and intimidation by the Witwatersrand Security Branch over a number of years from June 1982. One Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/005). FOBE, Sobantu Munich (25), a UDF supporter, burnt to death when he was 'necklaced' by a named perpetrator on 25 June 1986 in Port Elizabeth. Mr Fobe was accused of being an informant. FODO, Sthembele (38), an ANC member, was abducted and taken to Vusimuzi hostel by IFP supporters, and shot dead on 7 March 1993 in Tembisa, Tvl. His colleague also died in the attack. FOKHWEBE, Amos Mxolisi (18), a member of J o u b e r t o n Youth Congress, was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Jouberton, Klerksdorp, Tvl, on 22 May 1989 during a rent boycott and the illegal occupation of council land. FOKOTI, Nombulelo Eunice (40), had her home destroyed in an arson attack by UDF supporters in East London in September 1985. She was allegedly targeted because her brother-in-law was a policeman. F O L E Y, Phumelele Duncan (28), a UDF supporter, was stabbed and hacked to death by named AZAPO supporters in his house during political conflict in Port Elizabeth on 30 August 1986. FOLOSI, Annah, was injured when MK operatives from the 'Dolphin Unit' detonated a limpet mine at the Security Branch offices in Roodepoort, Tvl, on 17 August 1984. Five members of the Security Branch and several civilians were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/0003). FOLOTSI, Elizabeth Maserame, was shot and burnt to death in Tokoza, Tvl, on 11 October 1993 while visiting relatives at a hostel during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. Her husband was shot and burnt to death in the same incident.

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the Giwi Breyton Construction compound in Evander, Tvl, on 6 July 1992. Another security guard was shot dead and two others were tied up. The SDU members, who sought to seize guns at the site, were engaged in clashes with the BL A C K CAT S in Ermelo, Tvl. Two SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/19998/0121). FRAIR, L, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FRANCE, Thamsanqa Anderson (33), a UDF supporter, was beaten and stabbed by AZAPO members and AM AAFRIKA supporters during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape, on 4 January 1987. F R A N C E S C A T O, Giovanni, was assaulted and shot dead during a robbery by APLA operatives at his home in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 6 September 1992. Three APLA members (who were acquitted of the murder and who applied for amnesty for the robbery alone) were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0251). FRANCIS, Marie (58), was shot and injured by bullets fired from a passing train in Benoni, Tvl, on 20 February 1994. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E. FRANKE, P, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, P R E T O R I A. FRANS, Maigobe Jackson (55), was severely beaten by Bophuthatswana Police in Taung, Bophuthatswana, on 6 December 1990 during a meeting at Dryharts Bathlapin tribal office. Dryharts villagers had summoned chief Jerry Mahura to hear their grievances when police dispersed the crowd with tear gas and sjamboks. FRANSCH, Anton (20), an MK operative, was killed in a hand grenade explosion on 17 November 1989 in Athlone, Cape Town. A large group of named police and soldiers surrounded the house and engaged in an exchange of fire with Mr Fransch throughout the night. It could not be determined whether his death was the result of a final act of suicide or from a police grenade. FRANZSEN, Andrew Lategan, a civilian, was traumatised when APLA operatives opened fire on a vehicle travelling from Zastron to Sterkspruit in the OFS, on 18 March 1992. In the attack, one person was shot dead while he lay injured next to the car. Another was severely injured. Two managed to escape unhurt. See APLA ATTACKS and ZASTRON ROAD MURDER. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/2000/148). FREDDIE, Annah, suffered severe damage to her house and property as a result of a car-bomb explosion in Gaborone, Botswana, on 22 April 1987. See GABORONE CAR BOMB. The head of the Security Branch and four Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214).

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to death, but was later released as a political prisoner. He was granted amnesty for the killing. GERMISHUIZEN, Cornelia Johanna, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14

June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GERRARD (OOSTHUIZEN), Marchelle Cheryl (28), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GERTSE, Jan 'Outjie' (20), lost his sight after he was shot by members of the SAP in Ashton, Cape, in July 1990 during a protest march for the opening of public facilities to all races. GETYESIE, David Dayi (36), was shot and injured in Tembisa, Tvl, in April 1992 during an attack by IFP supporters. In the early 1990s several Transvaal townships were embroiled in political conflict between the ANC and IFP. GETYESIE, Livuyo (3), died when he was thrown against a wall by alleged IFP supporters in Vusumuzi hostel, Tembisa, Tvl, in March 1992 during conflict in the area between ANC and IFP supporters. GETYEZA, Mncanyalwa Ernest (40), an ANC supporter, was injured in a shooting in Umlazi, Durban, on 23 June 1993 in continuing political conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. GEWENSA, Hloniphile (23), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1991, in ongoing political conflict in the area. GEYSER, John, a gardener on a farm outside Paarl, Cape, was shot dead on 15 April 1986 during an armed robbery of the farmhouse by a small group of UDF supporters who sought to acquire weapons. A domestic worker was also shot dead in the attack. Three UDF supporters applied for amnesty for the killings and the robbery. Two applicants were granted amnesty for both acts. The applicant who had performed the shootings was refused amnesty for the killings and granted for the robbery (AC/1997/0038). GEZA, Lucky Mishack (24), was shot dead by an Inkatha supporter in Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 16 October 1988, in intensifying political conflict in the area. GHOSA, Desiree Veronica (21), was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Atlantis, Cape, on 17 September 1985, during a rent boycott. GIANINI, (first name not given), was assaulted and robbed by IFP members at Verwoerdbrug, Pretoria, on 24 March 1991. His wife was also a victim in this incident. One IFP member was granted amnesty (AC/2000/226). GIANINI, Ms (first names not given), was assaulted and robbed by an Inkatha supporter at Verwoerdbrug, near Pretoria, on 24 March 1991. One person was granted amnesty (AC/2000/226). GIBBINGS, Kevin Noil, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on

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14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIBBINGS, Kim Patrick, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIBE, Mongezi Mosset (50), an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). GIDDY, B, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIDIMANA, Fonjana (33), a PAC supporter, was arrested and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town, in 1963, after conflict with the local headmen in Upper Qitsi location, Cofimvaba, Transkei. GIE, Janet, was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APPLA ATTACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). GIGABA, Ambrose Thulani (40), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten by IFP supporters in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in 1992. GIGABA, John, an ANC supporter, was shot by Inkatha supporters at Izingolweni, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 5 February 1990. GIGABA, Kholekile (40), an ANC supporter, was shot dead, allegedly by members of the SAP who were assisting the local council to demolish shacks in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl on 11 July 1990. GIGABA, Lungu Dominick (24), an ANC supporter, was shot and stabbed to death by Inkatha supporters on 13 January 1990 in the Mngomezulu area, near Port Shepstone, Natal. GIGI, Ntomontomo (aka 'Zwelindaba Gova') (42), an ANC member from Engcobo, Transkei, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on several ANC houses and a block of flats in Maseru, Lesotho, on 9 December 1982. Thirty South Africans and 12 citizens of Lesotho were killed in the midnight attack. GIJA, Vuyisile Victor (59), an ANC supporter, died after being stabbed and shot by IFP supporters in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 27 April 1991. GIJIMA, Mnyamezeli (47), was severely harassed, assaulted with a gun, arrested on a number of occasions and had his house burnt down by SAP and

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Elizabeth, during the state of emergency in April 1988. He was released a year later and placed under house arrest. H A B I YA, Nokuthula Hazel (34), an ANC supporter, had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban. See SONKOMBOARSONATTA CKS. H A B I YA, Ntombiyenkosi Thandiwe (26), had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SONKOMBOARSONATTA CKS. HADABE, Bhekithemba Pieterse, an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by IFP supporters at his home in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 10 April 1991. The family was forced to flee the area. HADDEN, Carl, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HADEBE, Alias, had his house and car set alight by named Inkatha supporters at Hambanathi, near Verulam, Natal, in August 1984 in intense conflict between JORAC and Inkatha supporters over the INCORPORATION of Hambanathi into KwaZulu. HADEBE, Anthony, was abducted from his home along with a friend, by self-defence unit (SDU) members and ANC supporters, in the Motsoaledi informal settlement, Tvl, on 29 March 1994. They were taken to a nearby school in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, where he was shot and injured and his friend killed. They were suspected of participating in an IFP march that day. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0320). HADEBE, Bekwenze Absalom (43), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by unidentified attackers while he was washing his car in Bruntville, near Mooi River, Natal, on 1 October 1991. He was allegedly targeted for refusing to participate in a stayaway. HADEBE, Bettina (59), was shot dead by named IFP supporters at her neighbour's home in Emamfemfetheni, near Bergville, Natal, in March 1992, allegedly because she was thought to be an ANC supporter. The perpetrators were arrested, but were acquitted for lack of evidence. HADEBE, David Zamfana, was killed by Inkatha supporters in Port Shepstone, Natal, on 24 March 1990, in intense political conflict in the area. HADEBE, Dumisane, a UDF supporter, had his house looted and set alight on 6 April 1990 when a group of Inkatha supporters attacked UDF supporters and residents at Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in spite of a heavy police and military presence. Fourteen people were killed and at least 120 homes burnt down. One former IFP member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). HADEBE, Elias (32), a UDF supporter, had his house and car set alight by named Inkatha supporters at Hambanathi, near Verulam, Natal, in August 1984 in conflict between JORAC and Inkatha supporters over the INCORPORATION of Hambanathi into KwaZulu.

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June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HARKER, Gerhard (21), was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTA CKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). HARKER, Wesley (13), was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTA CKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). HARMANS, Zonwabele Moksom Pele (24), an AYC O m e m b e r, was shot dead by a named member of the M U N I C I P A L P O L I C E during protests in Alexandria, Cape, on 23 May 1986. HARRIS, Abida (12), was shot dead by named SAP members who opened fire on a rioting crowd in George, Cape, on 13 September 1976. Her family asserted that she was shot while on her way to a shop. HARRIS, John, a member of the Armed Resistance Movement (ARM), was sentenced to death and executed on 1 April 1965 for his role in an explosion at the Johannesburg station, which left one person dead and several injured. HARRIS, Lindi, a member of the Black Sash, was shot in the back by members of the SAP in East London on 22 April 1986 during the state of emergency. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. HARRIS, Ronald (25), was shot dead by SAP members in Athlone, Cape Town, on 16 September 1976, during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. H A R T L E Y, Sedick (22), was severely assaulted by SAP members in a Cape Town prison in June 1976, and again in June 1980. Mr Hartley and other supporters were in a march on Cape Town which ended with arson attacks and stone-throwing after the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. H A R T M A N, A, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16

March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). HARTZENBERG, Fuad (14), was detained on 2 October 1987 and held for three months, during which time he was severely tortured at the Brackenfell police station and Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, by named members of the special police UNIT. HARVEY, Paula, was injured in what became known as the MAGOO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June

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1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HASHE, Siphon (58), a member of PEBCO, and two colleagues, were abducted from the Port Elizabeth airport in a joint Eastern Cape and Vlakplaas operation on 8 May 1985. The PEBCO THREE were allegedly severely assaulted, then shot dead. Their bodies were doused with diesel fuel, set alight and burnt, and their remains were allegedly thrown into the Fish River. Five Eastern Cape Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, and four Vlakplaas operatives applied for amnesty. Two of the applications were granted and six were refused (AC/1999/0223 and AC/2001/064). HATAS, Riefaat (18), a UDF and ANC supporter, was severely tortured by named members of the SAP in Athlone, Cape Town, in November 1985. He was arrested during a march to honour those who were in detention or had died in political conflict. HAWULANA, Mbulelo Steven (56), an ANC member, was assaulted by CDF soldiers at Bulembu Airport, near King William's Town, Cape, on 21 August 1992, during political conflict between ANC and ADM supporters. HAYI, Zonisele Brevis (42), an ANC supporter, was shot in the thigh and injured on his way to work in Katlehong, Tvl, allegedly by members of the SAP, on 3 June 1993. HAYIYA, Gidion Zamiqhinga (28), an ANC supporter, was detained and charged with murder on 15 November 1985 in Middelburg, Cape. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He had allegedly refused to act as a police informer. HAYNES, Derek, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire in the Crazy Beat Disco in Newcastle, Natal, on 14 February 1994. See APLA ATTACKS. HAYTER, GB, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. HEERS, Katy (32), an ANC member, was detained for two months on 27 May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape. During her detention, she was beaten by members of the SAP. HEISE, Khabele (59), was shot dead in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 8 March 1992 during political conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. HEKA, Nonceba Priscilla Majola (34), a UDF supporter, had her home burnt down in Somerset East, Cape, in May 1985 during a state of emergency and a period of consumer boycotts. HEKTOOR, Andries Hector (35), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Robertson, Cape, on 11 April 1990. Police fired tear gas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. Over 100 people were treated for injuries relating to the subsequent stampede and shootings.

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HEKTOOR, Mienie (33), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Robertson, Cape, on 11 April 1990. Police fired tear gas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. Over 100 people were treated for injuries relating to the subsequent stampede and shootings. HELA, Khayaletu (19), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 9 October 1985, while on his way from a public meeting. HELESI, Vuyani Richard (16), was severely beaten and partially paralysed by a named member of the SAP on 7 November 1986 in Grahamstown, Cape. Civil action that followed found in favour of the perpetrator. HEMPSTEAD, T, was injured in what became known as the MAGOO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HENNING, Izak Jacobus (51), a commandant in the South African Air Force (SAAF), was killed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. HENRY, Mark 'Yazir' (19), an MK operative, was arrested at his family home in Grassy Park, Cape Town, on 17 November 1989. Named Security Branch members extorted the whereabouts of an MK operative from him by threatening to kill his family members. He was detained under SECTION 29 until 22 March 1990. HERBST, Abraham Johannes Wiense, suffered severe trauma when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort

Beaufort, Cape, on 23 March 1993 and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). HERBST, Jacqueline Edna (21), was severely beaten with rifle butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion, in Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Ms Herbst was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents including women and teenagers assaulted by members of 32 Battalion after an SADF member was shot and injured in Phola Park. Two women were also shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended that the unit should not be used for peacekeeping duties anywhere in South Africa. HERCULES, Ebrahim (19), a member of the BMW, was detained in 1987 in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, and severely tortured at the Bishop Lavis police station by named and other members of a special police UNREST INVESTIGATION UNIT. He later served over two and a half years of a five-year prison term.

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in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 2 May 1991. Her four-year-old son was severely injured in the explosion. HLATSWAYO, Setota Agnes Assa Sota (7), lost her home in Vereeniging, Tvl, when it was burnt down by ANC supporters on 20 September 1990. HLATSWAYO, Sifiso (4), was critically injured when a hand grenade exploded in his home in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 2 May 1991. His mother, an ANCWL member, was also injured in the attack. HLATSWAYO, Siphwe Victor, an ANC supporter, was shot dead, allegedly by IFP supporters, at his home in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 1 January 1992. His brother was killed in the same attack. HLATSWAYO, Themba (16), was shot and injured in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING, allegedly by IFP supporters in Daveyton, Tvl, on 25 July 1993. At least five people including Themba's brother died, and another brother was also injured in this incident. HLATSWAYO, Wiseman (16) was shot and injured, allegedly by IFP supporters on 25 July 1993 in Daveyton, Tvl, in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING. At least five people including Themba's brother died, and another brother was also injured in this incident. HLAULI, Mohanuwa Edith 'Nani' (20), an ANC supporter, was assaulted and raped by IFP supporters at the Lefhiedi household in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1993. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. Ms Hlauli was the only survivor because she pretended to be dead. HLAZO, Desmond Zolile (15), was detained in June 1986 in Zweletemba, Worcester, Cape, and was beaten by named members of the Security Branch while being interrogated about arson attacks in the area. Shortly after his release he was shot and injured by police in Zweletemba. HLAZO, Mariam Nothobile Nongenangaye (49), a UDF supporter in Oudtshoorn, Cape, was detained in May 1986 and held for two months in George, Cape. During her detention she was held for four days in an isolation cell. HLAZO, Nkosinathi Patrick, a UDF supporter, was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Lawaaiakamp, George, Cape, on 12 March 1986. HLAZO, Sandile, a youth activist, was shot and injured by SAP members in Bongoletu, Oudtshoorn, Cape, on 17 June 1985, during the fatal shooting of the BONGOLETHUTHREE. Mr Hlazo was thereafter sentenced to two years' imprisonment for public violence. HLEKANI, Nomalisa Doris (22), an ANC supporter, was left disabled after being shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). HLEKWAYO, Bakhokhisile (62), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in Mabuyeni, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 25 December 1993.

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HOHO, Qonda, an MK operative, was shot dead during a shoot-out with members of the SAP on 4 March 1985 at his cousin's house in Khayelitsha, Queenstown, Cape. HOJEM, Mozelle, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HOLLAND, Abraham Johannes, suffered property loss when his car was stolen by members of the AWB on 25 April 1994 and used in a bombing operation at a taxi rank in Randfontein, Tvl, with the aim of disrupting the electoral process. Six AWB members were granted amnesty for the theft and for the attack (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WINGING AT TA C K S. HONOKO, Daniel Molebatsi (22), was shot dead in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING during a night vigil for CHRISHANI in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 18 April 1993. HOOGAARDT, Spasienna Carolina (15), was one of three women shot dead by named members of the SAP on 9 September 1976, during extensive street protests in Paarl, Cape. She was returning home from church with her

family when she was shot. HOPSHIRE, Roseline Nomhle (13), was shot and severely injured by members of the SAP on 27 May 1985 while playing outside during SCHOOLBOYCOTTS in Fingo Village, Grahamstown, Cape. She was hospitalised and suffered permanent disfigurement as a result of the shooting. HORN, Christo, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). HORN, Cornelia Johanna Aletta, (67), was severely injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). HORN, Nozililo Ellen (40), was shot with rubber bullets in Boichoko, Postmasburg, Cape, on 18 June 1993. She was charged with public violence, but was acquitted. HOSHELA, Sedezama Welliam (34), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by a named member of the SAP in Phomolong, Henneman, OFS, in 1990. After being hospitalised and released, he was arrested and detained without charge for 50 days. HOSLETT, DA, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA.

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HOTANA, David (24), a SAYCO member, was detained by members of the SAP at Kareedouw, Cape, in April 1986. In detention he was tortured by attempted suffocation with a wet bag. HOTANE, Onkokame Rebecca (39), an ANC supporter, was beaten when she was arrested by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Pampierstad, Bophuthatswana, on 1 January 1994. Ms Hotane was arrested with 18 others and accused of arson and malicious damage to property. Charges were dropped in November 1995. HOTANI, Rebecca, was detained for two weeks at the Pampierstad police station, Bophuthatswana, on 1 January 1994 during a spontaneous community march in support of the first democratic elections to be held in April 1994. Marchers were assaulted by alleged members of the Bophuthatswana Police. There was a court case held subsequently and all the marchers were acquitted. HOWE, Illana (6), survived an explosion caused by a bomb planted by MK operatives at the Benoni Plaza Wimpy, as part of the MK sabotage campaign. One person died and 56 were injured in the explosion. HSOZI, Viliza (46), was shot dead by ANC supporters in KwaNdengezi, KwaZulu, near Pinetown, Natal, on 17 June 1991, during political conflict in the area. HUDSON, Thomas, was killed in a limpet mine explosion at the Wild Coast Casino in Bizana, Transkei, on 18 April 1986. Two people were killed and several others injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/99/0181 and AC/2000/240). HUFKIE, Frederick Emmanuel (58), an ANC and UDF supporter, was detained by members of the SAP at Spandau High School, where he was a principal, in Graaff-Reinet, Cape, during a student protest against police harassment. In June 1985 he was again detained and tortured by SAP members outside his home in Graaff-Reinet after returning from Noupoot, Cape, where he had been engaged in church work. HUGHES, Ann, suffered damage to property when paint remover was thrown over her vehicle while she was visiting Helen Joseph, a banned Congress of Democrats member. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/230). HUGHES, Pat (19), had his home burnt down by IFP supporters in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 31 December 1993 in ongoing political conflict in the area. See 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. HUGO, Rosy (34), a member of the Council of Ten, was detained on 12 June 1986 and held for six months under emergency regulations in George, Cape. Ms Hugo was pregnant when she was detained. HULSE, Keith, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HUMA, Musa Patford (41), was shot dead in Tembisa, Tvl, on the 23 December 1993 during clashes between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and mainly ANC-supporting residents.

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HUMA, Sylvia Mono, was shot dead by Bophuthatswana Police in Thabane, Bophuthatswana, on 25 February 1990. Youths were burning government buildings when the police opened fire. HUMAN, Dirk Hendrick, sustained damage to his property in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). HUMAN,

HS, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. HUMAN, Theron, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). HUNT, Sarie, was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Gardiner Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). HUTCHESON, Andrew, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HUTCHESON, Marayana, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HUTCHINSON, Judy, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HUTTER, JF, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. IKANENG, Jeffrey Motsamai, was shot by IFP supporters in Pimville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 May 1991 in conflict between ANC and IFP supporters.

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IKANENG, Lerotodi Andrew, was stabbed and severely injured by members of the MANDELA UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB in Orlando West, Soweto, Johannesburg, in February 1989. Mr Ikaneng had left the Mandela household a few months before and was labelled an informer. IKGPOLENG, Masego, a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Botswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. INDIA, Mongezi Gladstone (26), an MK operative, was detained under SECTION 29 and severely tortured in detention by named members of the Security Branch at their offices in Cape Town, on 21 July 1988. He was held for six months until his release in January 1989. INDIA, Nomvulo (32), a UDF supporter, was detained for three weeks on 25 July 1987 in Mdantsane, Ciskei, by named members of the Ciskei Security Police who wanted information on the whereabouts of her brother. During her detention, she was tortured by attempted suffocation. IRVING, Mark Robin (20), was incarcerated in Voortrekkerhoogte prison and Boksburg prison between 1981 and 1984 for his refusal to participate in national service in the SADF. ISAACS, Abdusalaam (18), a UDF supporter, was detained for two weeks at Bishop Lavis police station, Cape Town, in June 1986. He was arrested for possession of banned material. ISAACS, Colin (28), died the day after he was shot by SAP members in Retreat, Cape Town, on 8 September 1976, during widespread unrest in the area related to the SOUTHWEST PRISONING. ISAACS, Faiza (16), was detained for one month under emergency regulations in October 1987 at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, because of her student activities and political associations. ISAACS, Henry Eric (24), a SASO activist and later PAC member, was detained in 1973 and later placed under a banning order while serving as the SRC President at the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town. While under house arrest in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, he and his family faced ongoing intimidation by named members of the SAP. He fled into exile and became a senior PAC representative until his resignation in 1982 during severe internal conflict within the PAC. ISAACS, Shanaaz (17), a Bonteheuwel student activist and UDF supporter, was detained under emergency regulations in June and July 1986 in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. ISAACS, Beulin (16), who was pregnant, was shot dead by SAP members in Paballelo, Uppington, Cape, on 11 November 1985. Several other residents were injured. A community meeting held the previous day

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JAXA, Herintan, was detained by named members of the SAP on 8 April 1989 at Welvendiend police station, Carletonville, Tvl, during a consumer boycott. Several youths were shot and others detained and tortured during the boycott. JAXA, Mzukisi Candry (27), a UDF and street committee member, was arrested on 1 September 1989 in Hofmeyer, East London, and repeatedly doused with cold water while under interrogation. Mr Jaxa was charged with the 'necklace' murder of a police informer, convicted and received a 15-year prison sentence, of which he served three years. JAXA, Xolile, an ANC member, was captured near the Botswana border by members of the Security Branch in March 1988. He was assaulted with batons, kicked, suffocated with plastic bags and kept for a week without food during his interrogation near Zeerust, Transvaal. JAYI, Vuyani, a UDF supporter, was tortured by members of the SAP in 1986, and again in 1992, in Fort Beaufort, Cape. JAYILE, Nokuphila Eunice (38), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by named IFP supporters in Grootville, near Stanger, Natal, on 6 February 1994, during political conflict in the area. JAZA, Michael Vusumzi (17), was severely burnt in a petrol bomb attack on the vehicle in which he was travelling in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 15 April 1993. One person burnt to death and another was injured in the attack, which took place during widespread unrest, following the assassination of the SACP leader, Chris Hani. JEBE, Martin Xola (aka Anthony Xaba) (25), an MK operative, was shot dead with three other operatives in a confrontation with members of the SAP and SADF at Alldays, Tvl, on 3 November 1983. Mr Jebe's family had heard nothing from him since he went into exile in Lesotho in 1977. JEENAH, Feizel Roshan (22), was shot and injured by named members of the Railway Police on 16 October 1985 during the TROJAN HORSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN in Athlone. After the shooting, named police dragged Mr Jeenah into a Casspir where he was repeatedly kicked. He was later acquitted of all charges against him. JEENAH, Mosheen (23), a PASO supporter, was shot dead in a Durban charge office in 1985. An inquest was held, but it merely established that SAP reports that the charge office had been attacked with AK47 rifles, with some of the shots being fired by Mr Jeenah, were not based on fact. JEENAH, Sabera (21), a political activist, was detained for eight days in Cape Town in 1969. Ms Jeenah, who was eight months' pregnant, was denied food and water for the duration of her imprisonment. JEFFERS, Jonathan Joseph (33), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JEFFERY, John Harold, an ANC member, was shot at by named IFP supporters when the car in which he

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and two other ANC officials were travelling was ambushed near Ixopo, Natal, on 27 October 1992. He was part of an ANC delegation attempting to broker peace with the IFP. He was not injured, but an ANC Midlands Executive Committee member was shot dead in the ambush. JEFFRIES, S, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JEKEQA, Nkosizile Livingstone (24), an ANC supporter, was shot in the leg by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). JEKEQA, Pindile Albert (25), a PAC supporter, was shot in the leg while marching on the King William's Town police station, Cape, to obtain the release of PAC detainees. He was arrested the following day, charged and imprisoned for 12 years on Robben Island, Cape Town, from 9 October 1963. JELA, Nontshizana Mocica (35), an IFP supporter, had her home burnt down by ANC supporters in Amaoti, Inanda, near Durban, in January 1991. JELE, Bafana (24), an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by members of the KZP at Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 20 June 1993. The perpetrators claimed they had mistaken Mr Jele for someone who had killed a policeman. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). JELE, Cyprian Mlungisi (40), an ANC supporter, was attacked with iron bars and knobkieries by IFP supporters in a train near Boksburg, Tvl, on 7 July 1992. See TRAIN VIOLENCE. JELEMSI, Government, was beaten to death on 26 December 1976, during political conflict between Nyanga residents and migrant workers from the hostels over the Christmas 1976 period. JELU, Nomathemba, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Grahamstown, Cape, on 30 December 1990, when she was caught in crossfire during violent political conflict in the area. JENGETA, Bongwiwe Grace (18), lost her home in an arson attack during political conflict in Old Crossroads, Cape Town, in February 1993. JENTE, Mfukuka (43), a SANCO member, was detained by members of the Ciskei Police in 1989 in King William's Town, Cape, allegedly because of SANCO's opposition to the reimposition of the headman system in Ciskei. JERLING, Johannes Frederick, was shot and

killed when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods Hotel, in Uitenhage, Cape, and opened fire on staff and patrons on 23 March 1993. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). See APLA attacks.

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with state support targeted residents opposed to KwaNdebele independence. J I YANE, Ms (first name not given), was publicly assaulted in Hambanathi, near Durban, on 5 May 1985, allegedly by Inkatha supporters who were possessing the homes of UDF supporters at a time of political conflict. Other women lost their homes in the same attack. J I YANE, Ritta (54), had her house burnt down by Inkatha supporters at Ntuzuma, near Durban, on 7 December 1989 in intense conflict between Inkatha and UDF supporters in the area. J I YANE, Tazi Maria, lost her property in an attack by a named perpetrator in Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in July 1975. JIZA, Thobeka Sylvia (14), was shot by members of the SAP during a protest in Aliwal North, Cape, in 1985. See ALI WAL NO RT HS H O O T I N G S. JIZANA, Pambili Mzwandile (24), an ANC supporter, was detained, stripped naked and assaulted by members of the Transkei Security Branch in Umtata, Transkei, in 1988. A Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture (AC/2000/076). JOAO, Toni, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JOBE, Bonginkosi Hitler (50), died on 26 April 1994, two days after being shot by IFP supporters at Mtubatuba, near Empangeni, Natal, in political conflict in the area. The IFP were reportedly targeting families that did not allow their children to attend IFP self-defence training camps. JOBE, Nkosinathi Velaphi (28), an ANC supporter, was severely injured when he was stabbed and shot by a named KWAZULU POLICE member and IFP supporters at Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 28 April 1992. JOBELA, Ntunaye 'Sholi' (38), a member of the S t e y n s b u r g Residents' Association, was shot dead by named members of the SAP on 5 July 1985 during a march in Steynsburg, Cape. Several others were injured. JOBO, Daliwonga Justice (15), a UDF supporter, was assaulted, detained and tortured by named members of AM AAF R I K A in Uitenhage, Cape, on 17 November 1987, in an alleged revenge attack. JOBO, Margaret Sibongile (17), was shot dead by a member of a self-defence unit in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 24 December 1992. JOFILE, Lucas (24), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten and tortured by members of the 'Zim-Zim' faction of the ANC-supporting KH U T S O N G Y O U T H C O N G R E S S and the SAP in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in 1991. JOHANNES, Ben (33), was arrested with others in April 1968 in Victoria West, and severely beaten while in detention by named members of the SAP, allegedly for his part in a Poqo conspiracy to poison the water in the town. He was acquitted after spending 18 months in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, while on trial.

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JOHANNES, Mzolisi (26), an ANC supporter, broke his fingers when the door of a police van was slammed closed on his hand. He was detained at Soweto-by-the-Sea, Port Elizabeth, on 16 June 1986, during a commemoration for the SOWETO UPRISING, and was beaten and kicked by members of the police. JOHNSON, Gugulethu (16), a UYCO member, was shot to death by a named perpetrator during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape, on 29 May 1986. JOHNSON, Jennifer, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JOHNSON, Mvula Simon Petros (23), was shot in the back when members of the SAP attacked theatre-goers in a church hall at Seyisi, near Port Elizabeth, on 3 August 1980. Mr Johnson was detained and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for arson. JOHNSON, Mzimkhulu Stanley, was shot dead by members of the SAP during a community meeting in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 30 November 1991. Several others were killed in the same attack. JOHNSON, Phillip Young, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). JOHNSON, Rafeek (35,) was shot dead by members of the SAP at his father's shop in Port Elizabeth on 9 August 1990 during protests in the area. JOHNSON, Thamsanqa Major (20), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with rifle butts and an iron rod while in detention in 1990, by members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force members demanding a confession that he was an MK operative. JOHNSON, Vuyiswa Sheilla (36), was severely injured when she was shot by members of the SAP in KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, on 18 August 1976 during protests in the area. JOHNSON, Wana, an IKO N G O l e a d e r, was shot dead by members of the

SADF on 6 June 1960 in the NGQUZA HILL massacre in Flagstaff, Transkei. He was hoisting a white flag as a sign of peace when police opened fire on community members attending a meeting at Ngquza Hill during the PONDOLAND REVOLT. JOJI, Nothemba (3), was shot and blinded in one eye by named members of the SAP, in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 28 August 1985, in widespread unrest on the day of the POLLSMORMARCH. JOKA, Ngeba Andrew 'Mzala', was shot dead by a named Special Constable in Hanover, Cape, on 14 November 1987, while arguing with friends outside the constable's home. JOKAZI, Viela Getrude (50), was injured when a hand grenade exploded in a bus transporting workers in Heidelberg, Tvl, on 28 September 1992, during a

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KAUMA, Mcedisi Johannes, a UDF official, was stabbed to death by Inkatha supporters in KwaShange, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, in March 1988. KAWA, Zayo Jackson (63), was detained on 13 March 1986 and held for a month in Stutterheim, Cape. Mr Kawa, who had been a leader in a consumer boycott, was released on bail and had to report at the police station for the next three years. KAWULE, Bajaswa Lena, was severely beaten by supporters of Chief Mahlangu in Goederede, near Dennilton, Tvl, in July 1975. Chief Mahlangu stood to benefit from the INCORPORATION of Goederede into Lebowa, and his supporters launched widespread attacks on residents who resisted INCORPORATION. KAWUSE, Vumani (54), was shot and injured during political conflict in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in March 1993. At least 18 people were killed in political violence in Bhambayi this month. Seventy-five homes were burnt down. KAYE, Hendrina Magdalena 'Babetjie' (39), was shot in the leg by members of the SAP in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990. Residents had staged a legal protest when police opened fire, killing one person and injuring others. KAYOLA, Kgape (7), was seriously injured when he was shot in the head by members of the SAP in Emdeni South, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 6 April 1991 after an IFP rally was held in the vicinity. He and his mother were visiting a relative when neighbours saw members of the SAP attack the house. Two others were injured in the attack. KAZI, Ivan, was arrested in Upington, Cape, on 3 December 1985, and spent long periods in custody while on trial for the crowd killing of a MUNICIPAL PALPOLICEMAN. One of the UPINGTON 26, Mr Kazi was given a suspended sentence, overturned on appeal. KAZIUA, Willoughby, a member of the SAP, survived an armed attack on the Orlando police station in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 2 November 1979. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/2000/195). KEANE, Susan-Anne (39), Secretary-General of the Johannesburg - North ANC, was killed when AWB members detonated a car bomb in Bree Street, Johannesburg, on 24 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Seven people were killed and 13 injured in the blast. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING TACTICS. KEARNEY, Gerald Patrick (43), a UDF supporter and director of the religious organisation Diakonia, was arrested in Durban on 26 August 1985 for organising resistance against conscription. He was detained under the Internal Security Act and kept in solitary confinement for 17 days. KEARNEY, Helen (42), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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KEMP, Stephanie Sachs (23), a member of the African Resistance Movement, was detained on 4 July 1964 and held for several months in solitary confinement in Cape Town. During her detention she was severely beaten by named Security Branch members at Caledon Square police station. She was convicted of sabotage and served two years of a five-year prison sentence. She sued the Minister of Justice and a member of the Security Branch for the assault and the case was settled out of court in her favour. KEMPELE, Vuysile (41), an ANC supporter, had his house damaged in a hand grenade attack by members of the Ciskei Defence Force in Dimbaza, Ciskei, on 21 September 1992, in the wake of the BISHOMASSACRE. KEMPENAAR, Aletta Johanna, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). KENALEMANG, Kelebile Wagon (24), was stabbed and severely injured by a fellow worker at the Stilfontein hospital, Tvl, on 21 December 1972. Mr Kenalemang opposed Chief Mangope's regime and was labelled a 'terrorist' by the superintendent. KENNING, C, was injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). KERAETWE, Kebitsamang Serubele Agnes (30), experienced ongoing abuse and

harassment by police, including being sjambokked and kicked by named Bophuthatswana Police and members of the SAP on several occasions near Vryburg, Cape, from 1974. The police were searching for her husband, an ANC activist. K E R C H H O F F, Peter Campbell (52), was detained under emergency regulations in June 1986 and held for 97 days without trial. For 32 of those days he was kept in solitary confinement. A Supreme Court injunction eventually forced the police to grant Mr K e r c h h o f f access to a lawyer. KERLEN, J, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). K E S W A, Bongani (11), was shot dead in Pimville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1986 when members of the police driving a bus fired on a group of children playing next to the road. A stayaway had been organised that day and the children had allegedly stoned the bus. K E S W A, Rodney Goba Eleazor (45), a commander in the Transkei Defence Force, was tortured in detention on 27 May 1981 in Engcobo, Transkei. He had travelled to foreign countries to seek military assistance. On his return he was accused of meeting with the ANC and was branded as a communist.

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KHAKHANE, Samson Thabiso, an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Katlehong, Tvl, on 3 November 1993 during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. KHALA, Nophakamile (36), was shot and injured in Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Ms Nophakamile was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents including women and teenagers who were assaulted by members of the SADF 32 Battalion after a member of the SADF was shot and injured in Phola Park. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the attack. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended their removal from South Africa's townships. KHALIPHA, Senzangabom Vusumzi, an MK operative, was in a unit of five MK operatives active in the Eastern Cape when he was caught in a police roadblock near Elliot, in August 1981, and shot dead. Three others were killed in the ambush and a survivor was arrested. The bodies were secretly buried on a farm near Aliwal North, Cape, and exhumed by the Commission in 1997. KHAMA, Khama Henderson (50), lost his home in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, when it was burnt down during a power struggle over chieftaincy in 1976. KHAMBA, Njabulo (19), was shot dead on 5 February 1992 at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban when a armed men in two minibuses opened fire on ANC supporters, killing three people at a home and three school children on their way to school. KHAMBULA, Sitololo Gladys (40), had her house burnt down at Umzumbe, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC supporters in the area. Her husband was severely injured in the same attack. KHAMBULE, Bajabuhle Christinah (39), was stabbed and severely injured by a named Inkatha supporter in Bhukulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 14 May 1989. Her husband, a UDF supporter, was killed in the same attack. KHAMBULE, Baza, an Inkatha supporter, was stabbed and injured by UDF supporters at Inchanga, Natal, on 28 October 1989, during political conflict in the area. KHAMBULE, Ben November (20), an ANCYL member, was burnt to death when he was 'necklaced' by 'comrades' who suspected him of being an informer and an IFP member, in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, in 1992. KHAMBULE, Edward Mvuyo (41), was shot dead by a named perpetrator at Mvutshini, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 22 March 1994 when the car he was driving was ambushed during political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. His employer's daughter was also killed, and her brother and father were injured in the attack. KHAMBULE, Khombisile, an ANC supporter, was stabbed and severely injured and her home was burnt down by a named Inkatha supporter at Sinathing, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, on 1 June 1989, in intensifying political conflict in the area. Two other family members were injured in the attack. The family was forced to flee the area.

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KOELMAN, Bernard 'Besa' (20), a UDF supporter, was detained in Oudtshoorn, Cape, in May 1985, and charged with public violence for which he was later acquitted. During his interrogation, he was assaulted at the Oudtshoorn police station by named members of the SAP. He was detained under emergency regulations in 1986 and again in 1988. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. KOELMAN, Noma-Efese Nielmary (20), was detained under emergency regulations for a week in 1985 in Klipplaat, Cape, and thereafter transferred to Middletonburg prison, Cape, for a further month. She was assaulted daily while in detention. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. KOEN, Christina Frederika (42), had her house petrol-bombed by APLA members in Ficksburg, OFS, on 29 September 1992. Ms Koen was wounded by shrapnel during the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. KOEN, Gabriel Johannes (46), had his house petrol-bombed by APLA members in Ficksburg, OFS, on 29 September 1992. See APLA ATTACKS. KOENA, Anna (33), was stabbed in the chest with a spear and hit with knobby knobby by

IFP support e r s r e t u r n i n g f r o m a r a l l y i n W h i t e C i t y , S o w e t o , J o h a n n e s b u r g , o n 8 S e p t e m b e r 1991. O t h e r r e s i d e n t s i n M s K o e n i n g ' s s t r e e t w e r e k i l l e d i n t h e a t t a c k . K O E N I N G , L , w a s i n j u r e d i n w h a t b e c a m e k n o w n a s t h e M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G i n D u r b a n o n 14 J u n e 1986. T h e e x p l o s i o n k i l l e d t h r e e w o m e n a n d i n j u r e d a t l e a s t 74 o t h e r p e o p l e . S e v e n M K o p e r a t i v e s w e r e g r a n t e d a m n e s t y (A C / 2001/128). K O F A N E , T h u l a n i W a l t e r (25), a U D F s u p p o r t e r , h a d h i s h o u s e b u r n t d o w n a n d h i s m i n i b u s d e s t r o y e d b y I n k a t h a s u p p o r t e r s a t A s h d o w n , K w a Z u l u , n e a r P i e t e r m a r i t z b u r g , o n 14 A p r i l 1987, i n i n t e n s i f y i n g p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t i n t h e a r e a . K O H L , A l i s t o n P h i l l i p (17), d i e d a f t e r b e i n g s h o t i n t h e h e a d b y m e m b e r s o f t h e S A P o n 12 M a y 1986 w h i l e s h e w a s p a r t i c i p a t i n g i n a f u n e r a l p r o c e s s i o n i n J o z a , G r a h a m s t o w n , C a p e . K O H L A , C o n r a d N c o b e l a (23), w a s s h o t d e a d w h e n A N C s e c u r i t y g u a r d s o p e n e d f i r e f r o m t h e A N C h e a d q u a r t e r s a t S h e l l H o u s e , J o h a n n e s b u r g , o n a c r o w d o f I F P m a r c h e r s , o n 28 M a r c h 1994. A t l e a s t n i n e m a r c h e r s w e r e k i l l e d a n d a r o u n d 100 i n j u r e d . T e n A N C s e c u r i t y g u a r d s w e r e g r a n t e d a m n e s t y (A C / 2000/142). K O H L A K A L I , N o n t l e (12), w a s s h o t a n d i n j u r e d o n 6 O c t o b e r 1992, w h i l e a s l e e p i n h i s h o m e i n K h a y e l i t s h a , C a p e T o w n . S h o r t l y b e f o r e t h e a t t a c k , h i s m o t h e r ' s l i f e h a d b e e n t h r e a t e n e d , b e c a u s e o f h e r p r o m i n e n t r o l e i n t h e A N C W o m e n ' s L e a g u e . K O H L I , Q a l i s i l e J o h n (20), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , w a s s h o t a n d s e v e r e l y i n j u r e d b y n a m e d m e m b e r s o f t h e S A P i n E l l i o t , C a p e , i n M a r c h 1992, w h i l e p a r t i c i p a t i n g i n a m a r c h t o p r o t e s t a g a i n s t c o n d i t i o n s i n t h e t o w n s h i p . K O I T E N G , M o s e s M o t h u p h i (31), a n A P L A m e m b e r , w a s s h o t d e a d b y m e m b e r s o f t h e B o p h u t h a t s w a n a P o l i c e i n H a m m a n s k r a a l , T v l , o n 29 M a r c h 1992 d u r i n g a p e r i o d o f p o l i t i c a l r e p r e s s i o n i n B o p h u t h a t s w a n a . K O J A N E , I t u m e l e n g E r n e s t (15), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , w a s s h o t a n d i n j u r e d b y a n A W B m e m b e r w h i l e p a r t i c i p a t i n g i n a m a r c h t o t h e m a g i s t r a t e ' s c o u r t i n H e r t z o g v i l l e , O F S , o n 1 M a r c h 1994. T h e A W B h a d

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L A N G A , J o h n (40), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , d i e d f r o m m u l t i p l e i n j u r i e s i n f l i c t e d b y I F P s u p p o r t e r s i n R i c h m o n d , N a t a l , o n 23 J u n e 1991, i n i n t e n s e p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t i n t h e a r e a . S e e R I C H M O N D A T T A C K S . L A N G A , L e r a t o (1), w a s s h o t a n d i n j u r e d w h e n u n i d e n t i f i e d g u n m e n o p e n e d f i r e o n c h i l d r e n p l a y i n g a t a p a r t y i n D a v e y t o n , T v l , o n 13 A u g u s t 1991. L A N G A , L i n d e n i I v y (52), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , h a d h e r h o m e d e s t r o y e d b y I F P s u p p o r t e r s i n a n a r s o n a t t a c k a t F o l w e n i , K w a Z u l u , n e a r U m l a z i , D u r b a n , i n A p r i l 1992, i n o n g o i n g p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t i n t h e a r e a . L A N G A , L u c k y T h u l a n i (30), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , w a s s h o t a n d i n j u r e d b y a m e m b e r o f t h e S A P i n N t u z u m a , n e a r D u r b a n , o n 26 J u n e 1989, d u r i n g p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t . L A N G A , M a g c e k e n i H e r b e r t (48), a n I F P s u p p o r t e r , h a d h i s h o u s e b u r n t d o w n b y A N C s u p p o r t e r s i n I n a n d a , n e a r K w a M a s h u , D u r b a n , i n N o v e m b e r 1990. H i s w i f e w a s s t a b b e d a n d s e v e r e l y i n j u r e d i n t h e a t t a c k . L A N G A , M b o n g e n i R o b e r t (39), d i e d f r o m i n j u r i e s s u s t a i n e d w h e n h i s r o o m i n K a t l e h o n g , T v l , w a s b o m b e d o n 13 M a y 1991 d u r i n g o n g o i n g p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t i n t h e a r e a . L A N G A , M f u n d i s i D o u g l a s (35), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , w a s s h o t a t b y m e m b e r s o f t h e K W A Z U L U P O L I C E w h i l e h e w a s i n h i s h o m e i n E s i k h a w i n i , K w a Z u l u , n e a r E m p a n g e n i , N a t a l , i n J u n e 1990 d u r i n g i n t e n s e p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t i n t h e a r e a . L A N G A , M i c h a e l N g a m u l a (35), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , w a s s h o t d e a d i n D u r b a n o n 12 M a r c h 1993 d u r i n g c o n t i n u i n g c o n f l i c t b e t w e e n A N C a n d I F P s u p p o r t e r s . L A N G A , M i c h a e l , w a s i n j u r e d w h e n S e c u r i t y B r a n c h m e m b e r s d e t o n a t e d a n e x p l o s i v e d e v i c e a t t h e W h y N o t C l u b , V a n d e r b i j l S q u a r e , J o h a n n e s b u r g , o n 21 S e p t e m b e r 1988. T h e c l u b w a s t a r g e t e d b e c a u s e i t w a s a l l e g e d l y f r e q u e n t e d b y A N C s u p p o r t e r s . F o u r m e m b e r s o f t h e W i t w a t e r s r a n d S e c u r i t y B r a n c h , i n c l u d i n g t h e d i v i s i o n a l c o m m a n d e r a n d h i s d e p u t y , a n d o n e V l a k p l a a s o p e r a t i v e w e r e g r a n t e d a m n e s t y f o r t h e o p e r a t i o n (A C / 2001/046). L A N G A , M s (f i r s t n a m e n o t g i v e n) , w a s p u b l i c l y a s s a u l t e d i n H a m b a n a t h i , n e a r D u r b a n , o n 5 M a y 1985, a l l e g e d l y b y I n k a t h a s u p p o r t e r s w h o w e r e p o s s e s s i n g t h e h o m e s o f U D F s u p p o r t e r s a t a t i m e o f p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t . O t h e r w o m e n l o s t t h e i r h o m e s i n t h e s a m e a t t a c k . L A N G A , M v a k a s h i (47), a n I F P s u p p o r t e r , w a s s t a b b e d t o d e a t h , a l l e g e d l y b y A N C s u p p o r t e r s , i n K a t l e h o n g , T v l , o n 14 A u g u s t 1990. L A N G A , M z u C a i p h a s (47), a n I F P s u p p o r t e r , w a s s h o t d e a d o n 14 F e b r u a r y 1994 i n D u r b a n , i n p o l i t i c a l c o n f l i c t b e t w e e n A N C a n d I F P s u p p o r t e r s d u r i n g t h e r u n - u p t o t h e A P R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S . L A N G A , N k o s i n a t h i E m m a n u e l (34), h a d h i s h o m e a n d p o s s e s s i o n s d e s t r o y e d i n a n a r s o n a t t a c k o n 24 M a r c h 1992 i n E m p a n g e n i , N a t a l , d u r i n g o n g o i n g c o n f l i c t b e t w e e n I F P a n d A N C s u p p o r t e r s i n t h e a r e a . L A N G A , N o m b u l e l e , w a s s h o t d e a d b y a l l e g e d m e m b e r s o f t h e S A P i n D a v e y t o n , T v l , o n 13 A u g u s t 1991. L A N G A , P h a p h a m a n i (40), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , w a s s h o t d e a d a t h i s h o m e i n U m l a z i , D u r b a n , o n 24 A u g u s t 1992, b y m e n w e a r i n g c a m o u f l a g e u n i f o r m s ,

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w h o f i r s t t h r o w t e a r g a s i n t o t h e h o u s e . T h e a t t a c k o c c u r r e d a t a t i m e o f i n t e n s e c o n f l i c t b e t w e e n A N C a n d I F P s u p p o r t e r s i n t h e a r e a . L A N G A , P h u m z i l e J o s e p h i n a (50), a n A N C s u p p o r t e r , h a d h e r h o m e b u r n t d o w n b y I F P s u p p o r t e r s i n I n a n d a , n e a r K w a M a s h u , D u r b a n , d u r i n g F e b r u a r y 1990, f o l l o w i n g t h e U N B A N N I N G o f

political organisations on 2 February. Ms Langa's son was killed in the attack. LANGA, Sibuku Petros, was shot dead when ANC security guards opened fire from the ANC headquarters at Shell House, Johannesburg, on a crowd of IFP marchers, on 28 March 1994. At least nine marchers were killed and around 100 injured. Ten ANC security guards were granted amnesty (AC/2000/142). LANGA, Thembelani Reginald (21), was severely tortured while in detention in Welkom, OFS, in 1980. Mr Langa was involved in a SCHOOLBOYCOTT at the time. LANGA, Vukani Melusi (18), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 26 February 1990, following the UNBANNING of political organisations on 2 February. LANGA, Wellington Phungulu (28), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the KWAZULU POLICE in KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 8 October 1988 in intensifying political conflict in the area. LANGA, Zoleka Rosemary (36), an ANC supporter, was tortured with electric shocks at the Bizana police station, Transkei, in 1989. LANGBOOI, Bulelwa Cynthia Sbenge (19), was shot and injured in Kirkwood, Cape, on 12 April 1993, when members of the SAP opened fire on a demonstration to protest against the killing of ANC/SACP/MK leader, Chris Hani. LANGENHOVEN, John Christoffel 'Ivan' (21), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Valhalla Park, Cape Town, on 18 September 1985. Numerous indiscriminate assaults and another shooting by police were reported by residents in the area that day. LANGFORD, Bernadette Sharon (22), a civilian, was shot and killed when APLA operatives attacked the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory, Cape Town, on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). LANGRIDGE, E, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). LAPSLEY, Michael Alan (41), lost both hands and an eye as well as suffering other serious injuries in a letter-bomb attack in April 1990 in Harare, Zimbabwe. Father Lapsley, an Anglican priest from New Zealand, had previously been expelled from South Africa and Lesotho for his active support of the South African liberation movements. The Commission found that the attempted killing of Father Lapsley was a South African Security Force operation. LATA, Petros Kufakwezwe, an ANC supporter, was shot and stabbed to death in Ndaleni, Richmond,

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SILVERTON, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). LEFAKANE, Tshehla Simon (62), an ANC supporter, was stabbed in the eye by IFP supporters on a train between Jeppe and Benrose stations, Tvl, on 13 September 1990. See TRAINVIOLENCE. LEFHEIDI, Justinah (19), was raped and shot dead in her home by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped three women and then killed seven people. The house was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. Ms Lefheidi's brother was an MK operative and had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHEIDI, Zacharia, was shot dead by IFP supporters on 19 April 1992 in his home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl. The perpetrators raped three women before killing seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. Mr Lefheidi's brother was an MK operative who had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHIEDE, Khabi Elias (22), an MK operative, was shot and killed in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 27 February 1994 during political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. LEFHIEDI, Elias Rangoane (22), an MK operative, was shot dead by a member of the SAP in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 24 January 1992. Police were searching for arms and ammunition allegedly belonging to Mr Lefheidi. Mr Lefheidi was in a safe house with a fellow operative when they were killed. LEFHIEDI, Lekhooa Elias (47), was shot dead, by IFP supporters in his home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped two women before killing seven people. Mr Lefheidi's home was targeted because his son was an MK operative. LEFHIEDI, Matshediso Johanna, was shot dead by IFP supporters in her home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. Ms Lefheidi's brother was an MK operative and had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHIEDI, Wesi (6), was shot dead by IFP supporters in his home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992 along with other family members. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. Wesi's brother was an MK operative who had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFOKA, Tshivhidzo Frank (18), was beaten and severely burnt by a named perpetrator in Louis Trichardt, Tvl, on 8 December 1989, apparently in retaliation for a series of attacks on farmers in the area. LEGARE, Mkhokho Simon (51), an ANC supporter, was subjected to a number of house searches and beatings by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Phokeng, Bophuthatswana, in 1988. LEGETHO, Adeline Puleng (40),

was beaten with kno b k i e r i e s by supporters of a local chief in her home in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, in August 1976.

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LIVINGSTONE, L, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). L I WANE, Georgina Ma-Umfundisi (43), an ANC s u p p o r t e r and women's activist, was arrested and detained in Robertson, Cape, on 11 June 1986. She was held for three months under emergency regulations at Pollsmoor prison, Cape To w n . L I WANE, Mzwandile 'Mechanic' (49), a member of the Lagunya Taxi Association, was shot dead in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 11 July 1993, by a hit squad wearing balaclavas. Mr Liwane was a witness and p l a i n t i f f in cases laid against WEBTA, an opposing taxi o rganisation. The attack took place during heightened taxi conflict that acquired a political dimension due to p e r c e p t i o n s of political allegiances. See TA X I V I O L E N C E . LIZANI, Nomathemba Sheila (40), an ANCWL m e m b e r , was injured in the head when police threw a t e a r g a s canister at her during a funeral in KwaZakele, P o r t Elizabeth, in 1986. LIZO, Anderson Mpenelo 'Blackie' (20), an ANC s u p p o r t e r , was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paballelo, Upington, Cape, in August 1992, during an ANCYL demonstration against the municipality. LLALE, Matlhodi Diane, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 August 1976 during the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G . LOAPE, Papiki (16), was shot dead when members of the SAP opened fire on protesters in Thabong, We l k o m , OFS, on 17 August 1984. Mr Loape, an invalid with only one leg, was on his way home from a local hospital at the time of the shooting. LOBELO, Derrick Boitlthomo (aka 'Vusi Mayekiso') (34), a member of MK from Bophuthatswana, was detained by the ANC security department in Angola in 1982. He was subsequently executed by order of a m i l i t a r y tribunal. A number of ANC members were detained, tort u red and killed during a period of anxiety about infiltration by South African agents following the SADF bombing of Nova Catengue camp in 1979. LOBELO, Francis Ohaletse (19), a UDF support e r , was s e v e r e l y burnt in a petrol bomb attack by vigilantes in Vry b u r g , Cape, on 26 November 1985. He was allegedly t a r g e t e d because he had been part of a group that

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MADINDA, Thenjiwe Queenette (40), lost her home in an arson attack during political conflict in Grahamstown, Cape, on 4 June 1986. MADINDI, Georg e , was shot and beaten by members of the SAP in Beaufort West, Cape, during 1985. MADINGA, Luvuyo Johannes (34), was shot and wounded by members of the ISU in 1993 during political conflict at Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban. His home was looted while he was recovering in hospital. See ' R E D ' A N D ' G R E E N ' FA C T I O N S . MADIPERE, (first name not given), a community c o u n c i l l o r , suff e red extensive damage to her home in a hand grenade attack by MK operatives in Meadowlands, J o h a n n e s b u r g , during 1986. One MK operative was granted amnesty for the incident (AC/1999/0317). MADISA, Frans Malemeli (44), was severely beaten by members of the IM B O K O D O vigilante group in KwaNdebele, in 1985 during conflict over KwaNdebele independence. MADISA, John Mponana (20), an ANC support e r , was arrested and detained by members of the SADF in Dennilton, Tv1, on 28 Febru a r y 1986 following conflict over the govern m e n t ' s plan for I N C O R P O R A T I O N of the area into KwaNdebele. MADISA, Klaas Boesman (58), was severely assaulted by members of the SADF in Moutse, KwaNdebele, in December 1985 at a community meeting held to mobilise residents to resist their forced I N C O R P O R A T I O N into KwaNdebele. MADISA, Kleinbooi Makwe (51), was shot and i n j u red by members of the SAP in Lesehleng Vi l l a g e , Moutse, KwaNdebele, on 15 Febru a r y 1986. Mr Madisa allegedly refused to heed a command to stop running when police were dispersing stone-thro w i n g youths during conflict over I N C O R P O R A T I O N into the newly self-governing KwaNdebele homeland. MADISA, Martha Bonolo (19), a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forc e s operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaboro n e , Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Batswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch h e a d q u a r t e r s and other Security Branch members w e r e refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arm s cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. MADISA, William Kimbi (40), was arrested at Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in 1986 and detained for a month in several prisons. His detention occurre d during conflict between IM B O K O D O , allegedly aided by members of the SAP, and people opposed to KwaNdebele independence. MADISHA, Elias, was abducted on 7 July 1977 in Moutse, KwaNdebele. There was conflict in the are a because the people in Maganagobushwa were against the I N C O R P O R A T I O N of the area into KwaNdebele. MADISHA, Fana Phineas (52), an ANC support e r , was shot and injured by members

of the Bophuthatswana Police, in Mabopane, Bophuthatswana, on 7 March 1990 during a protest march from Ga-Rankuwa to the local police station. Several others were injured in the attack.

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sations. Two UDF supporters were granted amnesty (AC/2001/106). MADUTWANE, Percia Nompoti, was stabbed by UDF supporters when her parents' home was petrol-bombed in Kagiso, Tvl, on 1 March 1986. Her father was a policeman and the community saw the family as legitimate targets during the rent and consumer boycotts of the time. MADUWA, Nomgidi Martha (41), a SADTU member, lost her home and was later stabbed by IFP supporters in Katlehong, Tvl, on 25 May 1993. An ANC march past an IFP-supporting Tokoza hostel on 22 May 1993 sparked violent conflict that led to over 1000 women and children fleeing their homes. About 35 people were killed and 14 injured in Katlehong during May 1993. MADUWA, Nyamaxholisa, died when she was assaulted and set alight by youths in Venda on 21 March 1990. She held a leadership position in the Venda government and was accused of using witchcraft to hinder the work of political activists in the area. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/094). MADWANYA, Themba Melville (48), was arrested on 3 February 1977 and detained for 115 days without trial at Dimbaza police station, Ciskei. He was persecuted by named members of the Ciskei Police because he did not participate in CNIP activities. MADWE, Thembekile Joyce (41), an ANC supporter, had her house in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP supporters in April 1992. MAEMA, Pitso Simon (28), lost both his legs after he was shot by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenberg, Tvl, on 16 December 1991 during an industrial strike at the Impala Platinum Mine. MAENETJA, Senyaheno Thomas, was the target of an attempted robbery in Thabamooopo, Tvl, when two MK operatives tried to rob him of his vehicle on 7 January 1990. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/81). MAENETJE, Tshepo Brown Anthony, an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with sjamboks and rifle butts by members of the Lebowa Police in Tzaneen, Tvl, on 8 May 1986 during a state of emergency. MAEPA, Ntebele Margaret, was injured and suffered damage to property on 17 June 1992 in the BOIPATONG MASSACRE in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). MAFA, Bantubonke (40), an ANC member, was attacked in his home with spears, shot in the leg and his house burnt by an Inkatha supporter in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, in 1984. MAFA, Ntembeko Oswald (22), an ANC supporter, was shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122).

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1993, allegedly in internal conflict over access to resources and 'muti'. Ten people were killed and 35 houses were burnt down. MAKAWULO, Anna (65), an ANC supporter, lost two houses in an arson attack at Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, on 20 April 1994 in the conflict between ANC and the IFP supporters in the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. MAKAYI, Gideon, was hacked with pangas by hostel-dwellers in Mzimhlophe, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 August 1976 during conflict between residents and hostel-dwellers. Two of his brothers died with him when violence erupted after hostel-dwellers supported the state in their brutal suppression of the SOWETO UPRISING. MAKAZA, Michael Mthetheleli, died four days after he was shot by members of the SAP while he was attending a night vigil in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape, on 14 January 1985. MAKAZA, Samuel James (18), was severely tortured while in detention by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Pearston, Cape. The police wanted him to admit to the killing of the mayor's son and to submit names of others who took part in the killing. MAKAZENI, Shuluthu, an ANC supporter, was killed in KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 5 October 1991, allegedly by members of the KWAZULU POLICE. MAKEBE, Ramakhomane Adam Dipepe (21), an ANC supporter, was detained and severely beaten by members of the SAP at the Reddersburg police station, OFS, in March 1988, after toyi-toying with others during a political demonstration. MAKEKE, Michael (23), was shot in the leg by members of the SAP during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, on 16 August 1985. MAKENA, Mapoti Stephen, was arrested by members of the SADF in Moutse, KwaNdebele, on 1 January 1986 and shot while in police custody. Many villages in the area were raided that day, allegedly to suppress resistance to INCORPORATION into KwaNdebele. MAKENA, Steven Rakosho, a COSAS member, was recruited for military training by a Security Branch agent purporting to be an MK operative, and was killed in the NIETVERDIEN DAMBUSH near

the Botswana border on 26 June 1986. Eight operatives from SADF Special Forces, Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branches were granted amnesty for the operation (AC/1999/0190; AC/1999/0192; AC/1999/0194; AC/1999/0031; AC/1999/0188; AC/1999/0030 and AC/1999/0197). MAKER, E, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MAKETHA, Elizabeth Mantoa (50), lost her home in KwaMashu, Durban, in an arson attack by Inkatha supporters on 17 November 1989 in intensifying political conflict. MAKEWU, Ntlukwane, an ANC supporter, was severely beaten while detained at Bizana prison in Emqeni, Transkei, in 1960, allegedly because of his

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Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. MAXELA, Nontobeko Fancy (27), an ANCWML member, was tear-gassed by members of the SAP in December 1986 while on his way to the funeral of an unrest victim in Zwide, Port Elizabeth. MAXENGANA, Mbuyiseli (18), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 11 April 1985, in a confrontation between community residents and the police. He had been sent to the shop but did not return, and his mother found his body in a pool of blood with a bullet wound in the head. M A X H E G W A N A, Eric Sindile (37), was detained on 22 October 1987 by members of the Ciskei Police in East London. While in detention, he was severely beaten and tortured by officers. MAXITI, Lumkile (49), was shot dead by members of a B A L A C L A V A G R O U P, allegedly linked to the Lingeletu West Town Council, in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 16 December 1991. The attack was aimed at a local ANC Women's League activist and left three people dead, three wounded and 40 houses burnt. MAXITI, Nonikile (38), was shot and injured by members of a B A L A C L A V A G R O U P, allegedly linked to the Lingeletu West Town Council, in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 16 December 1991. The attack was aimed at a local ANC Women's League activist and left three people dead, three wounded and 40 houses burnt. MAXONGO, Amos Vabantu (26), an MK operative from New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, was detained at Nova Stella Sao prison in Luanda, in 1983, where he was assaulted. In 1984, he was again detained and held at Quatro for five years, during which time he was repeatedly tortured. See ANCCAMP S. MAXONGO, Cecilia Nozipho, a UDF branch treasurer, was detained under emergency regulations on 16 June 1986 in Willowmore, Cape. While in detention, she was tortured. MAXWELE, Bubele (28), a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was killed during an ATTEMPTED COUP IN UM TATA, TRANSKEI, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six Vlakplaas operatives were granted amnesty for providing arms for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in supporting the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). MAXWELL, Gavin (24), was severely injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). M AY, Alicia Thembakazi (14), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten by named members of the SAP on her arrest in Robertson, Cape, on 24 December 1985. She was also tear-gassed in the police van and in her cell while being held in custody for a week. M AY, Audrey Catherine, a civilian, was assaulted and severely ill-treated during an attack on a farmer at

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transport into South Africa she was responsible. She was initially held in Mozambique and then in Zambia for over a year. During her incarceration, she was subjected to repeated severe ill-treatment and torture, including a staged execution. She was later transferred to a prison in Tanzania where she was held until December 1992 when she returned to South Africa. MAZIBUKO, Lucia Mampi (38), was forced from her home and displaced by IFP supporters in Alexandra, Johannesburg, in 1992. Hundreds of people had their homes forcibly occupied by IFP supporters in the area following clashes between hostel-dwellers and ANCs supporting residents. MAZIBUKO, Lukas (59), was stabbed in Meadowlands, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 11 April 1993 by unidentified people who boarded his taxi and accused him of being an IFP supporter during conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. Mr Mazibuko died of his injuries eight months later. MAZIBUKO, Mandla, was one of three suspected vigilantes pursued and hacked to death by UDF supporters in Standerton, Tvl, in June 1987, because he was believed to have collaborated with members of the MG Pirates soccer club and community councillors to persecute UDF supporters. Conflict between UDF supporters and the Pirates had led to a number of deaths and injuries. Two UDF supporters were granted amnesty (AC/2001/071). MAZIBUKO, Mashinkane Johannes (51),

was shot and injured in Soweto, Johannesburg, in September 1991 when IFP supporters returning from a rally at the Jabulani stadium attacked residents. MAZIBUKO, Maureen Lango, was killed when members of the Security Branch shot at her and threw a petrol bomb into her home in Inanda Newtown, Durban, on 17 March 1987. The attack was directed at a family member who was labelled a 'terrorist'. MAZIBUKO, Maureen Thandi (23), was beaten in detention by members of the SAP at Bishop Lavis, Cape Town, in 1976, during protests related to the SOWETO UPRISING. She lost her home in KTC, Cape Town, in June 1986 when it was burnt down by WITDOEK E vigilantes, acting with the support and sanction of the security forces. Several days later she was severely beaten by police while protesting with other women against the attack. MAZIBUKO, McRobert Boy (22), had his home in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP supporters on 17 November 1992 in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. MAZIBUKO, Mduduzi Syoney (19), was shot and injured by alleged members of the KwaZulu Police in Ncotshane, Tvl, while attending a night vigil on 27 November 1993. MAZIBUKO, Mndwanakazi (58), an ANC supporter, had his property destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters in Haladu, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, in April 1994 during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. MAZIBUKO, Mpiyezwe, was shot dead when his house in Emajeni, Ezakheni, KwaZulu, near Ladysmith,

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and severely injured by IFP supporters at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 3 January 1993, while travelling in a taxi headed for a known ANC area. The perpetrators boarded the taxi and opened fire, killing two people and injuring Ms Mchunu. MCHUNU, Thenjiwe Maria (52), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by ANC supporters at Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, in 1993 during political violence in the area. The motive for the attack is unknown. MCHUNU, Tuku Thembi (32), an Inkatha supporter, had her house in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, burnt down in October 1989 in intensifying political conflict in the area. MCHUNU, Victor Julius (38), a UDF supporter, was injured when his house was burnt down by named members of the Chesterville A-T E A M during political conflict in Chesterville, Durban, on 30 December 1986. MCHUNU, Victor, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MCHUNU, Vincent Mazwi (17), a UDF supporter, was abducted by Inkatha supporters in Pietermaritzburg on 17 July 1986 during intensifying political conflict in the area. He has not been seen since and is presumed dead. MCHUNU, Vincent, an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by Inkatha supporters during political violence at Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in August 1988. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). MCHUNU, Wiseman Simomo (26), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters, allegedly assisted by members of the KWAZULU POLICE, at Ntiyane, Umbumbulu, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 1 March 1991. MCHUNU, Wiseman Siphon (29), an ANC supporter, was shot dead on 8 March 1992, when IFP supporters attacked a home in Zamani informal settlement, Umlazi, Durban. Mr Mchunu was staying overnight with friends at the house. MCHUNU, Zamani, an IFP supporter, was killed by ANC supporters in Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, on 28 March 1993. MCHUNU, Zodwa Margaret (42), an IFP supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters in Haladu, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, in April 1994 in intense political conflict in the area during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. MCHUNU-NTINGA, Mandla, an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by a group of IFP supporters at Ndlovu's Kraal, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 7 March 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. Eight people died and five were injured in the attack. One perpetrator serving a prison sentence was refused amnesty (AC/1998/0010). MCILONGO, David, was stabbed and burnt to death on 13 April 1986 at Mzwini, Mooiplaas, near East

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MCIZWA, Pungula, an ANC supporter, spent five years in prison following his arrest in 1960 in Bizana, Transkei, for his involvement in the PONDOLAND REVOLT. Mr Mcizwa died shortly after his release, allegedly as a result of injuries sustained while in detention. MCKAY, Anne Frances (23), an ENDCONS CRIP TION CAMPAIGN member, was harassed and her home was petrol-bombed by named members of the Security Branch in Berea, Johannesburg, on 11 July 1986. Ms McKay was also a UDF and JODAC activist. MCKENNA, John, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MCKENZIE, Keith Charles (35), from Eersterus, Tvl, was detained in Botswana by

ANC security members in April 1987 and held for several years in Zambia and Angola during which he suffered severe ill-treatment. At the time, Mr McKenzie was involved in a joint Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branches and Special Forces operation which resulted in the deaths of three Batswana citizens, including two children, and injury to three others. This occurred when, a few days after his detention, South African security agents found the bus he had been driving and detonated the bomb it was carrying. According to amnesty applicants, Mr McKenzie was unaware he was driving a booby-trapped vehicle. Five members of the Security Branch were granted amnesty for the explosion (AC/2000/0214). McLEAN, Thamsanqa Godfrey (34), a PAC supporter, was stabbed, hacked and left seriously injured by WITDOEKE vigilantes in KTC, Cape Town, on 9 June 1986, during the mass destruction of UDF-supporting squatter camps by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. MCOSANA, Mampho Betty (53), was beaten by SAP members at her home in Parys, OFS, on 28 September 1990, allegedly because the police overheard her commenting about them. Her 16-year-old daughter was also severely beaten by the SAP members when she tried to help her mother. MCOSANA, Sweetness Tanetjie (16), who was pregnant at the time, was beaten by named members of the SAP in Tumahole, Parys, OFS, on 28 September 1990, when she tried to help her mother, who was being beaten by the police. Sweetness Mcosana's child is now blind and mentally retarded. MCOSINI, Nombali Philby (28) was stabbed and severely injured in December 1985 at KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, in what became known as the UMBUMBULUMASSACRE. MCOYANA, Moses, a UDF supporter, was shot with a birdshot and injured by named members of the SAP when a student demonstration passed his home in Coleberg, Cape, on 22 July 1985. Reverend Mcoyana was detained under Article 50 of the Internal Security Act on 24 July 1985. He was acquitted of all charges by the Supreme Court, Eastern Cape.

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1977 during a confrontation between residents and police in Cradock, Cape. Ms Mfabana and several others were then detained and assaulted. MFAKO, Nondumiso Dorothy (53), a UDF supporter and women's activist, was detained at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, in October 1985. She was again detained in January 1987 under emergency regulations and was held for six months, three months of which were in solitary confinement at the Ravensmead police station. See POLICE BRUTALITY. MFANEKISO, Ashwell Siluva (33), an ANC supporter, was detained for a month in 1960 at Endlovini in Bizana, Transkei, for his involvement in the PONDOLAND REVOLT. MFAXA, Mputaza, was severely beaten by members of the SAP in April 1985 in Stutterheim, Cape. MFAYELA, Thembinkosi Christopher

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1960 treason trial. Mr Mini was allegedly betrayed by 'comrades' who turned state witness in the case. MININYANE, Nomasonto Mirriam (48), had her house burnt down at KwaMbonambi, KwaZulu, near Richards Bay, Natal, by IFP supporters and members of the KWAZULU POLICE on 5 February 1992 in ongoing political conflict in the area. MINNIE, Mathews Otto, lost his shack in KTC squatter camp, Cape Town, in June 1986, during an arson attack by members of the WITDOEKE vigilantes, acting with the support and sanction of the security forces. MINTZ, S, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARRBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MIRAGE, Emily, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003).

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MIRANDA, Michael (11), was shot dead by members of the Railway Police in Athlone, Cape Town, on 15 October 1985, in the TROJAN HORSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN. MIRION, Mark Craig was injured when AWB members detonated an explosive at the taxi rank in Westonaria, Tvl, on 25 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Five people were killed in the blast. Six AWB members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING ATTACKS. MISHOMBO, Ben (47), was beaten and tear gassed by members of the SAP in Moletsane, Soweto, on 29 August 1976 after he went looking for his grandchild who had not returned from school. He was found in the street and died in Baragwanath hospital on 4 September 1976.

MITCHELL, L, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). M I T C H L E Y, Norman , a scholar, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which he was travelling at Eikenhof, Tv1, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). M I T C H L E Y, Sandra , an unarmed civilian, died when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which she was travelling at Eikenhof, Tv1, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). M I T C H L E Y, Shaun , a scholar, died when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which he was travelling at Eikenhof, Tv1, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). MITSHALI, Heriet Sisi (49), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by an IFP supporter at Jeppe station, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 28 October 1993. Ms Mitshali was t a r g e t e d by co-workers who were members of the IFP-aligned UWUSA, because of political conflict in the w o r k p l a c e . M I Y A, Bongamusa (17), was shot and killed by IFP s u p p o r t e r s in Carisbrook, Ixopo, Natal, on 2 April 1992, allegedly for refusing to join the IFP. His father was also killed in the attack. M I Y A, Dibhiliza Gesta (54), an IFP supporter, had her house in Malukazi, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, burn t down by ANC supporters on 5 Febru a ry 1991. Her son was killed in the attack, and she was forced to flee the a r e a . M I Y A, Jabulani Godfrey (21), was shot dead by members of the Security Police in Guguletu, Cape

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MOKGOKOLO, Nooi (26), was shot in the abdomen and spinal cord at a night vigil in Alexandra, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 6 August 1992. The victim alleges that she and other mourners were standing in the s t r e e t when an army Hippo stopped nearby and members of the SAP approached and opened fire . Two people were killed and 16 injure d . MOKGOME, Boy Samuel (38), survived being stabbed, severely assaulted and thrown from a moving train in Nancefield, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 10 October 1992. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E . M O K G O N Y A N E, Mmanoko Martina (26), a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, was arre s t e d and subjected to electric shock tort u r e in Pretoria in 1982. As a result, she suff e r e d a miscarriage. Due to their political involvement, the Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for 'terro r i s t s ' . Ms Mokgonyane was detained again in Febru a ry and September 1988. M O K G O N Y A N E, Mokgalo John (66), had his home damaged in an arson attack by members of the SAP in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 4 April 1986. The Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for ' t e r r o r i s t s ' . M O K G O N Y A N E, Phuti Bennet , a COSAS member, was arrested in August 1988 and imprisoned for a year in Pretoria, for furthering the aims of a banned o r g a n i s a t i o n . MOKGONYE, Evelyn Mampo (59), had her home b u r n t down in November 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, during conflict over the chieftaincy of the a r e a . MOKGOPHA, Ledile Manare (54), had her home burn t down on 2 Febru a ry 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by s u p p o r t e r s of Chief BK Matlala because she re s i s t e d L e b o w a ' s proposed independence from South Africa. MOKGOSI, Lorraine Kiekie (23), a SAYCO member, was detained for seven months from 26 April 1988 in J o h a n n e s b u r g, and interrogated on the where a b o u t s of her student activist boyfriend who had gone into hiding. She was pregnant at the time, and was released under house arrest for the birth of her baby. She later left home due to continued police harassment. MOKGOSI, Setenegeng Doreen (17), was severe l y beaten by Bophuthatswana Police at Leeuwfontein, Tv1, on 12 May 1989 during political conflict arising f r o m the community's resistance to I N C O R P O R A T I O N i n t o Bophuthatswana. M O K G O S I N Y A N E, Florence Maditshipi (34), had her home damaged and her possessions destroyed in an arson attack by AZAPO supporters on 5 November 1990 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tv1, during conflict between AZAPO and ANC supporters. MOKGOTHO, Jan Thwakga (27), was shot and i n j u r e d by a named member of the Wit Wo l w e , an e x t r e m i s t right-wing group, at Strydom Square in P r e t o r i a, on 15 November 1988. The perpetrator fire d randomly at black people, killing seven and injuring 15. The perpetrator applied for amnesty for the attack.

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Wo r c e s t e r, Cape, in 1977. She was again detained in 1985 under S E C T I O N 2 9 for three months, and in 1987 and 1988 for periods ranging from three to six months under emergency re g u l a t i o n s . MOLELI, Vuyo Gladman (23), a re t u r n e d ANC exile, was shot dead on 4 April 1989 in Zondi, Soweto, J o h a n n e s b u r g,

during a shoot-out after members of the Security Forces discovered his hiding place. One other person was also killed. MOLEMA, Louisa Mamphahlela (46), an ANCWL member, was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenburg, Tvl, while on her way to a rally in 1992. MOLEMA, Meshack Moleko, was killed on 24 February 1994 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, while taking part in an attack on the house of an IFP supporter in the township. Bekkersdal was embroiled in conflict between ANC, IFP and AZAPO supporters during the early 1990s. MOLEMA, Michael, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). MOLEMA, Thomas, survived an attack by SADF Special Forces and Vlakplaas operatives on homes at Ditharapeng village, Ramathlabama, Botswana, 1000 metres from the South African border, on 11 December 1988. An MK operative and a 15-year-old boy were killed and three homes were destroyed. The Vlakplaas commander and eight of his operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/108). MOLEMA, Walter Mpho, was shot and killed, by a well-known member of the SAP on 23 December 1985 in Soshanguve, Pretoria, during a boycott of canned products in solidarity with striking metal workers. The perpetrator shot Mr Molema in the head after he had asked two women carrying canned beer to adhere to the boycott. MOLETE, Florence Makgwedi (46), was injured during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). MOLETE, Innocencia Mifa, was severely injured in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992 in the BOIPATONG MASSACRE. Forty-five people died and 27 others were seriously injured when IFP-supporting residents of the KwaMadala hostel descended on the community. The attack was allegedly planned and carried out with the aid of the police. MOLETE, Isiah (46), lost his house in an arson attack in 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana during conflict over the chieftaincy of the area.

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She was then detained for three days at Houtkop church office. MONYE, Lenah, was severely assaulted on 9 October 1988 at Taung, Bophuthatswana, by Bophuthatswana Police who dispersed a tribal meeting called to discuss the chieftaincy. MONYE, Loosboy, was assaulted on 9 October 1988 at Taung, Bophuthatswana, by Bophuthatswana Police who dispersed a tribal meeting called to discuss the chieftaincy. MONYE, Nananyane Susan (22), was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police on 9 October 1988 in Taung, Bophuthatswana, during conflict between the Bophuthatswana government and an opposing chief. MONYEBODI, Kwena Johannes (35), had his home burnt down on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala because Mr Monyebodi resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MONYEKI, Caiphas, an ANC member, was shot dead at Maropong, Moutse, KwaNdebele, by named perpetrators. Mr Monyeki was killed in a dispute over land allocation by the local chief. MONYEMORATHO, Moditsha Andries (30), was beaten, suffocated and tear-gassed in January 1986 in Pietersburg, Tvl, by alleged CCB members who reportedly wanted him to confess to receiving orders from Oliver Tambo to make the country 'ungovernable'. A furtherwards CCB members harassed him constantly in the presence of pupils at the school where he was a teacher. MONYEPAO, Daniel Lucas (32), was severely beaten with rifle butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion in his shack in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Mr Monyepao was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents, including women and teenagers, who were assaulted by members of the Battalion after a member of the SADF was shot and injured in the area. Two women were also shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone

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kicked and sjambokked by members of the SAP and a named member of the Security Branch at Krugersdorp police station, Tvl, on 15 October 1986. Her injuries caused profuse bleeding through her ears and vagina. Ms Motale was detained with other women under emergency regulations and was released in July 1987. Police wanted information about KAYCO's involvement in organising bus and consumer boycotts. MOTANG, Alexandra (20), was shot dead by gunmen who fired at him from a passing car on 12 July 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, during conflict between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. See DRIVESHOOTING. MOTASI, Busi Irene, was shot dead by Northern Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Tembala, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. Her husband, also killed, was an SAP member who had laid charges of

assault against a white SAP officer. Four Northern Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O TASI, Richard, an SAP member, was shot dead by Northern Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Temba, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. Sergeant Motasi had been suspended after laying charges of assault against a white SAP officer. Four Northern Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings. They testified that they had conducted the operation on the instructions of the divisional commissioner of police, who had told them that Sergeant Motasi was a double agent (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O TASI, Rita, an ANC supporter, was arrested on 4 November 1985 in Zolani, Ashton, Cape, and held in custody for many months. She was later convicted of public violence. M O TASI, Sedito Charles (3) suffered severe ill-treatment when he was left throughout the night with the bodies of his parents who had been shot dead by Northern Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Temba, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. The boy and his mother had been locked in a bedroom until his father returned home. Four Northern Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O TAU, Abednigo Botiki Leu (19), an ANC supporter, was shot and severely injured by members of the SAP in 1986 in Bela-Bela, Warmbaths, Tvl. Mr Motau was involved in organising a rent boycott at the time of the shooting. M O TAU, Josephine, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA.

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Tvl, on 7 January 1994. He was recruiting new members for the local branch of the PAC Youth League. MOTSHAOLE, David Oupa, was shot and injured by members of an APLA 'repossession unit' who were fleeing from the scene of an armed robbery in Randfontein, Tvl, on 16 April 1994. See APLA AT TAC K S. Two APLA operatives were granted amnesty for this shooting (AC/2001/102 and AC/1998/119). MOTSHEPE, Salmon Monalane (33), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by members of the THREE MILLION GANG at Koe-Koe Village, Kroonstad, OFS, on 10 October 1993. MOTSHEPE, Tamporo James (27), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with rifle butts and sjambokked by members of the SADF 32 Battalion in his shack in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Mr Motshepe was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents, including women and teenagers, who were assaulted by members of 32 Battalion after a member of the SADF was shot and injured in the area. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended they be removed from the townships. MOTSHEPE, Mutsu Sonnyboy (79), was arrested, tear-gassed and detained by named police members at Windeveld, Bophuthatswana, on 26 March 1986 during a mass meeting at the City Rocks stadium, where the police opened fire, killing people and wounding others. See CITY ROCK SHOOTING. MOTSHOGO, Stephen (22), was beaten to death with knobby sticks by members of the SAP on 24 February 1984 in Kagiso, Tvl, during a rent boycott in the area. M O T S H W A, Johannes, a former mayor of Lebohang, near Leandra, Tvl, lost his home when it was burnt down in August 1984. One UDF supporter and the Leandra Action Committee member were granted amnesty for the arson attack (AC/1999/0169). M O T S H W A N E D I, Moses Serunye (35), was severely beaten by members of the SAP on 24 April 1986 in Alexandra, Johannesburg, during conflict between police and residents. M O T S H W A N E L A, Jacob, suffered severe damage to house and property as a result of a car-bomb explosion in Gaborone, Botswana, on 22 April 1987. See GABORONE CAR BOMB. The head of the Security Branch and four Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214). MOTSIRI, Mapule Anna, suffered severe ill-treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). MOTSIRI, Sam, was shot and killed, by IFP-aligned KHETISI KHESWAGANG members on 12 January 1991 in Sebokeng, Tvl, at the night vigil of an ANCYL member

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killed by the gang. Gang members fired and threw hand grenades at mourners, killing a number of people and injuring several others. Police arrived on the scene but provided no protection, ignoring both the attackers and the injured. See N A N G A L E M B E N I G H T V I G I L M A S S A C R E. MOTSISI, Nthoesang Stephen (20), was severely injured on 18 April 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, when IFP supporters shot at people at a night vigil for assassinated SACP leader C H R I S H A N I. Nineteen people were killed. MOTSISI, Patrick, was shot dead by members of the SAP in June 1976 in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, Tvl, in the aftermath of the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. MOTSITSE, Teboho Jacob (45), was beaten, stabbed and thrown from a train by IFP supporters in W a d e v i l l e, Tvl, on 1 December 1992. Between 1990 and 1993, 572 people died in T R A I N V I O L E N C E initiated by groups opposed to a democratic transition. MOTSITSI, Daniel, was shot and injured on 15 April 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, in one of many D R I V E - B Y S H O O T I N G S which followed the assassination of SACP leader C H R I S H A N I. Residents barricaded roads to protect themselves from attack. Mr Motsitsi and others were fired at when they came to the assistance of a victim of such a shooting. The attackers doubled back and fired at them, killing several people. MOTSITSI, Doctor Elliot, an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by a named member of the SAP in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 10 September 1992 during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. MOTSITSI, Joseph, was shot dead at his home by members of the SAP during a stayaway in Tembisa, Tvl, in 1984. MOTSOALEDI, Elias Mathope (39), an ANC member, was arrested and detained in June 1964 in Johannesburg, for actively resisting the apartheid state during a clampdown on all black political organisations. He was one of the Rivonia trialists and, after being charged with treason, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. He served 27 years and was released after the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners. MOTSOANE, John Lehlohonolo (38), was shot in the arm and foot by members of the SAP during the S H A R P E V I L L E M A S S A C R E in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 21 March 1960. MOTSOENENG, Bikinyana David (17), was shot and injured by IFP supporters on 15 May 1992 in Sebokeng, Tvl, during conflict between IFP-supporting hosteldwellers and ANC-supporting residents. MOTSOENENG, Emma (40), had her home destroyed by IFP supporters on 8 September 1991 in Mofolo, Soweto, Johannesburg, during conflict between ANC supporters and IFP-supporting hosteldwellers. The IFP supporters were on their way back from a rally at Jabulani stadium when the attack took place. Four women in the household were killed. MOTSOENENG, Esther (13), was stabbed and injured on 8 September 1991 in Mofolo, Soweto, Johannesburg, during conflict between ANC-supporting residents and IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers. The IFP supporters were on their way back from a rally at

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on 20 March 1990. She was accused of practising witchcraft to hinder the anti-homeland political activities of youths in the area. One ANC supporter was granted amnesty (AC/2000/094). MULAUDZI, Muumisi Samson, a COSATU member, was stabbed and injured at Johannesburg, on 9 December 1989 while on his way to work during a strike by railway employees. MULAUDZI, Phaniel, was hacked to death at work by Inkatha supporters in Germiston, Tvl, in September 1989 during conflict between the Inkatha-aligned UWUSA and COSATU - a affiliated NUMSA. MULAUDZI, Tshililo Jackson (66), an ANC supporter, lost his house in an arson attack by alleged 'comrades' in Thohoyandou, Venda, in 1990. M U L E Y A, Betty (71), was lying in her bedroom in Messina, Tvl, during March 1994 when police threw tear gas canisters into her house, causing her permanent injury. Residents were protesting against attempts by FW de Klerk to canvass in the township for the A P R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N when police fired tear gas. MULHOLLAND, P, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MULLER, Frederick Maclagan (57), a UDF activist, was detained under emergency regulations by members of the SAP in Middelburg, Cape, on 16 June 1986. He was held for five months. During this time, several false charges were brought against him. He was found guilty on all those charges and subsequently ordered to pay the State a large amount of money. He got financial assistance through the Western Province Council of Churches for his release. MULLER, HI, a traffic officer, was shot at and injured by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. One colleague was killed and another injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). MULLER, Patrick (13), was shot and killed by a named member of the SAP in Bellville, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989, during widespread protests against the apartheid election being held that day, accompanied by police shootings, injuries and deaths. MULOBELA, David (32), a Zambian citizen, was killed by alleged members of the SADF on 25 April 1987 in a cross-border attack on the family home in Livingstone, Zambia. Some months prior to the raid the house had been rented to ANC members. His brother was also killed and his wife seriously injured in the raid. Elsewhere in the city two other Zambian citizens were killed in separate attacks on this day. MULOBELA,

Hilda , a Zambian citizen, was shot and severely injured by alleged members of the SADF in a cross-border raid in Livingstone, Zambia on 25 April 1987. Her husband and brother-in-law were killed in the attack on her residence which had previously been rented to ANC members. Elsewhere in the city two other Zambians were killed in separate attacks in this operation.

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MVUNDLA, Katshana , was shot dead in Mbayimbayi, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 20 June 1993, in ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area . MVUNDLA, Lungisile (15), was shot dead in Mbayimbayi, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 20 June 1993, in ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area . MVUNDLA, Mantombi Eslina (28), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in the Goshi area, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in September 1992. MVUNDLA, Msitho (17), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by IFP supporters at Nyandezulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 September 1992. MVUNDLA, Patrick Sandile (aka 'Naledi Sehume' or 'Charles Mokoena') (30), MK regional commander in Botswana, was shot dead on 28 March 1988 in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana. The house was then set alight. One senior MK member survived the attack but two Botswana women were killed. The head of C-section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discoved' as a pretext for the raid. Mr Mvundla was from Soweto, Johannesburg. (AC/2000/228). MVUNDLA, Robert Msithwa , an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by named IFP members at Gamalakhe, KwaZulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 September 1992. MVUNDLA, Sithonga Jacob (16), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 26 March 1990. There were a number of marches in the area during March 1990 which mostly ended in clashes between the police and marchers . MVUNDLA, Sylvia Ntuthu (43), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed by IFP supporters at Mjika, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 14 June 1992. MVUNDLA, Thulisile Purity (26), a member of the IFP Youth Brigade, was shot dead, allegedly by ANC members, at Nyangwini, Port Shepstone, Natal, on 4 September 1992. See NYANGWINI AT TAC K. MVUNDLE, Thamsanqa , was detained and burnt by members of the SAP in Rustenburg, Tvl, in April 1986. MVUNE, Mthiyonke (65), an IFP chairperson, had his house in Amanzimtoti, near Durban, petrol-bombed by ANC supporters on 13 October 1992. Mr Mvune's wife was burnt to death in the attack. MVUNE, Nzanana Linah (51), an IFP supporter, was burnt to death when ANC supporters petrol-bombed her home in Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October 1992. Her husband was an IFP chairperson. MVUNI, Flora Ntombiyakhe (33), an IFP supporter, was shot dead in Bhekulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October 1992 in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. Three other family members, including two children, were shot and killed in the attack. MVUNI, Lungile Pretty (6), was shot dead in Bhekulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October

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NDOKWENI, Anthony Sakhelipe (60), was shot dead by Inkatha supporters at New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC supporters in the area . NDO KWENI, Ms (first name not given), was forced by Inkatha supporters to leave her home at Mapumulo Stairs, New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990, allegedly because her father was an ANC supporter. NDOMILE, Siphwi David (12), was injured when a device given to him by SADF soldiers exploded in his hands in Colesberg, Cape, on 15 June 1979. NDONDO, Batandwa (22), a former student activist, was abducted, shot and killed by a member of the Transkei Security Branch and a group of Vlakplaasaskaris at Cala, Transkei, on 24 September 1985. The commander of Vlakplaas and an askarie were granted amnesty for the incident, while the Transkei Security Branch member was refused amnesty (AC/2000/057). NDONDO, Mbulelo (7), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 11 November 1985 when police fired shots at random to disperse a group of demonstrators. Mbulelo was walking with a friend nearby when he was shot. NDONGENI, Paulina Nolungile (45), a UDF supporter and women's activist, was detained and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. She was held under emergency regulations for several months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONGENI, Siphwi , was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NDONGENI, Siphwo Bowden (60), had his house burnt down on 26 July 1992 when armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban. See FLOWENI MASSACRE. NDONGENI, Vukile 'Pikoko' (61), an ANC supporter, was arrested and severely beaten by named vigilantes,

together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONI, Buyisile (15), was charged with public violence after being accused of setting alight a school in Cradock, Cape, on 24 April 1985. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. On 16 October 1985, he was stabbed to death by named fellow prisoners. NDONI, Nontobeko Edith (50), an ANC supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape, allegedly because they wanted information about her daughter, an activist, and about people who burnt houses in the area. NDOTSHAYISA, Melvin Nkwenkwe, was shot dead in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985 by Municipal Police looking for 'the boys'. NDOTSHAYISA, Norita Regina (24), was severely beaten by members of the MUNICIPAL POLICE during protests in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985.

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custody. Mr Nentsa was hit on the head with an axe and injured by a named vigilante in June 1986. He was then arrested on 19 June 1986, severely tortured by named Security Policemen, and detained for several months under emergency regulations. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NENTSA, Nomawonga Debrah (18), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten on 18 June 1986 by vigilantes, together with police, and forced to clean the township in Robertson, Cape. She was then detained for three months under emergency regulations at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NENZHELELE, Rebecca, was burnt to death and her house set alight by a group of community residents in Venda on 10 March 1990. Nine people were killed and 11 houses burnt down in attacks on people accused of practising witchcraft to impede the community's campaign for re-incorporation of the homeland into South Africa. Two ANC supporters were refused amnesty (AC/2000/094). NETSHAKHUMA, Aida Tlakalani, was one of the bus commuters stopped by Venda Police at a roadblock at Vleifontein near Louis Trichardt, Tvl, on 16 April 1986. They were sjambokked on the way to the police station because their identity books were not stamped 'Venda'. They were later charged with resisting INCORPORATION into Venda. NETTLETON, Gavin Edward (46), a member of the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). NEVILLE, Barry Arthur, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). NEWBY-FRASER, B, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). NEWENGA, Kate Sibongile, suffered severe ill-treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). NGABINDE, Anna Mmapule, was severely injured when a hand grenade thrown by MK operatives exploded at her son's house at Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 13 October 1985. Her son, a member of the SAP, and his wife were injured in the explosion. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/260). NGABOM, Mandlakapheli

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shot and severely injured by named Inkatha supporters, allegedly in collusion with members of the KWAZULU POLICE and SAP, in Swayimane, Table Mountain, near Pietermaritzburg, on 6 January 1990. The attack was allegedly directed at her son-in-law and his colleague, who were both shot and left to die in a corn field. NGCOBO, Khonzile (67), an IFP supporter, had her house in Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, set alight by ANC supporters on 20 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON ATTACKS. NGCOBO, Lillian (62), an ANC supporter, lost her house and possessions when a group of armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 26 July 1992. NGCOBO, Linda Edward, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). NGCOBO, Lindeni Gladys (59), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 16 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON ATTACKS.

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N H L U M AYO, Hlino Irene (49), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters at Mvutshini, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 March 1994. N H L U M AYO, Khiye Robert (35), had his house burnt down by IFP supporters at Port Shepstone, Natal, on 10 April 1994, during political conflict in the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. N H L U M AYO, Kota (65), was shot and injured when IFP supporters attacked homes in an ANC stronghold in the Umbumbulu area, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 18 October 1992. Eight people were killed; six women and eight children were injured in the shooting. Many homes were attacked and destroyed. N H L U M AYO, Musi Raymond (22), an ANCYL member, had his car and house set alight in an arson attack by IFP supporters and KWAZULU POLICE members at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 6 December 1990.

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imprisonment for allegedly being part of a hand grenade attack on the Bophuthatswana consulate building during an ANC protest march in Kimberley, Cape, on 25 May 1993. The grenade bounced back into the crowd, and the explosion killed an ANC member and injured several others. Three ANC members were refused amnesty for the incident. NKOHLA, Fungile Livingstone (28), was shot dead by members of the SAP during student protests in Old Location, near Sterkstroom, Cape, on 21 May 1993. NKOHLA, Lulama Vivian (26), a UDF and women's organisation activist, was severely beaten by named AMASOLOMZI vigilantes on her arrest, and again at the municipal offices in Ashton, Cape, on 15 June 1986. She was then detained under emergency regulations at Worcester and Pollsmoor prisons. NKOHLA, Nomziwakhe Francina (36), lost her house and car in an arson attack by PAC supporters on 20 October 1993, during political conflict in Hlankomo Village, Mount Fletcher, Transkei. NKOHLA, Zolisa Elsies (41), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by PAC supporters on 20 October 1993, during political conflict in Hlankomo Village, Mount Fletcher, Transkei. NKOKO, Julien (21), was detained on 11 November 1985 in Worcester, Cape, after a student had implicated him in a SCHOOLBOYCOTT. He was held in solitary confinement at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, for two months. NKOKO, Ramokoeni (54), had his home burnt down on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala because he resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. NKOMANA, Nibidyara Francis

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1993, during ongoing conflict following the launch of an IFP branch in the settlement earlier that month. NKOSI, Thembonkosi Patrick (23), was shot dead by a named IFP councillor in Osizweni, KwaZulu, near Newcastle, Natal, on 14 December 1991 during political conflict between community members and local councillors. NKOSI, Thomas (42), was stabbed to death between Jeppe and Straford stations, Johannesburg, on his way home from work and his body was found in a train compartment at Braamfontein station, Johannesburg, on 23 February 1990. Between 1990 and 1993, 572 people died in TRAIN VIOLENCE initiated by groups opposed to a democratic transition. NKOSI, Thomas, an ANC supporter, was shot by members of the SAP in Lebohang, Leandra, Tvl, on 19 November 1985 when the community was protesting against the eviction of shack-dwellers. NKOSI, Tilly, a prominent member ANCWL member, was shot and injured by IFP members during political conflict near Wesselton, Tvl, in 1991. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). NKOSI, Tititi Betina (62), had her home in Katlehong, Tvl, damaged in a petrol bomb attack, allegedly by IFP supporters and members of the ISU, on 12 August 1993. NKOSI, Tito (14), was shot and wounded when Inkatha-aligned BLACKCATS attacked his family's home in Ermelo, Tvl, in 1987, during a clash between members of the gang and UDF supporters in the area. His father was also wounded. NKOSI, Virginia Cabangani (25), was shot dead by IFP supporters during political conflict at Dumbe, Paupietersburg, Natal, on 18 November 1993. At the time of the shooting, Ms Nkosi was standing outside a tavern that was considered to be an ANC stronghold. NKOSI, Vukani Gilbert (37), an ANC supporter, was stabbed and thrown from a moving train in Katlehong, Tvl, on 27 July 1993, allegedly by IFP supporters. Between 1990 and 1993, 572 people died in TRAIN VIOLENCE. The East Rand was a key site of train violence with the track from Katlehong to Kwesine station becoming the line with the highest risk in South Africa. NKOSI, Winnifred Notini (48), a UDF supporter and political activist, was one of three women abducted in January 1986 in New Cross roads, Cape Town, by WITDOEK E vigilantes. She was held captive in a container in Cross roads for nearly a week without food, and her life was threatened. NKOSI, Zephania (36), was stabbed and hacked to death by Inkatha Youth Brigade supporters during political conflict at Madadeni, KwaZulu, near Newcastle, Natal, in July 1985. The perpetrators had allegedly searched anyone suspected of being an

ANC supporter, and mistook Mr Nkosi for a man who had refused to be searched. NKOSIYANA, Nomanesi (18), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in Chimora, Umlazi, Durban, on 16 January 1992. See CHIMORASETTLEMENT AT TACKS.

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NQUMAKO, Dora Hlobozani, was shot dead in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 9 July 1992. The return of busloads of IFP supporters from a mass funeral in Durban had sparked intense conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. NQUMAKO, Thethani, lost her house and her belongings at Ngwemabalala, KwaXolo, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in an arson attack by unidentified IFP supporters on 15 March 1994, during a period of political conflict. NQUMSE, Afrika Lorence, was killed by 'necklacing' by UDF supporters in George, Cape, on 12 March 1986. He was accused of being a collaborator since he was working for the council that was forcibly removing people from Lawaakamp to Tembalethu. NQUMSE, Zibonele Edward (38), a self-defence unit (SDU) member, was shot and injured by members of the Security Forces while participating in an SDU patrol in Phola Park informal settlement in Tokoza, Tvl, on 6 April 1992. Two days later two women were shot dead, four were raped and more than 100 Phola Park residents were assaulted by members of the SADF 32 Battalion which was deployed in the area as a peacekeeping force. NQWALA, Zamile Terrence (24), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). NQWAZI, Khululekile, a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was injured during an ATTEMPTED COUP IN UM TATA, TRANSKEI, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six Vlakplaat operatives were granted amnesty for providing arms for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in supporting the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). NQWELE, Mncedisi Rooi (17), was shot dead by members of the SAP during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, on 13 August 1985. NQWENANI, Maphangwana, was brutally assaulted and his home and livestock were destroyed by members of the Transkei Police and other named perpetrators in Lady Freire, Transkei, in February 1980, allegedly because he refused to adhere to an eviction order issued by the Transkei Government. This happened during the implementation of the Trust Land Act in the area. NQWENANI, Marikeni (28), was brutally assaulted at his home by members of the Transkei Police and other named perpetrators in Lady Freire, Transkei, in February 1980, allegedly because he refused to adhere to an eviction order issued by the Transkei government. This happened during the implementation of the Trust Land Act in the area.

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NTULI, Elliot Celani (43), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by a named IFP supporter at his place of employment in Maqongqo, Table Mountain, near Pietermaritzburg, on 18 November 1992. One of his co-workers was injured when he chased the attackers. Mr Ntuli and his family had previously fled their home because of IFP harassment. NTULI, Ernestinah Vuyisiwe, had her house burnt down by ANC supporters during political conflict at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in August 1990, allegedly because she was perceived to be an IFP supporter. NTULI, Fikelephi Nelisiwe, had her house at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by Inkathasupporters in 1986, allegedly because she was perceived to be a UDF supporter. NTULI, Fikisiwe Dorah (58), had her house burnt down during ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters at Eshowe, Natal, in 1993. NTULI, Filda, was one of 11 people killed by SPECIALCONSTABLES who attacked an all-night prayer vigil at Trust Feeds, New Hanover, Pietermaritzburg, on 3 December 1988. See TRUSTFEEDS MASSACRE. The station commander at New Hanover police station was granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1996/0011). NTULI, Gloria, was shot dead in Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 2 August 1992, when members of the KWAZULU POLICE opened fire on a group of women, allegedly in order to implicate the ANC. Two others, including a three-year-old child, were killed in the attack, and two people were injured. NTULI, Helen Basizile, lost her home in an arson attack in Sowanjane, KwaZulu, near Eshowe, Natal, on 4 September 1993 in conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. Her son, an ANC supporter, was killed in the attack. NTULI, Hleziphi (66), an IFP supporter, lost her house in an arson attack carried out by fellow IFP supporters at Bhukhanana, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 10 January 1993, allegedly because her children were thought to be ANC supporters. NTULI, Ivy Joy Gabisile (25), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by Inkatha

supporters at Ntuzi, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 25 May 1990. She was returning from an ANC meeting with others when she was shot. Ms Ntuli was treated at Ngwelezane hospital, but the bullet could not be removed from her broken arm. She has since lost the use of the arm. NTULI, Jackson, an ANC member, was beaten and detained by members of the SAP in 1960 in Bizana, Transkei, during the P O N D O L A N D R E V O L U T I O N. NTULI, Jacob Nkopane (29), was severely beaten and shot by k i t s k o n s t a b l e s in Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, on 30 June 1987 during conflict over the independence of KwaNdebele. NTULI, James Phamakusho (20), a UDF supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters after attending a C O S A T U rally in Durban on 1 May 1987. NTULI, Jeremiah, a COSAS member, was recruited for military training by a Security Branch agent

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conflict on 2 July 1993. Eight people were killed in this attack on the N X E L E H O M E S T E A D. NXELE, Sizwe Wilson (5), was injured on 2 July 1993 when masked men armed with AK47 rifles opened fire on a home in Phatheni, Richmond, Natal. Seven refugee women and a baby were shot dead and six children were injured in the attack. Peace talks on the return of refugees had collapsed two weeks previously. NXELE, Ziyekile (58), an ANC supporter, had her house in Esimozomeni, Richmond, Natal, set alight by IFP supporters in 1991. N X E L E L W A, Ntsikelelo Glory (46), was shot dead by named IFP supporters in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 26 June 1993 during the 'Vaal monster' reign of terror in the area. See K H E T I S I K H E S W A G A N G. NXIBA, Thomas (59), an Inkatha supporter, had his home burnt down by UDF supporters at Sweetwaters, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, in June 1987. N X I T Y W A, Zwelidumile Abel, was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NXIWENI, Pumezo George James, an MK commander operating in Natal, was abducted by the Port Natal Security Branch on 4 November 1988, shortly after being acquitted in a trial relating to MK activities. He was taken to a house at Verulam, where he was interrogated and killed the next day. His body, which was buried in a sugar-cane field, was exhumed by the Commission and reburied by his family. Six Port Natal Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/112). NXOPO, Zwelinzima Albert (25), was shot in the leg and back by members of the SAP at the funeral of PAC leader, Robert Sobukwe, in Graaff-Reinet, Cape, in 1978. After his release from hospital, he was detained for three months and tortured. NXUMALO, (first name not given) (8), was shot in the knee by members of the SAP in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on 15 November 1976 as he ran towards a helicopter approaching the police station and allegedly bringing the Minister of Police to the township. The boy spent six months in hospital. NXUMALO, Aaron (18), a UDF supporter, had his home in KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by a named Inkatha supporter in January 1986. NXUMALO, Amon Thabiso, survived an attempted killing by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Katlehong, Tvl, on 7 December 1993. Eleven ANC members were killed in conflict with an SDU in Moleleki section that day. Thirteen SDU members were refused amnesty (AC/1998/0013). NXUMALO, Anthony, was shot dead in an arson attack on his home at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, in intensifying conflict between Inkatha and UDF supporters in 1990. NXUMALO, Bachazile (49), lost her home at Engonyameni, near Umlazi, Durban, when it was set

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G A B O R O N E C A R B O M B. The head of the Security Branch and four Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214). ODLER, Sydney, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). O L A Y I, Sidumo Petrus (28), a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was killed during an ATTEMPTED COUP IN UMTATA, TRANSKEI, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six Vlakplaas operatives were granted amnesty for providing arms for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in supporting the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). OLDJOHN, Victor (50), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the KWAZULU POLICE at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 6 February 1989. The perpetrators allegedly came to his home saying they were looking for his sons, who were UDF supporters. OLDS, C, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). OLEG, Karamzin, was shot and

killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). OLIEN, Willie Ronny (33), was shot by members of the SAP in Tokomrus, Randfontein, Tvl, on 18 October 1990 during protests over electricity cut-off s. OLI FANT, Joel, was shot dead in Makwassie, Tvl, during a student demonstration at Lerunsi Secondary School on 25 April 1993. OLI FANT, Magdalena Elizabeth (37), had her home damaged in an arson attack at Atlantis, Cape, on 29 November 1993. Shortly before the attack, the family had received letters threatening Ms Olifant's former husband, an ANC and union activist. OLI FANT, Shadrack Teko (25), was severely beaten and tortured by named members of the Security Branch at the Fountain police station, Bloemfontein, in April 1986. Mr Olifant was one of around 20 UDF supporters arrested while trying to cross the border into Lesotho in April 1986, with the intention of joining the ANC in exile. In detention they were interrogated, tortured, beaten, subjected to degrading treatment

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OLIVER, L, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). OLIVIER, John David 'Soppie' (20), a youth activist, was detained in Atlantis, Cape, on 14 June 1986 and held for six weeks under emergency regulations at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. OLIVIER, L, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. OLIVIER, Mervin Govan (18), a UDF activist, was suffocated with a plastic bag by members of the SAP after his arrest at George, Cape, in 1989. He was later injured in a vigilante attack. OLIVIER, Peter, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Eastern Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). OLIVIER, Val, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). ONIWE, Aubrey, (11), was shot and severely injured by members of the SA Railway Police in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 28 December 1976. He was playing near the railway line when police opened fire on protesters. Vuyo suffered permanent injury from the shooting. ONTONG, Paul Eienne (19), was killed when a bomb, planted by AWB members, exploded at a taxi rank on the corner of Odendaal and Victoria Streets in Germiston, Tvl, on the 25 April 1994. Ten persons were killed and nine were injured in the blast. Four perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See R I G H T-W I N G AT TA C K S. ONVERWACHT, Abraham Carel (29), was hit by a brick while driving past stone-throwing youths near Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 7 September 1989, in the aftermath of the apartheid election held on 6 September 1989. Mr Onverwacht lost an eye in the attack. OOSTENHUIZEN, J, a member of the SAP, was injured in a shoot-out with an MK operative in Johannesburg on 25 May 1991. Mr Oosthuizen and his colleague were both injured in the shoot-out, when they attempted to stop a vehicle. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1997/0035). OOSTHUIZEN, GJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South

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PATLAKI, Willy, an ANC supporter, was detained and severely beaten by members of the SAP in Bloemfontein, in March 1989. He was one of an unknown number of youths who had been toyi-toying and were taken to the police station, where they were beaten. PATRICK, Vernon, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). PATSA, Vuyani (16), a SASCO member, was killed by members of the Ciskei Police on 21 August 1985 in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. PATTENDEN, Angeliq (23), was killed in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK

operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAULI, Siculo, an ANC member, was shot dead by masked gunmen who burst into the house and opened fire in Crossroads, Cape Town, on 19 March 1993. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One of the perpetrators was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. PAULSEN, Lionel (12), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. A 13-year-old boy also died in the incident. They were among the 28 people shot dead by police in the aftermath of the POLLSMORCH. PAVEL, Vulev, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See AP L A T A C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). PAVIER, James George, was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). PAVILLON, D, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAYI, Bukelwa Notargane (15), was shot dead when members of the SAP assaulted and opened fire on mourners gathered at a night vigil on 8 March 1985 in Fort Beaufort, Cape. PAYI, Clarence Lucky, an MK operative, was executed in Pretoria Central prison, Pretoria, on 9 September 1986. Mr Payi and another MK operative

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Bophuthatswana, on 12 April 1990. Police accused him of inciting villagers against Chief Molale. P I T T A W A Y, Andrew James, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). P I T Y A N A, Mxoleli Dalton, was hacked to death by A M A F R I K A members at Khayelitsha, Uitenhage, Cape, on 13 February 1990, during intense political conflict between UDF and AmaAfrika supporters. The perpetrators had allegedly been looking for his brother, a UDF supporter. P I T Z E R, Karin Antoinette, was injured when a car bomb planted by MK operatives exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (AC/2000/055). P L A A I T J I E, (first names not given), an alleged member of 'Noksi's gang', was stoned and shot to death in Tumahole, Parys, OFS, on 1 May 1992, by two S E L F D E F E N C E U N I T (SDU) members and a third person. Two ANC SDU members and a third person were granted amnesty (AC/1997/0044). P L A A K I E, Moeketsi George (38), was severely beaten, allegedly by members of the SAP, in June 1985 in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl, because he was a SANCO member. He was detained in both 1985 and 1986. P L A A T J I E, Andile Alfred, a CRADORA member, was stabbed to death by members of the SAP during protests in Lingelihle, Cradock, Cape, on 16 July 1986. P L A A T J I E, Ezekiel Lebuso (50), was beaten and had his nose broken by Bophuthatswana Police in Thaba Nchu, Bophuthatswana, on 15 July 1992 when police disrupted a funeral and attacked mourners. P L A A T J I E, Luthando Patrick (19), was shot dead by two members of the SAP during political unrest in Mlungisi, Queenstown, Cape, on 21 April 1986. P L A A T J I E, Napho Boy (18), an AZASM member, was tortured by a named member of the SAP in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in January 1986. His brother was shot during his arrest by members of the SAP. P L A A T J I E, Nozipho Ruth (43), a UDF activist, was detained under emergency regulations on 12 June 1986 at New Street police station in Grahamstown. She was held for eight days before being transferred to North End prison, Port Elizabeth where she became ill and was hospitalised under police guard. Upon discharge, she was again detained for three months in North End and access to family and friends was denied. In 1988, she was detained for a year. P L A A T J I E, Rammusi Patrick, was shot by members of the SAP in March 1988 in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl. The incident occurred while police were arresting his brother, an AZASM member. P L A A T J I E, Sidney Themba (21), was severely beaten by A M A S O L O M Z I vigilantes, together with members of the SAP, on his arrest at his home in Zolani, Ashton,

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Cape, on 20 November 1985. There were mass arrests and assaults by the Amasolomzi that day after several of their homes had been burnt down. P L A A T J I E, Thomas Mokoena (16), a political activist, was shot dead by named perpetrators on 6 January 1988 in Khutsong, Tvl, during the state of emergency. P L A A T J I E, Wendy, sustained severe burn wounds when her friend's home where she was visiting was petrol-bombed by unidentified

persons in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 29 July 1986, during a consumer boycott in the area. Her friend died of her burns. P L A ATJIES, (first name not given), a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot at, but uninjured, when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trucks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery, which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). P L A ATJIES, Albert Jacques (31), was shot dead in the ATTEMPTED COUP IN UM TATA, Transkei on 22 November 1990. P L A ATJIES, Andries Pierce (27), was severely beaten with pick-handles by named AWB supporters in Patensie, Cape, on 19 October 1992. At the time, township residents were involved in a consumer boycott and right-wingers had organised vigilante groups to force an end to the boycotts. P L A ATJIES, M, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). P L A ATJIES, Methel Nonzwakazi Zwide (20), was shot by named members of the SAP during protests in Lingelihle, Cradock, Cape, on 9 September 1976. P L A ATJIES, Phillip, was injured when AWB members detonated an explosive at the taxi rank in Westonaria, Tvl, on 25 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Five people were killed in the blast. Six AWB members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See R I G H T-W I N G AT T A C K S. P L A ATJIES, Phumzile Gladwell (18), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985 when police opened fire on mourners marching to a funeral. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See L A N G A S H O O T I N G S. P L A ATJIES, Pieter (29), was shot by members of the SAP in Port Alfred, Cape, on 16 June 1993 while he was passing a toyi-toyi group marching to a rally to commemorate the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. P L A ATJIES, Thembekile Horatius (16), an AM A A F R I K A member, was stabbed to death by a named perpetrator on 4 September 1993 during political conflict between UDF supporters and the AmaAfrika in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape. P O D I L E, Letshata Wilson (38), was severely assaulted in detention in 1987 in KwaNdebele by alleged members

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PUTINI, Gordon Aggrey (21), was injured when shots were fired at his home by IFP supporters on 24 November 1991 in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl. His home was attacked because his father was an ANC leader in the area. PUTINI, Winifred Segametsi (59), was injured when shots were fired at her house by a named IFP supporter on 24 November 1991 in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl, because her husband was an ANC leader. PUTINI, Yergan, the chairperson of the Benoni ANC, was shot and injured by named IFP supporters in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl, on 24 November 1991. The IFP were allegedly targeting ANC leaders in Wattville at the time. PUTTOCK, W, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). Q A B A K A, Mandlonke Sobantu (26), an ANC supporter, was detained and tortured in July 1985 in East London. See D U N C A N V I L L A G E. Q A L A K U, Spendu Elias (64), an ANC supporter, survived an ambush in which he was shot several times by IFP supporters at the Zinc Corporation of South Africa hostel, Tvl, in 1988, during conflict between ANC-IFP supporting hostel-dwellers. Q A L A N Y O B E, Nomnyaka (26), an ANC member, was severely beaten by members of the SADF in March 1960 at KwaMzizi, near Bizana, Transkei, during the P O N D O L A N D R E V O L U T I O N. Q A L I, Lennox Sebenzile (60), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters on 30 March 1990 in Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, during the S E V E N - D A Y W A R. Q A M A T A, N, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See A P L A AT T A C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). Q A M B A T A, Vaughn Thamsanqa (25), was tortured in detention by named members of the Security Branch from August to October 1976 in Zwelitsha, Ciskei, and King William's Town, Cape. Q A N G W E, Zandile (24), was raped during a robbery by IFP-aligned 'TOASTER' GANG members in April 1993 in Tembisa, Tvl, during conflict in the area between IFP supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. Q A N K A S I, Philemon Siphon, was shot in the back of the head and killed by members of the SAP driving a Casspir in Khuma, Stilfontein, Tvl, on 28 February 1986 during clashes between residents and police. Q A N Y A, Steven, disappeared on 19 April 1991 near Nancefield hostel, Soweto, Johannesburg, and has not been seen since. Q A T A, Phumasisvale Morrison (27), was severely beaten by named prison warders on Robben Island, Cape Town, on 10 March 1963, while serving a prison sentence for PAC activities. Q A T H A N A, Bakhulule Siphithiphithi Welcome

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QOBEKA, Nelson Makhenkeleza (42), was severely assaulted and pushed off a moving train in Orlando, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 28 November 1991. See TRAIN VIOLENCE. QOBONGOSHE, Nkululeko Eric (29), was shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992, during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. See BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). QOBOTWANA, Gengelele (52), a member of the Transkei Democratic Party, was detained on 14 December 1980 in Mputi Village, near Umtata, Transkei, for opposing Matanzima's government. Mr Qobotwana's home was destroyed in an arson attack the same day, and he was served with a banning order. QODASHE, Zukile Sidion (19), was tortured in detention in Zolani, Cape, on 22 November 1985. Mr Qodashe was accused of burning down the houses of suspected informers. He was charged with public violence, but eventually acquitted. QOGOTA, Zwelifile Bothman (34), a NACTU member, was severely assaulted by a mine security employee in Sasolburg, OFS, on 2 November 1987, while participating in a march by striking workers. QONGWANA, Selina (17), an ANC supporter, was arrested in Ndakana, near King William's Town, Cape, in May 1990 while she was at a meeting to plan protest against the reimposition of the headman system in Ciskei. She was taken to Stutterheim, Cape, where she was tortured in detention. QONI, Mandla (16), was shot dead when members of an SAP patrol opened fire on toyi-toyi youths in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape on 28 May 1986. QOTOYI, Banzi George (32), a PAC supporter, was arrested and detained on several occasions in Somers West, Cape Town, along with other PAC supporters. Mr Qotoyi was also beaten in custody. He was charged, but found not guilty. Mr Qotoyi was later placed under house arrest in 1990 in Engcobo, Transkei. QOTYWA, Nomazizi Elsie (50), an ANC supporter, had her house in Amaoti, Inanda, near Durban, set alight by IFP supporters in February 1991. Twenty houses are reported to have been burnt down by IFP supporting vigilantes returning from a rally. QOZA, Siyabulela (13), sustained serious burns on his body on 12 March 1990 after an explosive device was thrown into his bedroom by members of the CDF in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. QOZA, Siziwe Joyce (45), suffered severe damage to her property on 12 March 1990 when an explosive device was thrown into her bedroom by members of the CDF in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. QUARTERS, Jeff, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). QUBEKA, Elliot Zithembile (39), an ANC leader, was shot in the stomach by named PAC supporters during political conflict in Cofimvaba, Transkei, on 27 July

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RAJBANSI, Amichand, then a Minister in the House of Delegates in the Tricameral Parliament, had his house in Durban damaged in a limpet mine explosion on 4 August 1985. Six MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/152). RAJOO, Sonny Jafferath (53), a member of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was beaten, tear-gassed and sjambokked by members of the SAP in September 1984 in Lenasia near Johannesburg during protests against the tricameral parliament. RAKATE, Israel Kabelo (30), was severely beaten and left for dead in Lehurutshe, Bophuthatswana, on 8 February 1993. Mr Rakate, a school principal, was accused of being a member of the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party by a mob of students. RAKHETSI, John Khawanyana (10), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in 1984 in Bophelong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, because he attended a student meeting about political violence in the area. RAKHETSI, Mamathakase Motswepi Belina, suffered severe ill-treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). RAKITLA, Mtheriza Aaron (44), had his home burnt down on 20 November 1992 in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl. A labour dispute between striking COSATU-aligned FAWU workers and non-striking IFPaligned UWUSA workers caused violent conflict in this area from July to December 1992. RAKOBO, Thabiso Isaac, was in a unit of five MK operatives active in the Eastern Cape when he was caught in a police roadblock near Elliot, in August 1981, and shot dead. Three others were killed in the ambush and a survivor was arrested. The bodies were secretly buried on a farm near Aliwal North, Cape, and exhumed by the Commission in 1997. RAKOMANE, Daniel Mosete (28), a UDF supporter, was tortured by named members of the SAP on 8 June 1986 at Dwaalboom, Tvl. Police were reportedly trying to persuade him to become an informer. RAKOSA, Solomon Kgopi, a COSAS member, was killed in a parcel bomb explosion on 1 November 1989 in Duduza, Nigel, Tvl. Solomon was given a parcel that exploded in his hands. The perpetrator is named. RAKUDA, David, was beaten to death by his employer in Krugersdorp, Tvl, on 13 September 1990 after Mr Rakuda objected to his employer making racist remarks. RAKWENA, Masilo Ephraim (39), was assaulted and detained by members of the SAP in Letlhabile, near Brits,

Tvl, in September 1992 at a protest march against the presence of a s k a r i s in the area who were killing activists and raping women. RALANA, Merryman Anele (20), a student activist and East London Youth Organisation member, was t o r t u r e d while in detention by named members of the SAP at Cambridge police station, East London, in June 1986, during the state of emerg e n c y. He was

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i n j u r e d in Heilbron, OFS, in 1992, when members of the Riot Police fired on marchers protesting against rent incre a s e s . RAMAJWE, Mamatshidiso Rebecca (43), was shot and killed during the B O I P A T O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP s u p p o r t e r s in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were r e f u s e d (A C / 2 0 0 0 / 2 0 9) . RAMAKABA, Mildred Mandu Mhe (30), an ANC member active in women's and civic organisations in Cape Town, was detained for five months in 1963 and convicted of sabotage. The conviction was o v e r t u r n e d on appeal. She was then placed under a banning ord e r for five years. In 1985 and again in 1986 she was detained for several months while serving as an o f f i c i a l in the UDF and in women's org a n i s a t i o n s . RAMAKABA, Mosioa Nephthally , an ANC support e r, was killed by 'comrades' in Sharpeville, V e r e e n i g i n g , Tvl, on 7 March 1994 following in-fighting in the ANC aligned self-defence unit. RAMAKARANE, Car o l i n e , s u f f e r e d severe illt reatment and damage to pro p e r t y during the B O I P A T O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirt e e n perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further thre e applications were refused (AC/2000/209). RAMAKAU, Job Molefi (30), was stabbed to death in Welkom, OFS, on 4 November 1990. This occurred at a time of widespread and lengthy S C H O O L B O Y C O T T S i n a reas of the OFS. RAMAKAU, Matsoso Paulus (37), a SANCO member and community leader, was arrested on 3 October 1984 in V e r e e n i g i n g , Tvl, and tort u r e d in detention at K rugersdorp. He was accused of promoting a stayaway. RAMAKGOLO, Ramasela Maria (46), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 Febru a r y 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's pro p o s e d independence from South Africa. RAMAKOBYE, Sello , a trade unionist and member of the Brits Action Committee, was injured when members of a covert unit of the Nort h e r n T r a n s v a l Security Branch petrol-bombed his home on 27 May 1986. Five Nort h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander and the branch commander of Brits, and one member of an SAP Special Investigation Unit were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/2001/027 and AC/2001/240).

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public violence and sentenced to an effective two years' imprisonment. RASMENI, Lena (65), was raped by members of the SADF on 3 August 1985 in Port Elizabeth. RASMENI, Michael Ntlupheko , was one of six persons who were abducted and interrogated by ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members near Port St Johns, Transkei, on 20 April 1994, shortly before the A P R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S . Four were shot dead, while Mr Rasmeni and another survived the shooting with injuries. The SDU members believed that they were APLA members who were on their way to disrupt an ANC mass rally. Three SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/045). RASMENI, Sandile Hur w i t z , was shot dead by members of the SAP in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 October 1976 in the aftermath of the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G . RASMENI, Solomon Mandlenkosi (37), an ANC executive member, had his home bombed in J o u b e r t o n , Klerksdorp, Tvl, on 15 Febru a r y 1991. RASONA, Nkosini Jonathan (36), a former ANC community re p r e s e n t a t i v e , was stabbed to death by an IFP supporter in Stanger, Natal, on 27 July 1993. RASS, Leonard (13), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Kleinvlei, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989, while participating in pro t e s t s against the apartheid election being held that day, which led to numerous injuries and fatalities in and a round Cape To w n . R A T A U , John , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Churc h S t r e e t , Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people w e r e killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of M K ' s Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G , P R E T O R I A . R A T E F A N E , Remaketse Jim (21), an ANC support e r, was shot dead in Rweleleyathunya, Rouxville, OFS, on 9 September 1990 by named members of the I N K A T H A G A N G . R A T H A B A , Fusi Shadrack (21), was detained and s e v e r e l y assaulted in Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, in June 1990, by members of the SAP. Mr Rathaba was r e t u r n i n g from school when he was detained by the police, who were allegedly looking for 'comrades'. R A T H B O N E , M, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). R A T H E B E , Betty Johanna (18), was shot dead

in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 23 June 1977 by alleged members of the SAP. Ms Rathebe was shot after she heard gunshots and ran out of the house to look for her brother. Students had organised a protest march to John Vorster Square on that day and there was a strong police presence in the area. In 1984 her father was killed under similar circumstances. R ATHEBE, Isaac Moeletsi (53), died after being shot with rubber bullets by members of the SAP outside

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ROBERT, K, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROBERTS, Ben Pakiso (27), a FAWU member, was shot and injured by members of the SAP while participating in a labour strike in Viljoenskroon, OFS, on 4 December 1992. Two police vans entered the workshop premises and police opened fire on striking miners, injuring six. ROBERTS, Izak, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. ROBERTS, Molatlhegi Samuel (18), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by AWB members on 9 March 1994 in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana. He was returning from an ANC rally at a local stadium when the attack took place. ROBERTSON, JD, a clergyman and a critic of apartheid, was harassed by members of the Witwatersrand Security Branch between 1982 and 1994. One Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/005 and AC/2001/184). ROBINSON, Dawn, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. ROBITS, F, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROBSINI, Maria Nomthandazo (22), was beaten and suffocated with a tube by a named member of the SAP while under interrogation at Cambridge police station, East London, on 15 April 1986. RODE, Limini Petros (38), an ANC supporter and active in the local residents' committee, was tortured by members of the Ciskei Police on 8 August 1987 in Mdantsane, Ciskei. RODGERS, Adrienne Dawn (19), was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Garden Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). ROE, M, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The

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explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROEBECK, RAC, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their various roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). ROETS, Magrieta, suffered an attempt on her life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives in January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Nicolaas, suffered an attempt on his life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives during January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Stephanus, suffered an attempt on his life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives during January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Susana Catharina, was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). ROGERS, Richard (48), was beaten with an iron rod by members of the SADF 32 Battalion on 8 April 1992 in his shack in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl. Members of 32 Battalion raided Phola Park after claiming they were fired on by residents

of the area. The SADF were in the area to act as 'peacekeepers' between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. ROJI, Fusante Stanley (68), survived an attempted murder when attackers opened fire on his home in King William's Town, Cape, in 1992. ROLIHLAHLA, Nyanisile (32), was shot by members of the security forces in Whittlesea, Ciskei, in July 1991, while participating in a march organised by ANCAffiliated organisation. RONOTI, Mqawelana Henry (40), was tortured by members of the SAP on 1 January 1963 in Kronstadt prison, Burgersdorp, Cape, allegedly because he was suspected of being a member of the PAC. RONOTI, Nogcinumzi, an ANC supporter, lost his home in an arson attack by members of the PAC in Mount Fletcher, Transkei, during 1993. R O O D T, Martin, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Elsie's River, Cape Town, on 17 June 1980, during a two-day stayaway commemorating the start of the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. His wife, Edith Lewis, was shot dead that day and his son also injured.

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amnesty for providing target information on an MK operative whom he alleged to have been the target of the attack (AC/2001/257). SADIKI, Mavhungu Samuel, an ANC activist, was arrested and detained by members of the SADF and Vanda Police in Thohoyandou, Venda. SADIKI, Rossert (33), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten by members of the Vanda Police on 13 June 1986 in Vleifontein, Tvl, during forced removals in the area. SAFERS, Deon Walter (24), a UDF and ANC supporter, was arrested on public violence charges and severely beaten by named policemen in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 21 April 1986. All charges were later dropped. He was detained on 16 June 1986 and held under emergency regulations for four months in George prison, Cape. He was again arrested and beaten by police on 15 July 1987. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. S A H A W U L I, Pumelele (25), a Poqo member, was tortured in detention and convicted of sabotage in 1962 in Paarl, Cape, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town. SAICH, J, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SAJINI, Nomthandazo Sylvia, was tear-gassed by members of the SAP in Plettenberg Bay, Cape, in 1990, when police fired teargas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. SAKANLA, Pumelele, a PAC supporter, was a participant in a Poqo march to storm the police station and prison in Paarl, Cape, on 21 November 1962. Five marchers were shot dead and two Paarl residents were killed by Poqo supporters. Mr Sakanla was convicted of sabotage and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on Robben Island. S A K A T I, Xolile Shepard (aka 'Charles Jack')

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injured in the ambush. See A P L A A T T A C K S. Two APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/134). SCHUITEMA, Berend Willem Franciscus (39), was detained by the SAP in East London, in May 1978, allegedly because of his political activities. Mr Schuitema had returned to the country from exile. SCHULZ, Steven, was injured when a limpet mine, planted by an MK operative from the 'Dolphin Unit', exploded at the offices of the Department of Internal Affairs in Harrison Street, Johannesburg, on 3 September 1984. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). SCHUMANN, Toni, in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). S C H W A R T Z, Clyde, suffered severe trauma on 23 March 1993 when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort Beaufort, Cape, and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See A P L A A T T A C K S. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). SEABO, Kenneth Tebogo (26), a UDF supporter was subjected to electric shock torture by named policemen in December 1987 in Vryburg, Cape. He was also detained and tortured in 1985 and 1986. SEAKAMELA, Betty Maria, was severely beaten by members of the Vanda Police on 13 June 1986 in Vleifontein, Tvl, when the community resisted I N C O R P O R A T I O N into Venda. SEAKAMELA, Podu Philemon (57), had his home burnt down on 2 February 1980 in GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because Mr Seakamela resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEAKAMELA, Ramokoni Maria (46), had her home burnt down on 2 February 1980 in GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEAKGOA, Madibo Shadrack (20) was severely beaten and tortured by members of the SAP after his arrest on 1 May 1990 in Hartbeesfontein, Tvl. Mr Seakgoa was arrested because he was a student leader who openly criticised the government in a leading black opposition newspaper. S E A K G W A, Tsotetsi Hendrik, was shot dead by members of the SAP on 28 February 1986 in Khuma, Stillfontein, Tvl, during the state of emergency. SEALA, Ramokoni Matlou (58), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 February

1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEALOGO, (first name not given), a member of the S A P, suffered damage to his property when an MK operative threw a hand grenade into a room of his house at White City, KwaThema, Tvl, during 1987. The MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/166).

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SENTENTE, Francis (19), a prominent COSAS member, was tortured by a named SAP member and a councillor after he was arrested in KwaThema, Tvl, on 20 June 1985. Mr Setente received a prison sentence after being found guilty of arson. SENTOEDI, Elias Oupa, was severely beaten and tortured by members of the SAP in June 1986 at Maboloka, Bophuthatswana. Mr Sentoedi was a member of the SACC and was arrested because of a crackdown on activists during school boycotts. S E N YANE, Lydia (47), was stabbed to death by IFP supporters on 11 September 1990 in Katlehong, Tvl, following numerous clashes between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents in the area. SEOKAMO, Thankie, a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Botswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. (AC/2000/228) SEOKOLO, Serai Israel, was shot dead on 4 March 1986 at his home in Kanana, Orkney, Tvl. SEOKOLO, Thabang (3), died as a result of a tear gas canister thrown by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Kuruman, Cape, in February 1992 during a funeral service for a 'comrade'. SEOKOLO, Thatayaone (2), died as a result of a tear gas canister thrown by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Kuruman, Cape, in February 1992 during a funeral service for a 'comrade'. S E O LWANE, Rosina Mokgadi

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South African agents. In this context, a number of ANC members were detained and tortured; some died as a result of assaults and some were executed. SEREO, Matheo, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). SEREPO, Jan Christmas, was abducted, beaten and stabbed by IM B O K O D O vigilantes on 1 January 1986 in Moutse, KwaNdebele. At Siyabuswa community hall Mr Nkadameng and others were put in a room where the floor had been deliberately soaped to make it slippery and were then sjambokked and beaten where they fell. Between 200 and 360 individuals were abducted and assaulted for about 36 hours. The attacks, led by named KwaNdebele government officials, were designed to suppress resistance to INCORPORATION into KwaNdebele. SERETLO, Tlou Julia (47), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SERIPE, Amanda Flaga (54), an ANC supporter, was tear-gassed, hit on the legs with a heavy object, and arrested by members of the SAP in Sophiatown, Johannesburg, in 1960, during a march organised by the women of Sophiatown against the Pass Laws. SEROBE, Lawrence Molati (18), an ANC activist, was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in August 1976 in Alexandra, Johannesburg, during a stayaway in the aftermath of the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. SEROBE, Peter Thulo, an ANC supporter, was knocked down by a police vehicle in Alexandra, Johannesburg, in 1976. The family claim they were repeatedly harassed by members of the SAP following Mr Sero be's death. SEROKOLO, Motshidisi Kate (26), was tortured, intimidated and sexually humiliated by members of the SAP while in detention in Pretoria Central prison in 1978 and 1979. Ms Seokolo had been arrested under the Terrorism Act in 1978 on suspicion that she harboured MK operatives SEROUE, Letta Nokidimusi, suffered severe ill treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). SERRANO, Mary-Anne (21), was killed when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. At least 66 other people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294).

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Gezubuso, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, burnt down by Inkatha supporters in March 1990, during the SEVEN-DAY WAR. SHEZI, Pauline Sebenzile (19), was raped by a group of Inkatha supporters known as 'Otheleweni' in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in June 1987, allegedly because her brothers were UDF supporters. The other women in the Shezi household were also tortured in the incident, and Ms Shezi's mother was killed. SHEZI, Paulos (48), a member of the SAP, had his house destroyed in a hand grenade explosion in Umlazi, Durban, on 17 August 1986. Policemen were perceived to be agents of the apartheid state and were therefore considered legitimate targets. SHEZI, Petros Sifiso (23), was shot at by IFP supporters near Germiston, Tvl, on 30 March 1994 when the taxi in which he was travelling was forced off the road. The perpetrators opened fire on the passengers, killing eight and wounding several others. SHEZI, Samuel Musa, survived a petrol bomb attack on his home in Ixopo, Natal, on 9 September 1992. Mr Shezi's father, an Inkatha supporter, was killed in the attack, allegedly by ANC supporters. SHEZI, Sibongiseni Goodwill

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erupted in February 1980 at Ga-Matlala village about Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. Residents who opposed independence were forcefully removed, their houses were burnt and their livestock taken to government farms. SHIBE, Jabu Adelaide (39), had her house set alight by ANC supporters in Gamalakhe, KwaZulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 26 March 1994 in political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. SHIBE, Linda Elphas (28), a UDF supporter, was shot and severely injured by KWAZULU POLICE members at KwaMashu, Durban, on 23 December 1989. He had been operating underground for some years when he was attacked. He is now paralysed and confined to a wheelchair. SHIBE, Nomzindo Ida (46), had her house, which was located in an ANC-dominated area of Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP supporters during political conflict in March 1993. At least 18 people were killed in political violence in Bhambayi in March 1993, and 75 homes were burnt down. See 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. SHIBE, Vakushiwe Milton (45), had his home burnt down by IFP supporters during political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. SHIBE, Vusi Gunnet (25), an ANC supporter, was arrested in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 3 April 1990 and held for over a month, allegedly because of his political activities. SHIBURI, Elias (25), disappeared while in police custody in 1978 and has not been seen since. He is presumed dead. He had been arrested after visiting an uncle in Mozambique, and appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court in early 1978, the last time he was seen by his family. The police claimed that Mr Shiburi was released on 8 February 1978. SHIKITA, Fuzile, an ANC member, was tortured while in detention in Bizana, Transkei, in March 1960 during the PONDOLA AND REVOLT. SHIKOANE, Mokgoma (28), was severely beaten with sjamboks and tortured by members of the Lebowa Police on 1 January 1986 in Pietersburg, Tvl, because of his political activities and refusal to accept Chief Sekoane as chief of the area. SHIKWANE, Habakuk Magabutlane, an ANC activist, was assaulted and detained for six weeks by members of the SAP in 1959 in Pretoria. He was subsequently banned for five years. SHILLOW, Craig, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SHILLOW, Roger, in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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1993. Her body was found on 24 November 1993 in the Ingwavuma area, KwaZulu, with bullet wounds to the head. Ms Stewart was working on a farming project in the area, and both she and her project were allegedly unpopular with the IFP and the KWAZULU POLICE. STEWART, Sandra Margaret, a Black Sash activist and UDF supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in June 1986 in Port Elizabeth. She was released in October 1986 and restricted to Port Elizabeth district. STEYN, Annie (45), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, after the SOWETO UPRISINGS spread to the rural Cape towns. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. STEYN, Avril Rachewell (18), an ANC supporter, was arrested and tortured by named policemen in Worcester, Cape, on 13 June 1979. He was charged with terrorism and damage to property and held in Worcester prison for nine months. He received a suspended sentence. He was again detained and tortured by the same policemen in 1982. STEYN, PJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street,

Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. STIENEN, Cornelia (17), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). STIGLINGH, Roeline, a member of the SAP, was injured when a car bomb, planted by MK operatives, exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (AC/2000/055). STINA, Lungile (20), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Nkululeko, near Barkly East, Cape, on 10 February 1990 during a toyi-toyi demonstration celebrating the release of Nelson Mandela. STOFIE, Mncebisi Cecil (13), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). STOK, Ndoma Ndomisa (20), an ANC supporter, was arrested in November 1986 in Jansenville, Cape. He was on trial for nine months during which time he was interrogated and had teargas sprayed into his face by

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members of the SAP. Mr Stok was imprisoned for a further three years. STOKES, S, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. STOLLS, Ronnie (40), was shot in the chest by members of the SAP in White City, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 25 August 1986 during the 1986 state of emergency. STOLS, Matthys (40), was stabbed to death and then burnt by 'necklacing' on 4 July 1987 in Soweto, Johannesburg. STONA, Moeketsi Willington (20), was shot by members of the SAP during protests in Aliwal North, Cape, on 22 August 1985. See ALI WALNORTH SHOOTING S. STONE, Emmah Masumo (24), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). STONE, Khutsahalo Violet (35), was shot and injured when police opened fire on demonstrators in Mataleng, Barkly West, Cape, on 24 August 1990. STOOTMAN, Dumile, a PAC supporter, was killed when a booby-trapped arms cache exploded near the police barracks in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape, on 11 January 1991. STRACHAN, Robert Harold Lundie (36), was sentenced in 1962 to six years' imprisonment for contravening the Explosives Act. During his detention at Pretoria Central prison, he was kept in solitary confinement. In 1979 he survived two attempts made on his life and it is alleged that his name was on a hitlist of political activists. STREET, Mable, was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). STRYDOM, A, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). STRYDOM, Monica Elizabeth (24), was fatally wounded in a limpet mine explosion at the Old Mutual Centre in Durban on 1 September 1986. She took the full force of the limpet mine blast in her face and neck and died 24 days later. No political party has claimed responsibility for the bomb.

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explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). SWART, GMB, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). SWART, JJ, a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot and injured when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trunks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto,

Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery, which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). S W A R T, MD, a corporal in the SADF, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. S W A R T, P, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). S W A R T, Zanita A, was severely injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on patrons at the Crazy Beat Disco in Newcastle, Natal, on 14 February 1994. One person was shot dead and several others were injured in the attack. See APPLATACKS. Three APLA operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0016). S W A R TBOOI, Abraham 'Blackie', a member of the SAP, lost his house when it was burnt down by ANC supporters in 1985, during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape. One ANC supporter applied for and was granted amnesty for the attack. See AC/99/0314 S W A R TBOOI, Bushy Vulture (aka 'Kruschev'), an MK operative, and two others, including a policeman, were shot dead in an ambush near the Derdepoot border post, Tvl, on 4 May 1983. Nine Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0274 and AC/1999/0029). S W A R TBOOI, Buyelwa Gladys (31), a UDF supporter, was detained for 14 days from 16 June 1986 in Patensie, Cape. She was accused of inciting the Patensie community to violence. S W A R TBOOI, Eric Buyisile (28), a UDF supporter, was shot by members of the SAP and SADF at Centerton, near Hankey, Cape, on 27 May 1985 while he was attending a meeting with his 'comrades'. S W A R TBOOI, Melvin Khayaletu Khaya (18), a COSAS member, was shot dead on 2 May 1985 by

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October 1992 in Taung, Bophuthatswana, and beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police while in detention. At the time, there was political conflict over the imposition of a new chief in the village. THAKANYANE, Monti Sabath (39), lost his house, bus and car when they were burnt by named ANC supporters in Schweizer-Reneke, Tvl, in February 1990. THAKULU, Selinah Mafotho (25), an ANC supporter, was raped and then shot dead in an attack on the house of an MK operative by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. Five people died in the attack, and three women were raped. THALE, Keitumetse Elizabeth (48), was tear-gassed and severely beaten by a member of the Bophuthatswana Police at Lekubu, near Zeerust, Tvl, in May 1989. The incident occurred at the kraal of one of the chiefs involved in a dispute over the chieftainship of Lekubu village.

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was one of two women killed by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 15 August 1993. The two women were believed to have been IFP collaborators. Two SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0346). THIBILE, Litaba Jimmy (21), was shot dead in a DRIVE-BY SHOOTING in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 24 April 1992. THIKA, Rapula (15), a Botswana citizen, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces and Vlakplaas operatives on homes at Ditharapeng village, Ramathlabama, Botswana, 1000 metres from the South African border, on 11 December 1988. An MK operative was also killed, and three homes were destroyed. The Vlakplaas commander and eight of his operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/108). THIMULA, Assen Jeremia (aka 'Tallman Bam')

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AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). TOD, Michael Gordon, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TOFILE, Golden Sidaphi (21), was severely beaten on his arrest in Paarl, Cape, on 18 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months at Victor Verster prison. See POLICE BRUTALITY. TOFILE, Victoria (40), was shot and injured in Tokoza, Tvl, on 22 May 1993 by a group of armed attackers, allegedly IFP supporters, who came to her shop and randomly opened fire, killing her brother and seriously injuring her young cousin. Earlier that day nine people were killed and 69 injured in clashes between ANC and IFP supporters and police. Violence erupted after a group of unidentified gunmen fired at Tokoza hostel during an ANC

march to present a petition at the Alberton police station. TOFU, Wilfred (73), a community COUNCILLOR and PACC supporter, lost his house in an arson attack in Mfuleni, Cape Town, in 1992, during the ANC's campaign to force councillors to resign. TOHLANG, Blandina, suffered damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). TOISE, Mtshutshisi Christopher (50), a local squatter leader and MK operative, was detained and tortured by named policemen in Guguletu, Cape Town, in April 1986. He was charged with murder but was acquitted. He lost his home near Crossroads, Cape Town, in May 1986 during the attacks by WITDOEKE vigilantes. He was severely beaten and detained by police under SECTION 29 in February 1989 and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. TOKO, Goodman (24), was shot dead by members of the CDF near Egerton railway station, Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 4 August 1983 during the MDANTSANE BUSBOYCOTT. TOKO, Monwabisi (21), a UDF supporter and COSATU member, lost his home in an arson attack by WITDOEKE vigilantes near Crossroads, Cape Town, in May 1986 during the mass destruction of UDFs supporting squatter camps by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. During these events he was also shot and injured by the SAP. TOKO, Raymond (24), was severely beaten by members of the SAP at his home in Zweletemba, Worcester, Cape, on 16 June 1986. He was then detained for three months under emergency regulations. See POLICE BRUTALITY. TOKOTA, Mzwandile Wellington (49), an ANC supporter, was assaulted by members of the CDF in Dikidikana, near King William's Town, Cape, on 6

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Willowvale and Umtata, Transkei, between 1981 and 1988. While in detention, he was tortured by members of the Transkei Security Branch. One Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture of Mr Tom at Norwood police station, Umtata, in July and August 1987 (AC/2000/076). TOM, Vintwambi, a SANCO member, was shot and killed by members of the SAP during political conflict in Mount Fletcher, Transkei, on 22 December 1993. TOM, Vuyani (17), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). TOMMY, Zervi Gabriel (45), was shot and severely injured by members of the IFP-aligned KHUMALO GANGLING in Tokoza, Tvl, on 1 August 1993. TOMOTOMO, Cornelius, was shot by IFP supporters in Pimville, Soweto, Tvl, on 17 August 1990. Mr Tomotomo was killed after clashes between IFPs supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. TOMSANA, Johnson Dalixolo (18), was shot in both legs by members of the SAP while taking part in a toyi-toyi demonstration in Khayamandi, Steynsburg, Cape, on 4 July 1985. At the time, there was a campaign against Black Local Authorities and SPECIAL CONSTITABLES. TOMTALA, Vuyani Isaac (21), an ANC underground member, was severely tortured by members of the Security Branch in Mafeking after returning from Botswana in 1974. He eventually returned to Transkei, where he was periodically detained, tortured and placed under house arrest. TONETTI, G, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TONGA, Bafana (42), lost his house in an arson attack in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, during 1993, in ongoing political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. TONGA, Dlayizeka, an ANC member, was stabbed to death on 8 March 1994 in Flagstaff, Transkei, by men who had come from the Great Place of Xopozo. At the time, there was conflict between the chiefs' supporters and ANC supporters. TONGA, Pikane William (35), a PAC supporter, was arrested in Queenstown, Cape, on 9 December 1962, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town. TONISI, Masibulele Maxwell (aka 'Hobo Walter') (23), an MK operative from Mdantsane, Ciskei, was executed in 1984 in the Pango camp in Angola, for his part in a mutiny. Following mutinies in the Viana and Pango camps in 1984, two military tribunals ordered the execution of seven MK operatives. Mr Tonisi was one of those executed. See ANCCAMPS.

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December 1982. Thirty South Africans and 12 citizens of Lesotho were killed in the midnight attack. Mr Trom's wife and four children survived the attack. TROMP, Jan, was assaulted, hacked and burnt to death by members of the IFP-aligned KHUMALO GANGLING in Tokoza, Tvl, on 1 August 1993. TUEBODY, Philip, was injured

in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TRUSSELL, Julian Angelo (21), was shot in the foot by members of the SAP in Bosmont, Johannesburg, in 1980 during a stand-off between residents and police during student protests in the area. TRUTER, Christopher (15), was shot by members of the SAP in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 25 August 1976, and died six days later, during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. T S A T S A N E, Paulina Matsie (68), was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Phokeng, Bophuthatswana, on 21 March 1991 on her way to a community meeting to discuss conflict between the Bafokeng tribe and the Bophuthatswana government. T S A T S I, Maboe (aka Matshidiso Charles and Gary Nene) (32), an MK operative, was shot dead by members of the SAP and the Bophuthatswana police on 5 January 1985. T S A T S I, Paseka Emmanuel, was injured when police opened fire on a student protest march in Viljoenskroon, OFS, on 19 April 1990. Five protesters were killed and six others injured in the shooting. T S A T S I, Richard, a member of SADF 21 Battalion, died under mysterious circumstances in Tokoza, Tvl, in 1994, two years after a friend and colleague in SADF 21 Battalion also died in mysterious circumstances. Mr Tsatsi had allegedly told his colleague's wife he thought his friend had been kidnapped and that officers in their unit wanted to kill him. Mr Tsatsi was a key witness in the case into his friend's death. It is alleged that members of the SADF were involved in Mr Tsatsi's death. TSEBE, Johannes Matsobane (24), was shot and seriously injured by members of the ISU in Hammanskraal, Tvl, on 11 March 1994 shortly after the collapse of the Bophuthatswana government. Angry residents attacked and burnt down government buildings resulting in violent clashes between residents and security forces sent into the area ostensibly to restore order. TSEHLOANE, Lentsoe Raymond (24), an ANC supporter, was severely assaulted and injured by members of the Transkei Defence Force in Pontseng, Matatiele, Natal, on 8 February 1990. They suspected him of involvement in an arson attack in the Transkei. TSEKA, Kodi Lawrence, was beaten to death, by members of the SADF in Masemola Village, Nebo, Lebowa, in June 1986. Mr Tseka reportedly left home to bath in the river and returned seriously injured. He was taken to hospital where he died. A witness

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TSOTETSI, Nelson (63), was severely beaten, allegedly by members of the SADF unit 32 Battalion, in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, on 5 June 1990. After about 100 people were assaulted, four women were raped and two others were shot dead by the unit in Phola Park on 8 April 1992, the Goldstone Commission recommended the unit be removed from peacekeeping duties in all townships. TSOTETSI, Oupa Ishmael (39), was detained, tortured and beaten in Evaton, Tvl, on 8 November 1984 during rent boycotts in the area during the V A A L U P R I S I N G. TSOTETSI, Peter, a UDF supporter, was tortured by a named member of the Security Police on 23 July 1986. He had allegedly been implicated in the murder of a policeman. TSOTETSI, Piet Monky, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 1 April 1990, while on a march by released detainees. The Goldstone Commission found that the police acted illegally when they allegedly fired into the crowd with live ammunition. TSOTETSI, Saul Andrew, an ANC member, was killed when a hand grenade allegedly in his possession detonated in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 22 March 1992. Another person was killed in the incident. TSOTETSI, Tumelo Johannes, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl, on 2 July 1990 when police enforced a court eviction on Mandela squatter camp residents. TSOTETSI, Vusi Steven, an MK operative, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Nelspruit, Tvl, in 1986. TSOTSI, Ernest, was detained and tortured by members of the Transkei Security Branch in Umtata, Transkei, who believed him to be an ANC supporter. Mr Tsotsi's detention followed an MK attack on the Madeira Street police station, Umtata, on 29 July 1986. One Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/076). TSOTSO, Nkosemtu Louis (63), was shot and killed, allegedly by IFP supporters, in Tokoza, Tvl, on 15 August 1990 during violent political conflict which erupted on the East Rand from August 1990. TSOTSOTSO, Abel (16), an ANC supporter, was shot dead when police opened fire on a student protest march in Rammolotsi, Viljoenskroon, OFS, on 19 April 1990. Four other ANC supporters were killed and seven injured in the shooting. TSOTSOTSO, Fako Elias, a local councillor, lost his home in Viljoenskroon, OFS, in an arson attack by ANC supporters on 20 April 1990. Mr Tsotsotso was then forced to resign as councillor. TSOTSOTSO, Moorosi Samuel

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Chimora, Umlazi, Durban, on 16 January 1992. See CHIMORASETTLEMENT AT TACKS. VALENTIN, Varracka, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58

wounded in the attack. See A P L A AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). VALENTINE, L , was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VA L TEIN, Bhiya Sidwell (12), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). VA L TEIN, Pheli Collen (14), was shot and killed after he was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. The five others survived. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). VAN ANTWERPEN, JV , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN ASWEGEN, Darryl Donovan (15), a UDF supporter, was shot and severely injured by a named member of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 5 June 1986. He was shot near a toyi-toyiing crowd who had apparently stoned a policeman's house. Mr Van Aswegen was then charged with public violence but was acquitted. VAN DEN BERG, Mr (first name not given), a member of the SAP, suffered injuries when he and 12 other policemen were attacked by ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members whilst on foot patrol in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 22 July 1992. Six policemen were injured in the exchange of fire. Two SDU members applied were granted amnesty (AC/1997/0029). VAN DER BANK (HORN), Illze Cornelia, was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). VAN DER BANK, S , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER BERG, Ben , was injured when MK operatives from the 'Dolphin Unit' detonated a limpet mine at the Security Branch offices in Roodepoort, Tvl, on 17 August 1984. Five members of the Security Branch and several civilians were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). VAN DER LINDE, Julie , was killed in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN DER LINGEN, Beverley Jean , was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Her husband, an SADF colonel, was also injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). VAN DER LINGEN, Jacobus , an SADF colonel, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. His wife was also injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). VAN DER LITH, JP , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, A , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, Cheryl-Anne Charmaine (19) , was injured in a limpet mine detonated by MK operatives in Johannesburg, on 1 July 1986. Her two-week-old baby was also injured in the attack. The perpetrators applied for amnesty. VAN DER MERWE, Deon Dewald (18), was injured when an SADF base was attacked by MK operatives at Letaba stadium, Nkowa Nkowa, Gazankulu, on 12 April 1990. Five SADF members were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/98) . VAN DER MERWE, Donald (21), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, in 1976, while walking home from church during the SOWETO UPRISING.

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VAN DER MERWE, Jacob Gabriel , was shot dead by MK operatives in Thabazimbi, Tvl, near the Botswana border, on 1 November 1978. VAN DER MERWE, Jakobus Lukas , a traffic officer, was shot dead by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. Two of his colleagues were injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). VAN DER MERWE, JM , was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). VAN DER MERWE, Marthinus Jacobus , sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). VAN DER MERWE, PT , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, R, was one of five people injured when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. One SAP member was fatally wounded. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108). VAN DER MERWE, Roelof Petrus Gerhardus , was injured in what became known as the MAGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN DER MERWE, Wilhelm Johannes Jacobus , was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). VAN DER SCHYFF, Mogamat Nadeem , was killed when the car in which he was travelling was petrol-bombed in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 15 April 1993, during widespread protest and unrest following the assassination of SACP leader, Chris Hani. Two other passengers were injured in the attack. VAN DER WALT, Charmaine , sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a

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attack. See APLATACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). VAN DYK, Amina Elizabeth (24), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985, during extensive unrest that broke out following the POLLSMORCH held the previous day. Ms Van Dyk lost an eye in the shooting, in which two young boys were shot dead. VAN DYK, HC , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DYK, Otto Bousema , an employee of the South African Railway Services, was shot and injured by two MK operatives who were attempting to rob him of his vehicle at Cordelfos railway station, in Pretoria, on 9 January 1990. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/081). VAN ECK, Jacoba , was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). VAN ECK, Johannes Frederick (36), was severely injured when the vehicle in which he and his family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). VAN ECK, Johannes Frederick (Junior), was severely injured when the vehicle in which he and his family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/

2001/093). VAN ECK, Michael Ignatius (2), was killed when the vehicle in which he and his family were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCL AND MINE CAMP AIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). VAN ECK, Nelmarie (8), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what

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house in an arson attack in Winterville, Bophuthatswana, in the wake of the CITY ROCKS SHOOTING. Eleven people were killed and 200 injured when police opened fire on a crowd gathered to protest against police brutality at City Rocks Stadium, Winterville, Bophuthatswana, on 26 March 1986. VAN VUUREN, Michelle, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. VAN WYK, (first name not given), was beaten at Krugersdorp, Tvl, on 10 December by members of the AWB looking for her son who had promised to supply them with AK47s. VAN WYK, A, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN WYK, Andrew Peter (34), survived the bombing by APLA members of his Spur steak house in Queenstown, Cape, on 3 December 1992. One person died and 21 people were injured in the explosion. See APLA ATTACKS.

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VAN WYK, Johannes Bongizembe (30), was arrested in Zambia by ANC security in 1988 shortly after going into exile, and was severely beaten and tortured. After eight months, he was transferred to a camp in Angola. During his incarceration, he was allegedly shot and injured. He subsequently appeared before a tribunal in Tanzania where he was cleared of charges that he was a spy. VAN WYK, Lehodi Mishack, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Huhudi, near Vryburg, Cape, on 28 October 1990. VAN WYK, Leon, was arrested with ten other friends in Carnarvon, Cape, on 16 June 1986, for wearing black ties commemorating those who died in the SOUTHWEST AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. He was repeatedly beaten by named members of the SAP at the police station and detained for 72 days under emergency regulations at Carnarvon and then at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. See POLICE BRUTALITY. VAN WYK, Pedro (18), a UDF activist, was tortured and severely beaten while in detention by a named member of the SAP in Beaufort West, Cape, in 1983, during political protests against the Tripartite Parliament elections. Mr Van Wyk was detained in Williston, Cape, for three months in 1989 and was assaulted by members of the SAP at various Karoo police stations. In July 1990 he was again assaulted by policemen and detained for a month. VAN WYK, Reinee, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN WYK, Rintjie Ousie (26), was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana, during an attempted invasion of the homeland by right-wing extremists on 12 March 1994. VAN WYK, Sarah (21), was shot and killed by named members of the Riot Squad in Bellville, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. The policemen hid in a garden and then leapt out, opening fire on protesters and bystanders alike. Several women were also seriously injured in the shooting that took place in the aftermath of the POLLSMORCH A RCH. VAN WYK, T, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN WYK, Thelma (27), was shot and severely injured by a named member of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 10 September 1976. Two people were shot dead and many others injured that day when police opened fire on student protesters after the SOUTHWEST AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS had spread to the South Cape. VAN WYK, Willem Arie (2), was killed when two MK operatives detonated a bomb in a shopping centre at Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 23 December 1985, in

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to prevent him from revealing information about Security Branch activities. Mr Vilakazi had reportedly been detained and tortured in 1992 in a failed attempt to make him an informer. VILAKAZI, Jafta (23), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in an attack by IFP supporters on the house of an MK operative in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. Five people died in the attack, and three women were raped. VILAKAZI, Lina Landubase (59), was shot by members of the SAP in Lynville Park near Witbank, Tvl, on 25 June 1985. There were school boycotts in the area at the time. VILAKAZI, Makhiseni (43), was assaulted, stabbed and shot dead in Inatuzuma, near Durban, on 22 December 1993 by IFP supporters who stopped the car in which he and his sons were travelling home. One son was killed in the attack; the other survived after managing to escape from the boot of the car into which the attackers had put him. VILAKAZI, Mandla Jeffrey (29), had his house in Inanda New Town, Durban, destroyed in an arson attack by Inkatha supporters in September 1985. Following the killing of UDF leader Victoria Mxenge in Umlazi in August 1985, political violence quickly spread to areas north and south of Durban. VILAKAZI, Mandlenkosi Matheus (17), an ANC supporter, was seriously assaulted by IFP supporters in Nondweni, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, on 23 February 1994. He and other ANC youths were trying to flee the township ahead of a planned IFP rally when they were attacked. After being rescued by two Vryheid policemen, Mandlenkosi spent a month in hospital. VILAKAZI, Matsheni Julius (69), an IFP supporter, had his house in Dumbe, Paulpietersburg, Natal, burnt down by ANC supporters on 17 February 1994, allegedly in retaliation for an assault by IFP supporters on the local ANC leader the previous day. VILAKAZI, Mazwi, an MK operative, and two others were abducted in Phoenix, Durban, on 18 November 1988 by Port Natal Security Branch operatives. The three were taken to a railway line in Phoenix, told to kneel down and shot dead. Their hands were placed on a limpet mine, which was then detonated to create the impression that they had blown themselves up. Five Port Natal Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/112). VILAKAZI, Ngicuphile (63), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 16 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON AT TACKS. VILAKAZI, Nomini Mary (44), was forced to lie down on the ground and was sjambokked 17 times by a named ANC supporter and others in Nelspruit, Tvl, during June 1986. Ms Vilakazi was beaten in the presence of her daughter because she refused to attend a meeting about a consumer boycott in the area.

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were wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Six APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/250). VILJOEN, Jan Adriaan, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). VILJOEN, PA, a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot at but uninjured, when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trunks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). VILJOEN, Sarah Jane (51), was shot dead by a named member of the Riot Squad in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976. Ms Viljoen was travelling in a taxi through an unrest area during the 1976 student uprisings when she was shot. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. VILJOEN, Susana Catharina, was shot and wounded by APLA members in an armed attack on the Sentra Hypermarket at Weselbron, OFS, on 3 July 1993. Five people were killed and four were wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Six APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/250). VIMNECEMBE, Andrew, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VINGER, Ronald (13), was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Brits, Tvl, on 15 March 1993 while crossing the street to attend the clinic. Police fired rubber bullets and teargas into a crowd gathered at Maboloka police station to protest against harassment by police and soldiers. Ronald was hit in the head, allegedly by a stray bullet. One person was killed and four were seriously injured during the attack. VININDWA, Violet Nofikile (33), a PAC supporter, was detained in Mqanduli, Transkei, during 1962 for attending an unlawful Poqo meeting. She was convicted on political charges and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Her baby was born in prison without medical supervision. Five months later she was released and placed under house arrest for five years. VISAGIE, Cleoton Darryl (16), a student activist in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, and a member of the BMW, was detained for 14 days in November 1985 and severely beaten by members of the SAP. He was detained again in May 1987 and was severely tortured at the Ravensmead police station. He experienced further beatings in 1988 for his

continued involvement in student protests. VISAGIE, Dewald Jacobus, a constable in the SAP, sustained shrapnel injuries when armed MK operatives attacked the Wonderboom port police station, Pretoria,

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VOYI, Cona Nathaniel (78), had his property damaged in an attack on his home by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Dryharts, Taung, Bophuthatswana, on 6 December 1990 after a meeting at Dryharts Bathlabin tribal office where villagers had summoned chief Jerry Mahura to hear their grievances. When police dispersed the crowd with teargas and sjamboks, people ran and hid in Mr Voyi's house. His wife died in the attack. VOYIYA, Funeka (30), was shot by members of the SADF during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, in October 1985. Ms Voyiya was pregnant at the time. VRIES, Andries Benjamin (22), was shot by members of the SADF in Tokomrus, Randfontein, Tvl, on 26 October 1990 during a rent boycott and curfew. VULONEL, T, was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VUMA, Seun Joseph, an SAP member, was shot dead by MK operatives at his home in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 16 March 1986. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0257). VUMAZONKE, Dora, nearly lost her life when her brother's house was set alight by a crowd of youth in Beaufort West, Cape, on 22 August 1985. Ms Vumazonke's brother, a former community councillor, was regarded as a collaborator. VUMAZONKE, Gerald Zolile Bonisile

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burnt down and her possessions stolen by IFP supporters during political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. WABENA, Jeff Ngxeke (40), an ANC member, was shot dead while he was addressing a meeting at SK Mqhayi High School in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 10 October 1990. WALTERS, Stephanus Sebastian, a colonel in the South African Air Force (SAAF), was killed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. WALTON, I, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). WAMBI, Fundiswa (14), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985 when police opened fire on mourners marching to a funeral. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See LANGASHOOTING S.

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WANA, Mr, escaped an abduction attempt in East London on 21 May 1993 by Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldiers who allegedly wanted to interrogate him regarding a planned coup in the Transkei. When they did not find Mr Wana at his home, they abducted three people from the house, whom they subsequently shot dead near the Kei River Bridge. A TDF soldier was granted amnesty for the abduction, but refused amnesty for the killing (AC/2000/018). WANDA, Ncamisile Pretty (22), an Inkatha supporter, had her house petrol-bombed by UDF supporters in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in November 1987. WARD, Reginald William, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Writers and Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their various roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). WARNER, Amanda, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire in the Steaks Restaurant in Claremont, Cape Town, on 26 December 1992. Five people were injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0103). WATERMEYER, Xakiwe Monica (24), sustained burn wounds in a petrol bomb attack on the house of a youth organiser during political conflict in Middelburg, Cape, on 18 April 1986. WATERWITCH, Robert Anthony Basil (20), a UDF activist and an internally trained MK operative, was killed on 23 July 1989, when the explosive device that he was planting outside a public toilet, in Athlone, Cape Town, detonated. A female MK operative also died in the blast. The Commission was unable to make a finding on allegations of security force involvement in their deaths. WATERWORTH, Lee-Ann, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on

14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). WATSON, Gloria Roseline, sustained damage to her property in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). WATSON, John Lawrence (51), suffered damage to his property in Fouriesburg, OFS, on 14 August 1993, when his farmhouse was attacked with petrol bombs by APLA operatives. See APLA AT T A C K S. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/2001/102). WAYIZA, Zenzile (14), an ANC supporter, died after being shot through the heart by a named member of the SAP while he was participating in a toyi-toyi demonstration in Molteno, Cape, on 27 November 1985. WEA K L E Y, Alistair James, and his brother were shot dead when ANC self-defence Unit (SDU) members opened fire on the vehicle in which they were travelling while on holiday near Port St Johns, T r a n s k e i,

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on 13 April 1993. Three other passengers survived the attack, which followed the assassination of MK/ANC/SACP leader, Chris Hani. Four SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0249). WEA K L E Y, Glen Pearsall, and his brother were shot dead when ANC self-defence Unit (SDU) members opened fire on the vehicle in which they were travelling while on holiday near Port St Johns, T r a n s k e i, on 13 April 1993. Three other passengers survived the attack, which followed the assassination of MK/ANC/SACP leader, Chris Hani. Four SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0249). WEBER, Karl Andrew (37), was shot when members of APLA carried out an attack on the Highgate Hotel, East London, on 1 May 1993. Five people were killed and several others injured. See APLA AT T A C K S. WEBSTER, David (43), a UDF supporter, was shot dead on 1 May 1989 outside his home in Tro y e v i l l e, J o h a n n e s b u r g, by a CCB operative. The operative, later convicted of his killing, did not apply for amnesty. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for harassing Dr Webster and others during a political gathering in 1985 (AC/2001/0184). WEBSTER, Edward Frank (22), was shot, beaten and arrested by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while standing with a group of people during widespread unrest. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. WEIMERS, Chris, was detained and threatened by members of the SAP in Johannesburg, in 1975. Police wanted to know about a new organization, ' B r o t h e r h o o d', which had been formed under the Black Consciousness Movement. WEKENI, Joseph (48), an ANC supporter, was stabbed by a named IFP supporter in Chicken Farm, Diepkloof, Soweto, Johannesburg, because he stayed at home during an ANC stayaway during 1990. He died later in hospital. WELLER, Kevin, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). WELLER, Robert Brian, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). WELMAN, Robert, a member of the SAP, was killed when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. Two of his colleagues and two workers were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 1 0 8).

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Soweto, Johannesburg, on 26 July 1993 while trying to save people trapped in a burning shack. Many hostel-dwellers who refused to become IFP members sought refuge in nearby informal settlements but they retained their cultural and political links with the IFP which resulted in conflict within these settlements. ZONDO, was shot and injured by unidentified persons at Matshana, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, when his neighbour's house was attacked during ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters on 5 July 1992. ZONDO, Winnie (33), a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, was detained in Moroka, Soweto, J o h a n n e s b u r g, and tortured by members of the SAP to force her to confess to arson and murder during J a n u a r y 1986. Her brother had been killed and an old woman suspected of instigating his death was killed in a revenge attack. After Ms Zondo's alleged confession, her brother and sister were also detained. She was eventually sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and released in April 1991 under the indemnity. Z O N D W A Y O, Mahalio Mary (30), was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g, Tvl, during the S H A R P E V I L L E M A S S A C R E on 21 March 1960. ZONKE, Thomas, an ANC supporter, was detained and beaten by members of the SAP

in Worcester, Cape, in April 1960, after a night of intensive demonstrations against the Pass Laws. ZONO, Nobantu (34), a UDF supporter, lost her home and possessions in an arson attack by WITD O E K E vigilantes in KTC, Cape Town, on 9 June 1986, during the mass destruction of UDF-supporting squatter camps by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. ZONO, Simon (19), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Noupoort, Cape, on 24 September 1985. ZONO, Xoliswa Eunice (33), a UDF supporter, was sustained burn injuries when members of the SAP threw a teargas canister at crowds attending a mass funeral in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 22 April 1986. Ms Zono was a marshal at the funeral. ZOTE, Edgar Ngqokweni (29), an ANC underground activist, was beaten and tortured by the helicopter method by named members of the Transkei Police in Umtata, Transkei, on 9 August 1986. Police were allegedly attempting to force him to make a confession. He was detained for five months at Elliotdale prison and transferred to Wellington prison where he was kept for two months. He was released in 1987. ZOTE, Magcina Xhamela (32), an MK operative, was tortured by members of the Security Police in Ngangelizwe police station, Mqanduli, Transkei, on 5 September 1986, and subsequently detained in Mqanduli prison until February 1987. He was suspected of being involved in an attack on a police station but was released without charge in February 1987. Police confiscated two of his motor vehicles and, after suing for damages, he was paid compensation for one of them.

Reference 367 - 0.01% Coverage

held in camera. By the time the trial opened, four of those detained in connection with the trial had died in detention. It is alleged that all the accused had been severely tortured while awaiting trial. Bisho massacre : On 7 September 1992, the ANC, SACP and COSATU organised a march from King William's Town to the Ciskei capital of Bisho to demand free political activity in the homeland and the removal of then military ruler of the Ciskei, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. Protesters had been prohibited by court order from entering Bisho. When part of the crowd tried to gain access to Bisho, Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) troops opened fire, killing 30 people, including one member of the CDF. Approximately 200 people were wounded in the shooting. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty. Black Cats : a gang of IFP-aligned vigilantes that conducted attacks on ANC members, principally in Wessellton and Ermelo, Eastern Transvaal, from 1990 to 1992. The gang, which received military training from Inkatha at the Mkuze camp in KwaZulu Natal in the early 1990s, was supported by certain community councillors, CAPRIVITRAINES and members of the SAP. black spot : black-owned land surrounded by white-owned land Boipatong massacre : Forty-five people died and 27 others were seriously injured on 17 June 1992 when several hundred IFP-supporting residents of the KwaMadala hostel launched attacks on the Boipatong community, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, during a period of escalating violence between the ANC and IFP in the area. Victims included at least nine children, two babies and 17 women, one of whom was pregnant. Residents were raped, hacked, stabbed, shot, beaten and disembowelled. This attack was allegedly planned

Reference 368 - 0.01% Coverage

gather intelligence, track guerrillas and kill them. Koevoet (Afrikaans for 'crowbar') soon gained a reputation for brutality, largely because of its methods of interrogating and torturing local people and for its heavy-handed presence in the operational areas. In the early to mid-1980s, at the height of its war with SWAPO, Koevoet claimed a kill rate of around 300 to 500 people a year, for which its members were paid a bounty per corpse. Kutloanong mob attack : Four persons who drove their vehicle into Kutloanong, Odendaalsrus, OFS, on 29 September 1990, were killed in a mob attack led by ANC 'comrades'. The 'comrades' told the Commission that the attack was in response to rumours of an intended attack by vigilantes or right-wingers. The only female victim of the attack was raped, killed and mutilated with an axe. Four applicants were refused amnesty. KwaKwatsi, Koppies, OFS : On 30 March 1990, members of the SAP opened fire on a crowd of ANC supporters marching to the court in Koppies to protest against the trial of ANCYL members accused of burning down councillors' houses in KwaKwatsi. KwaMakhutha massacre : On 21 January 1987, 13 people, mostly women and children, were killed when gunmen opened fire with AK47s on the home of UDF activist, Mr Bheki Ntuli, at KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban. Mr Ntuli was not at home at the time. Twenty people, including the former Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the IFP leader, Mr MZ Khumalo, were acquitted in the Durban Supreme Court in 1996 for their part in an alleged conspiracy between former state structures and the IFP to carry out the attack. Two former IFP members were granted amnesty for their role in Operation Marion, in which the SADF MI's Special Tasks provided paramilitary training and support to the IFP in a joint effort to combat the revolutionary threat posed by the ANC. KwaMashu hostel killings : Seven ANC representatives were abducted from a

hostel in KwaMashu, Durban, by IFP supporters on 29 March 1994, after they had gone to the hostel to attend a scheduled peace meeting to resolve differences between KwaMashu residents and hostel-dwellers. Five were killed and two survived. Four IFP supporters, including the chairperson of the IFP hostel branch in KwaMashu, were convicted of the killings. KwaZulu Police (KZP): The KZP was created in February 1981 and had jurisdiction over the largest and most populous dormitory townships in KwaZulu. From its inception, it displayed an open bias towards Inkatha (later the IFP). Later it contributed to political violence in KwaZulu/Natal by assaulting, shooting and carrying out other unlawful acts against township residents perceived to support the UDF, by failing to intervene to stop attacks carried out by Inkatha against perceived supporters of the UDF, ANC and allied organisations, and by disrupting funerals, memorial services and meetings of non-Inkatha groups.

Reference 369 - 0.01% Coverage

Langa shootings : On 21 March 1985, members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, opened fire on mourners marching to the prohibited funeral of four of six youths killed by the police. At least 20 people were killed by police in this incident and many others were injured. Police patrols had been issued with heavy ammunition following a decision on 14 March to take strong measures to restore order in a situation of rapidly escalating public unrest, particularly after the killing of the six youths. The police had obtained two orders restricting the funeral of four of the youths, resulting in a confusion over the dates on which the funeral was to be held. On 21 March 1985, a large group of people from Langa township began to march to KwaNobuhle to attend the funeral. The police blocked the road into the centre of Uitenhage with two armoured vehicles and ordered the crowd to disperse. When the crowd failed to comply immediately, police opened fire, fatally shooting 20 people. At least 27 other people were wounded. Magabheni attacks : On 26 November 1990, large groups of IFP supporters carried out attacks on ANC supporters in the Magabheni area, KwaZulu, near Durban, allegedly in an attempt to purge the area of ANC supporters. The attacks allegedly followed an instruction issued by a local IFP-supporting chief to 'restore law and order at Magabheni'. Eight people were killed. Magoo's Bar bombing : On 24 June 1986, MK operatives detonated a car bomb outside the Parade Hotel on the Durban beachfront on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people in the Why Not Bar and adjacent Magoo's Bar. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty for their roles in the incident. Makabasa gang : an anti-ANC gang which worked with the police to attack ANC supporters in Alexandra, Johannesburg, around 1986. Malukazi attacks : Fierce fighting broke out between supporters of Inkatha and the ANC in Malukazi, Umlazi, Durban, on 27 February 1990, following police efforts to disperse a crowd of over 1000 marching students. At least 42 homes were burnt down and up to 200 people rendered homeless. Mandela United Football Club : The MUFC was established in late 1986 when Winnie Madikizela-Mandela was instrumental in resolving an internal conflict in the Soweto Youth Congress. Youths involved in the conflict set up the football club and moved into the outbuildings of the Mandela home in Orlando West, Soweto, Johannesburg, and, after this was burnt down, to her home in Diepkloof extension. Allegations of brutality were first levelled against the youths in 1987. Later their behaviour was described by community residents as a 'reign of terror'. Club members, and Ms Madikizela-Mandela herself, were implicated directly or indirectly in a range of incidents, including assaults and abduction and the murder and attempted murder of at least a dozen individuals.

Reference 370 - 0.01% Coverage

acting as informers for the Security Police. 'PEBCO Three': Siphon Hashe, Champion Galela and Qaqawuli Godolozzi, members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO), an affiliate of the UDF, were abducted on 8 May 1985 by members of the Port Elizabeth Security Branch, taken to Post Chalmers and killed. Their bodies were subsequently thrown into the Fish River. Askaris from the Vlakplaas unit assisted in the operation. People's war: a popular national rebellion of both trained soldiers and ordinary civilians during the mid- to late 80s. The strategy, promoted by the ANC, involved integrating armed MK combatants with mass organisations inside South African townships, and rendering the townships ungovernable through attacks on the security forces and other representatives of the state. Phola park : On 8 April 1992, over a hundred residents of Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, were severely beaten with rifle-butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion, in Thokoza, Tvl, after an SADF member was shot and injured in the area. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had

Reference 371 - 0.01% Coverage

Trojan Horse incident, Uitenhage : On 2 May 1985, police members, concealed under a load of cardboard boxes on a municipal truck, opened fire on people gathered at the scene of an accident involving a Hippo (armoured vehicle) in Mabandla Road, KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage. One person was killed.

Trust Feeds massacre : The attack that came to be known as the 'Trust Feeds massacre' was planned by Riot, Security and local policemen and Inkatha members. Members of the SAP and the Riot Unit arrested known UDF supporters at Trust Feeds, New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 2 December 1988 and then withdrew from the area, leaving UDF supporters and their families particularly vulnerable to attack. The next day, 3 December 1988, four Special Constables stormed and opened fire on an all-night prayer vigil in a house believed by the perpetrators to be occupied by UDF supporters. Eleven people were killed. None of the victims or survivors were UDF supporters. An SAP member and four Special Constables were convicted for the murders. The Commission granted amnesty to a former SAP captain for his part in planning and executing the attack.

Umbumbulu attack : On 26 October 1991, an ANC supporter carried out a limpet-mine attack on the home of a well-known IFP leader, Mbuzeni Shoji, in the Umbumbulu area, KwaZulu, near Durban. Six people were killed in the attack, which took place during a wedding ceremony.

Umbumbulu massacre : Between 24 December 1985 and 3 January 1986, Inkatha supporters attacked Pongos, a resident in the KwaMakhutha and Umbumbulu areas of KwaZulu, outside Durban. Pongos was perceived to be supportive of the UDF. Approximately 63 people died and thousands were forced to flee their homes. This massacre was an extension of the violence that followed the killing of UDF leader Victor Mxenge on 1 August 1985, spreading from Umlazi to neighbouring Umbumbulu.

Umgababa attacks : On 30 and 31 January 1991, ANC supporters in Umgababa, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, were attacked by IFP supporters from the neighbouring area of Hlanzeni. Eleven people were killed and about 150 houses destroyed in the fighting. Members of the SAP and SADF failed to intervene.

Umkhonto we Sizwe : (Xhosa: 'Spear of the Nation') the military wing of the ANC

Umkomaas bus attack : an attack by members of an ANC SELF-DEFENCE UNIT (SDU) on bus passengers at Umkomaas, near Durban, on 27 April 1992. The attackers, who were targeting residents of an IFP supporter area, stopped the bus and allowed women, children and non-residents to leave before opening fire on the remaining passengers. Six people were killed and eight others injured. Three ANC SDU members were granted amnesty.

unbanning : On 2 February 1990, President F W de Klerk announced the unbanning of liberation movements and other organisations, the release of political prisoners, the lifting of restrictions on 33

Child Node References to Women

The following section contains women references from the South Africa report organized by the child nodes outlined in Coding Women for the South Africa Report. Some references appear under several subheadings since they contained discussions of multiple themes.

Activism

References or discussions of activism or activists

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 20 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

e Peninsula (Helderberg/Tygerberg) (5 - 7 August 1996). This hearing focused on women, of whom two were activists and another had been caught in the crossfire. The hearing also highlighted violations committed against the Bonteheuwel Military Wing, the killing of the MK cadre Ashley Kriel and the Pollsmoor march.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

The second hearing in Durban took place at the Christian Centre. Witnesses described incidents such as the death of fifteen young people who were amongst the mourners attacked after the killing of activist attorney, Victoria Mxenge. Of the thirty-six cases heard, twenty-four were directly associated with murders. The majority of the victims were members of the African National Congress (ANC), but four were from the IFP, and eleven were of uncertain political affiliation. Most of the cases dealt with were from Umlazi in the Durban region, and there was much evidence to demonstrate a relationship between the police (both the SAP and the KwaZulu Police (KZP)) and the IFP. Many of the deponents were women, but only two spoke of their own experiences. The rest spoke of crimes against their families.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

the People in Kliptown, Transvaal.

Coloured voters are removed from the common voters' roll. The Riotous Assemblies Act prohibits certain public open air gatherings. The Treason Trial begins. 156 accused are charged with high treason. (The trial continues for five years during which charges are withdrawn against all but thirtyfour. They are all acquitted in 1961). In August, 20 000 women march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the extension of passes to African women.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

Women

409 While many women told the Commission of what happened to them, thousands came to the Commission to tell of what had happened to others – to their husbands, their children, their parents and their friends. These women tended to underplay the suffering that they had themselves experienced as witnesses and survivors of these tragedies.

410 As with children, the majority of women who were victims of gross human rights violations were not deliberately targeted but were caught in crossfire or were victims of indiscriminate attacks on party strongholds. The majority of victims in massacres of households were women. However, a number of women were specifically targeted for their political activism, their relation to male activists or in order to strike terror into the heart of communities. The Commission heard that both ANC and IFP supporters were guilty of extreme violence against women.

411 Although not easily quantifiable, a significant number of women told the Commission that they had been sexually abused in the name of politics.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

132 On 6 August 1989, sixteen restricted activists announced their defiance of their restriction orders at an Athlone church service, sparking off a cycle of arrests and continued defiance. On 8 August, defiance rallies were held at schools and campuses in the Peninsula, and the UDF was declared 'unbanned' by a mass meeting in St George's Cathedral followed by a march under the banners of banned organisations. On 12 August, restricted activists again publicly defied their restriction orders at a National Women's Day rally in Hanover Park, which was then teargassed. Many were detained under the emergency regulations.

133 On 19 August, thousands of people set off to defy 'whites only' beaches at Strand and Bloubergstrand in a high-profile act of 'beach apartheid defiance'. Some groups were shot at with birdshot, others were sjambokked. There were multiple public protests in the following weeks. On 23 August church leaders, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, were teargassed on a march in Gugulethu, and a week later 170 women were arrested while kneeling during a women's mass march in town. In a climax of the defiance campaign, thousands of protestors participated in a threepronged march to Parliament on 2 September. The march was dispersed with batons and a water canon loaded with purple dye, and more than 500 people were arrested. Altogether, over 1000 people were arrested during these defiance activities.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

454 During June 1993, there were again student protests and a consumer boycott in Boichoko. In one incident on 18 June, three women were injured with rubber bullets when police opened fire on residents in the street, including Mr Khole Machane [CT00136], Ms Elizabeth Thamaga [CT04103] and Ms Nozililo Ellen Horn [CT04200]. Horn was subsequently charged with public violence but was acquitted.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

1 In 1960, when the National Party (NP) government extended the pass laws to women, widespread public dissatisfaction crystallised into the mass protest that ended with the killing of sixty-nine demonstrators in Sharpville on 21 March. Most of the victims were shot in the back. This incident marks the beginning of the Commission's mandate.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

We were still at the singing ... not even one person was armed. I saw men and women and young men just holding their umbrellas because it was a

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

WOUNDED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MARCH.
THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MANY OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MARCH WERE APOLITICAL, WOMEN AND UNARMED, AND HAD ATTENDED THE MARCH BECAUSE THEY WERE OPPOSED TO THE PASS LAWS. THE COMMISSION FINDS, THEREFORE, THAT MANY OF THE PEOPLE FIRED UPON AND INJURED IN THE MARCH WERE NOT POLITICISED MEMBERS OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY, BUT MERELY PERSONS OPPOSED TO CARRYING A PASS.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

287 As organisational capacity became stronger in Soweto, public protests against rentals and council bodies proceeded with vigour between March and June 1986. (The partial state of emergency was lifted on 7 March, but a new nation-wide state of emergency was declared on 12 June.) A total of 75 000 houses were involved in a rent boycott. The Council responded by cutting off services and prosecuting rent defaulters. On 16 June 1986, Soweto municipal police raided homes in Naledi, demanding rent receipts. One thousand women and high school students took to the streets in protest.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

419 A number of organisations such as Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), the Bafokeng Women's Club, the Black Sash and the PPP were banned in the wake of the 1988 coup. A ninety-day detention law was introduced. Batswana in the Bafokeng region, as well as members of youth clubs and women's cultural groups, were harassed and detained by members of the BDF and SADF.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

622 In May 1993, an ANC march past a Thokoza hostel catapulted the East Rand into turmoil. In the wake of the march, eighty-one people were killed and ninety-nine injured in seventy-one general incidents of political violence.⁵⁶ In the months that followed, violence continued. Between July and September 1993 alone, 544 bodies were found. Over a thousand women and children fled their homes to seek shelter and safety at hospitals and community halls. More than a hundred homes were gutted during the conflict.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

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Nombango Mazibuko emphasised the fact that, despite her lack of (formal) education, "the contribution that I've put in within the ANC structures is quite massive". Elsewhere, there is plenty of documentary and other evidence⁷ that women were active before the 1960s – in particular in the memorable 1956 antipass march that is today celebrated each year on Women's Day. There is also plenty of evidence in documents⁸ that women were severely punished – through detention, torture and other means – for their involvement.

²⁹ Further, in South Africa, as elsewhere, women's 'private' roles have often been a strong motivating factor in their political engagement. Ms Thandi Modise of MK, for example, has stated emphatically that she was a guerrilla "because I am a mother". During the women's hearing, Ms Zodwa Lephina Thobela said that it was when her son was arrested in 1976 that she and her husband became involved in politics and "started being enemies with the security police". Also at the hearings, Ms Noncebo Zokwe recalled how the security police named her a "Communist mother". She used her role as mother and protector of the home when a policeman came to her home, telling him: "On these premises I am the government". When he threatened to kill her, she said: "The only pain I know is the pain of giving birth". She said: "It is womanhood which brought me this strength".⁹

³⁰ Women's socialisation and roles could also mean that certain experiences, although seemingly similar, might bear more heavily on women than on men. For example, women's socialisation, more than that of men, focuses on intimate relationships. Without negating the pain felt by men in solitary confinement, this could make the experience even more painful for women. During the hearings, many women spoke in particular about what it meant to be separated from their children. Ms Evelyn de Bruin of Upington who, together with her husband, spent many long months on death row after being convicted of common purpose simply because they were present at a killing, told how she had to leave her two young children behind. On the basis both of the unfair judgement and the cruelty of separation, she was certain that "Judge Basson will never see the heavens".

³¹ Some women spoke about how their torturers used the strength of the motherchild bond against them. Ms Albertina Sisulu was told that her child was in intensive care with pneumonia and that, if she did not give a statement, "you won't bury the child". Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken feared that she herself would be killed in detention, leaving her three-year-old child an orphan.

⁷ Walker, C (1991), *Women and Resistance in South Africa*. David Philip Publishers: Cape Town ⁸ Such as an undated document by the Federation of Transvaal Women, 'A Woman's place is in the Struggle, not behind bars!', Johannesburg. ⁹ Ross, FC (1996), pp 14-15.

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Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

³⁴ There were also many stories about how previously 'apolitical' women became activists because of the abuses suffered by themselves and their families. For example, Ms Nozizwe Madlala told the story of Ms Kubeka. Ms Kubeka's home was twice burnt down during the KwaZulu-Natal violence, while police looked on without intervening. On the second occasion, Ms Madlala was in detention when the arson attack took place. The security police broke the news to her and:

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

110 Most of the women who spoke at the special hearings were political leaders and activists in their own right. There were, however, also those who described how they, or their relatives, had suffered abuse, despite their lack of direct political engagement at the time. Ms Fatima Meer, in reflecting on her own suffering and that of her family, felt that they were perhaps fortunate compared to those who became involved unwittingly:

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

Tortured activist Ivy Gcina was yesterday reunited with her Angel of Mercy – the kind jailer who held her hand and tended her wounds after hours of brutal interrogation by security police. “I never thought you’d remember me”, said Irene, 37, as the two women threw their arms around its other on the stoep, crying and laughing at the same time. Ivy, 59, replied: “But after I was assaulted it was you who was there to help me, who entered my cell at night. Can you ever forget someone like that?”

140 “We met as human beings, as women,” Ivy recalled. “There was such communication there. Ensuring I had a clean towel, asking me how I was. The relationship was so good.” Irene felt she was “only doing her duty” when she helped Ivy.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

92 Arrests, detentions, abductions, restrictions and exile of family members affected the cohesion of families, with negative effects on family relationships. Ms Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge’s political activism began in the 1970s when she became an organiser and chairperson of the Natal Organisation of Women. At the Durban hearing, she told the Commission that: “like many women who joined the struggle against apartheid, I was harassed by the police and detained a number of times.” She described the disruptions this caused to her family and the impact on her children:

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

67 A few days later the local newspaper, the Eastern Province Herald, carried a front page, full size picture of Ivy Gcina hugging Irene Crouse, under the main headline: “Ivy meets her Angel of Mercy. Now here’s what reconciliation is all about”. The report read: Tortured activist Ivy Gcina was yesterday reunited with her Angel of Mercy – the kind jailer who held her hand and tended her wounds after hours of brutal interrogation by security police. “I never thought you’d remember me”, said Irene, 37, as the two women threw their arms around each other on the stoep [verandah], crying and laughing at the same time. Ivy, 59, replied: “But after I was assaulted it was you who was there to help me, who entered my cell at night. Can you ever forget someone like that?”

68 Both women said the Commission hearings had brought out necessary, though painful, details about the country’s past – but equally important, it had brought them together. “We met as human beings, as women,” Ivy recalled. “There was such communication there. Ensuring I had a clean towel, asking me how I was. The relationship was so good.” Irene felt she was “only doing her duty” when she helped Ivy.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

in Israel. Many of our projects, I mention this not, God forbid, to make a political point! I mention it because the state of Israel has expertise in things like water conservation, solar energy and all forms ... helping at the moment seventeen African countries, and we feel very proud that the Israelis want to help us with some of our projects. And they are helping us with this Agricultural Education Centre at Rietfontein. Two weeks ago 100 000 spinach seedlings (I love spinach because it’s good ... spinach gives you energy Mr Chairman!) – spinach seeds were planted, and we are all helping with this exercise. We have very many educational projects. We have enrichment programmes which SADTU [South African Democratic Teachers’ Union] and COSAS [Congress of South African Students] have co-operated with us. Sometimes they have requested, sometimes we have gone to them. Our King David Schools in Johannesburg and the schools in Cape Town are helping in the townships with computer literacy programmes. It’s where I’m computer illiterate, but the youngsters, bless them, have to be computer literate. And we’re helping in East Bank High School for example, in Alex, with many adult education programmes. Basic literacy courses. Ossac is a black adult education school in Killarney, run in the Oxford Synagogue. We get over 100 every evening. The ages range from 20 to 60. There are domestic workers, security personnel, shop assistants, and unemployed people. They do the IEB tests in English and Maths, and we have a 95% success rate, and there is

nothing more joyous in the world than seeing somebody over fifty who has been denied an education actually coming every night and studying, and the glow on that person's face when they hold their certificate. It is wondrous to behold. We are encouraging education in many ways. Our Union of Jewish Women has programmes in Soweto in HIPPI (home instruction for pre-primary youngsters which is geared to the mothers) and MATAL (upgrading the qualifications of pre-school teachers). We are using the expertise of ORT, which is an international Jewish organisation, and we have at Midrand a college of Science and Technology, which is again wonderfully successful. We are doing things for employment and there is a very wonderful lady called Helen Leiberman, in the Cape, who does Ikamva LaBantu, it's making toys and bead decorations, and they are sold all over the world – in Paris, London and New York. And it's a way of getting [people], including blind people, who can be taught how to string the beads and by the touch on a colour system, and it's a marvellous thing. We have sporting activities, Maccabi goes in, and we have soccer in Soweto and they love it. And we have cultural activities. We have joint choral concerts. We have the black choir of Soweto, the Johannesburg Jewish Choir and something called

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

NDOKWENI, Anthony Sakhelipe (60), was shot dead by Inkatha supporters at New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC supporters in the area. NDOKWENI, Ms (first name not given), was forced by Inkatha supporters to leave her home at Mapumulo Stairs, New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990, allegedly because her father was an ANC supporter. NDOMILE, Siphile David (12), was injured when a device given to him by SADF soldiers exploded in his hands in Colesberg, Cape, on 15 June 1979. NDONDO, Batandwa (22), a former student activist, was abducted, shot and killed by a member of the Transkei Security Branch and a group of Vlakplaasaskaris at Cala, Transkei, on 24 September 1985. The commander of Vlakplaas and an askari were granted amnesty for the incident, while the Transkei Security Branch member was refused amnesty (AC/2000/057). NDONDO, Mbulelo (7), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 11 November 1985 when police fired shots at random to disperse a group of demonstrators. Mbulelo was walking with a friend nearby when he was shot. NDONGENI, Paulina Nolungile (45), a UDF supporter and women's activist, was detained and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. She was held under emergency regulations for several months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONGENI, Siphile, was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NDONGENI, Siphile Bowden (60), had his house burnt down on 26 July 1992 when armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban. See FLOWENIMASSACE. NDONGENI, Vukile 'Pikoko' (61), an ANC supporter, was arrested and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONI, Buyisile (15), was charged with public violence after being accused of setting alight a school in Cradock, Cape, on 24 April 1985. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. On 16 October 1985, he was stabbed to death by named fellow prisoners. NDONI, Nontobeko Edith (50), an ANC supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape, allegedly because they wanted information about her daughter, an activist, and about people who burnt houses in the area. NDOTSHAYISA, Melvin Nkwenkwe, was shot dead in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985 by Municipal Police looking for 'the boys'. NDOTSHAYISA, Norita Regina (24), was severely beaten by members of the MUNICIPAL POLICE during protests in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985.

ANC

References or discussions of the ANC and its members.

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Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

622 In May 1993, an ANC march past a Thokoza hostel catapulted the East Rand into turmoil. In the wake of the march, eighty-one people were killed and ninety-nine injured in seventy-one general incidents of political violence.⁵⁶ In the months that followed, violence continued. Between July and September 1993 alone, 544 bodies were found. Over a thousand women and children fled their homes to seek shelter and safety at hospitals and community halls. More than a hundred homes were gutted during the conflict.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

104 While much of the evidence related to abuse by government forces, women within the opposition also faced abuse from colleagues. General Masondo, who testified to the Commission about the ANC Quatro camps, gave the following evidence on the position of women MK members in exile
In Angola there are at one time twenty-two women in a group of more than 1 000 people ... there was an allegation that ... Commanders were misusing women ... the law of supply and demand must have created some problems.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

106 Ms Mazibuko acknowledged that “within the ANC there is no such rule that women should be violated in this manner. We used to be in camps and we would be told that men do not have a right to violate us. You could only get involved if you wanted to.” Nevertheless, she reported being raped by at least three comrades, one of whom “cut through my genitals and ... he tied my
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Apartheid

References or discussions of apartheid

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 14 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

discussed later in this chapter.

40 These eight pieces of legislation laid the foundation of the new apartheid order in South Africa. However, other important pieces of legislation passed in the first decade of apartheid rule stripped coloured male voters of their common-roll franchise rights, further limited the rights of African workers to strike and bargain collectively and, by extending pass laws to African women, further restricted the rights of Africans to move from the reserves to the cities and to sell their labour to the highest bidder.⁸

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

46 Many of the killings and acts of torture documented in this report occurred precisely because of resistance to the day-to-day experience of life under apartheid. The sixty-nine people killed at Sharpsville were not armed Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) cadres or even human rights' activists. They were just ordinary men and women protesting against the hated dompas. Countless, nameless people had their rights trampled trying to save their homes from apartheid's bulldozers. Hundreds died doing no more than demanding a decent education or instruction in a language other than Afrikaans. One did not need to be a political activist to become a victim of apartheid; it was sufficient to be black, alive and seeking the basic necessities of life that whites took for granted and enjoyed by right.

■ THE LAW AND ETHNICITY

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

The 1945 Urban Areas Consolidation Act was amended to specify that all black persons, men and women, over the age of sixteen were to carry passes and that no black person was to be allowed to stay in the urban areas longer than seventy-two hours unless they had permission to do so. Section 10, which governed who could stay in the urban areas, stated that black people who had been born in the urban areas and had lived there continuously since then, and those who had been in continuous employment for ten years or continuous residence in the urban areas for fifteen years, were the only categories of black people legally entitled to stay in urban areas (Dugard 1978: 74; Horrell 1978: 173). Powers of authorities were widened to include the ordering of the removal of blacks deemed to be 'idle or undesirable' even though they were lawfully in an urban area (s 29 of the 1945 Urban Areas Consolidation Act). If found guilty, a person could be sent to her/his homeland, to a rehabilitation centre or to a farm colony for a period not exceeding two years. Section 29 of the 1945 Urban Areas Consolidation Act permitted the arrest, without a warrant, of any black person believed to be 'idle or undesirable'. In 1956, a new section was added to s 29, (i.e. s 29 bis) allowing for 'the removal of an African from an urban area ... where his presence was detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order in any such area' (Dugard 1978: 77). Because the purpose of this new s 29 was 'to confer upon local authorities arbitrary powers to rid themselves of "agitators",' this new provision (unlike s 29 of Act 25 of 1945) did not 'provide for an appeal against a banishment order' (Dugard 1978: 77). (The provisions under this Act are extremely complicated. For a full description see Horrell 1978: 171-95.) Commenced: 27 June 1952 Sections 1-17 repealed by s 33(1) of the Black Labour Act No 67 of 1964, s 18 repealed by s 1(g) of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act No 108 of 1991; ss 27-32 by s 17 of the Abolition of Influx Control Act No 68 of 1986; and ss 33-8 by s 69(1) of the Black Communities Development Act No 4 of 1984

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

130 During 1982-83 the government introduced new constitutional proposals which sought to incorporate Indian and coloured people as junior partners in political decision-making. In addition, two bills were introduced which proposed new measures to regulate the presence of Africans in cities. The Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 gave a range of new powers and responsibilities to the highly unpopular and frequently corrupt township governments. In order to protest and frustrate these new state initiatives, and also as an indicator of the schism within antiapartheid

politics, anti-apartheid organisations launched two separate national formations in 1983. One was the United Democratic Front (UDF) – comprising over 500 decentralised, local and regional civic, youth, women’s, political and religious anti-apartheid organisations, together with national student organisations and trade unions. The other was the smaller National Forum, a loose association of some 200 Black Consciousness-oriented organisations and small left-wing groups.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

many of them children and women, in the Kassinga camp in Angola, had their targets been white. From the evidence before the Commission, it appears that, while some acts of regional destabilisation may have been a defence against Communism, the purpose of the war was also to preserve white minority rule in South Africa and was, therefore, a race war.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

89 Political repression in South West Africa was acute. The 1980 Ida Jimmy case, for example, provides a particular example of severe ill treatment. In 1980, the chairperson of SWAPO Women’s Council in South West Africa, Ms Ida Jimmy, was sentenced to seven years in prison (subsequently reduced to five) for calling for support for SWAPO guerrillas at a public meeting. Although seven months pregnant, she was kept in solitary confinement in Windhoek Central Prison. Her baby boy was taken away from her at the age eighteen months, and given to the care of relatives. The boy died a year later. Ms Jimmy was refused permission to attend the funeral.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

the People in Kliptown, Transvaal. Coloured voters are removed from the common voters’ roll. The Riotous Assemblies Act prohibits certain public open air gatherings. The Treason Trial begins. 156 accused are charged with high treason. (The trial continues for five years during which charges are withdrawn against all but thirtyfour. They are all acquitted in 1961). In August, 20 000 women march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the extension of passes to African women.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

1959
The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) is formed under Robert Sobukwe. The Extension of the University Education Act provides for the segregation of English-language universities and the creation of ethnic universities. The Promotion of Bantu Self-Governing Act lays the foundation for the creation of ‘independent’ bantustans. An amendment to Pass Laws Act extends pass laws to women. Both the ANC and the PAC initiate protest campaigns against the pass laws. The Sekhukuneland revolt is crushed, followed by executions of those convicted, including a chieftainess.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

1 In 1960, when the National Party (NP) government extended the pass laws to women, widespread public dissatisfaction crystallised into the mass protest that ended with the killing of sixty-nine demonstrators in Sharpville on 21 March. Most of the victims were shot in the back. This incident marks the beginning of the Commission’s mandate.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

29 Inequities in health services can, to a significant degree, be attributed to the Department of Health as the body responsible for state-run hospitals. Most hospitals and ambulances were assigned exclusively to specific racial groups. Where hospitals served more than one group, separate wards were allocated to different racial groups. Generally, the facilities available to whites were far superior to those available to blacks in terms of technology, sanitary conditions, supplies and the number of patients per health care worker. For example, at the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, which served African patients, conditions were appalling. At times, the obstetrics and

gynaecology ward would operate at 200 per cent capacity. Women who had just given birth, or who were about to give birth, lay on mattresses on the floor and had to share five toilets with up to 140 other patients.¹⁶

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

64 Even the training received by the few black students who were admitted to white medical schools was in some ways inferior to that of their white colleagues. While the lecture halls were not actually segregated, some of the practical training was. It is important to note that there was no legislation enforcing this discrimination; it simply became accepted practice at the medical schools. Black students could not attend post mortems on white cadavers and, at many medical schools, black students were not allowed to examine white patients. This changed in the mid 1980s when they were allowed to examine those patients who gave consent. Even after this, many hospitals maintained a policy preventing black students from examining white women in the obstetrics and gynaecology wards.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

The social consequences of apartheid were so gross, so thoroughly destructive and so widely acknowledged and abhorred by the international community that there could be no avoiding the intrusion into the professional lives of the medical men and women of this country.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

or explanation, as long as the manager suspected that his or her ideological convictions were not in line with the government of the day. Nene said that any white person at the SABC had the right to fire any black person who was *hardegat* (intransigent). Workers received severe reprimands for looking at white women and had to give way in the passages.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

The unknown victims of human rights violations in South Africa were not necessarily aligned to any particular political organisation or party. Neither were they confined to a particular province or region in the country. Men and women, young and old alike fell victim to the violence and suffering spawned by Apartheid.

Colonialism

References or discussions of colonialism

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 3 references coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

and ultimately overthrow that system.

65 This is not the same as saying that racism was introduced into South Africa by those who brought apartheid into being. Racism came to South Africa in 1652; it has been part of the warp and woof of South African society since then. It was not the supporters of apartheid who gave this country the 1913 Land Act which ensured that the indigenous people of South Africa would effectively become hewers of wood and drawers of water for those with superior gun power from overseas. 1948 merely saw the beginning of a refinement and intensifying of repression, injustice and exploitation. It was not the upholders of apartheid who introduced gross violations of human rights in this land. We would argue that what happened when 20 000 women and children died in the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War is a huge blot on our copy book. Indeed, if the key concepts of confession, forgiveness and reconciliation are central to the message of this report, it would be wonderful if one day some representative of the British/English community said to the Afrikaners, "We wronged you grievously. Forgive us." And it would be wonderful too if someone representing the Afrikaner community responded, "Yes, we forgive you - if you will perhaps let us just tell our story, the story of our forebears and the pain that has sat for so long in the pit of our stomachs unacknowledged by you." As we have discovered, the telling has been an important part of the process of healing.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

e The South African War of 1899-1902 during which British forces herded Boer women and children into concentration camps in which some 20 000 died - a gross human rights violation of shocking proportions.²

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

62 None of this means, however, that there were no atrocities beforehand. Historical circumstances build over a long period and, in South Africa, conflict goes back to the initial appearance of invader-settlers. Nor does it mean that atrocities decline entirely following a change in political dispensation. There have, indeed, been isolated incidents of violence from far-right-wing groups and ominous recent attacks against farmers. Violence continues in KwaZulu-Natal and, of course, criminal violence and violence against women have not abated.

63 Yet the pattern is different. Atrocities are widespread and rampant at particular times, then decline and dribble away to sporadic cases. Types of violence change; hit squads, torture, abductions, cross-border raids, assassinations, guerrilla bombings decline and disappear. Criminal activities, and violence against women, have different motives.

Detention

References or discussions of detention or imprisonment

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Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Enemy losses estimated at 500 (five hundred) dead. i. No POWs taken because of the serious threat from the south from enemy tanks and armoured cars. Initially 75 POWs were captured and 15 earmarked as POWs including women in uniform. Some were in civilian clothing. All looked like young recruits;

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

89 Political repression in South West Africa was acute. The 1980 Ida Jimmy case, for example, provides a particular example of severe ill treatment. In 1980, the chairperson of SWAPO Women's Council in South West Africa, Ms Ida Jimmy, was sentenced to seven years in prison (subsequently reduced to five) for calling for support for SWAPO guerrillas at a public meeting. Although seven months pregnant, she was kept in solitary confinement in Windhoek Central Prison. Her baby boy was taken away from her at the age eighteen months, and given to the care of relatives. The boy died a year later. Ms Jimmy was refused permission to attend the funeral.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

91 The period 1960 to 1994 saw the systematic and extensive use of detention without trial in South Africa. Such detention was frequently conducive to the commission of gross abuses of human rights. The Human Rights Committee estimated the number of detentions between 1960 and 1990 at approximately 80 000, of which about 10 000 were women and 15 000 children and youths under the age of 18. Detention without trial represented the first line of defence of the security forces. It was only when this strategy began to fail that the killing of political opponents increased.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

circumstances where we literally had to scare off somebody” and in some of these cases, detainees were beaten. Also beaten were prisoners who had escaped and were recaptured. Persons found responsible for raping Angolan women were beaten “before being sentenced to death by the tribunal”.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

150 In the wake of these events, over seventy residents (sixty children, eleven men and eight women) of the township were arrested. Many in this group were subjected to severe assault and torture while in police custody and were teargassed in their cell. In a subsequent conflict with police on 22 July, fourteen people were injured, including Reverend Mcoyana [CT01528].

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

162 Police moved in and arrested numerous people, including three women. Twenty-six were accused of murder and tried in a high-profile political trial that dominated both Uppington and South African judicial history.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

When you speak about Barberton, what you really have to speak about is the brutality of the place ... Through a window, we used to see women, black women prisoners, carrying things sometimes. However fast they tried to run, the wardresses would urge them on by whipping them with those long leather straps attached to their keys and sometimes there would be a baby on a woman's back so the baby got whipped ... Worst of all were the shirts we used to wash, those came from the men's jail, they used to come in every Monday and at least one shirt and one pair

of shorts every week (and they only got one clean shirt a week and they did very hard work it seemed in a hot climate) would not be stained with blood, but caked with blood from clogging and that sulphur ointment, caked.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

of the Terrorism Act. She told the Commission's special hearing on women that she was immediately taken to the female prison in Pietermaritzburg where she spent twelve months in solitary confinement. Ms Matshoba was given no explanation for her detention. When she demanded to know why she had been detained, she was severely tortured.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

asthma, a death for which the police could not be held culpable. On doctor's instructions she was taken back to the Pietermaritzburg female prison. Here she was subjected to solitary confinement and extreme hostility from the women warders. Matshoba told the Commission:

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

326 Mr Thabang Reginald Mopeloa [JB01527/03NW] of Leboleng township in the Western Transvaal told the Commission of his detention and torture. On 17 June 1986, youth had gathered to sing freedom songs. As they were singing, there was a blackout in the township. They heard families shouting and crying that they were being attacked by "faceless people" wearing balaclavas and wielding plastic batons. The attackers arrived at Mr Mopeloa's home at about 03h00 and asked for him. Mopeloa said they beat him "as if they were beating the cows that didn't want to get into the kraal". Mopeloa and other youths were taken to the local police station, Makwassie, where they were slapped by white policemen wearing balaclavas. Eighteen-year-old Ms Cynthia Kedibone Morake [JB01852/03NW] was one of five young women arrested in the same incident.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

419 A number of organisations such as Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), the Bafokeng Women's Club, the Black Sash and the PPP were banned in the wake of the 1988 coup. A ninety-day detention law was introduced. Batswana in the Bafokeng region, as well as members of youth clubs and women's cultural groups, were harassed and detained by members of the BDF and SADF.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

a the main political prisons: Robben Island (for blacks), Pretoria (for whites) and Barberton (for women);
b the treatment of women prisoners; c capital punishment;

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

Women in prison

35 One of the most startling features of the hearing was the devastating description by women of their experiences as political prisoners. A number of witnesses told of their time as detainees and prisoners. Their conditions were different to those of men and were very severe. Ms Deborah Marakalala was pregnant when she was detained. She described what happened:

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

34 There were also many stories about how previously 'apolitical' women became activists because of the abuses suffered by themselves and their families. For example, Ms Nozizwe Madlala told the story of Ms Kubeka. Ms Kubeka's home was twice burnt down during the KwaZulu-Natal violence, while police looked on without intervening. On the second occasion, Ms Madlala was in detention when the arson attack took place. The security police broke the news to her and:

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

56 Ms Fonzani Joyce Marubini was a member of the Youth Congress in the Northern Province at the time of her detention in 1986. She and five other women were arrested.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

1977 during a confrontation between residents and police in Cradock, Cape. Ms Mfabana and several others were then detained and assaulted. M F A C O, Nondumiso Dorothy (53), a UDF support e r and women's activist, was detained at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, in October 1985. She was again detained in January 1987 under emergency re g u l a t i o n s and was held for six months, three months of which w e r e in solitary confinement at the Ravensmead police station. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. M F A N E K I S O, Ashwell Siluva (33), an ANC support e r, was detained for a month in 1960 at Endlovini in Bizana, Transkei, for his involvement in the P O N D O L A N D R E V O L T. M F A X A, Mputaza , was severely beaten by members of the SAP in April 1985 in Stutterheim, Cape. M F A Y E L A, Thembinkosi Christopher

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

MOKGOKOLO, Nooi (26), was shot in the abdomen and spinal cord at a night vigil in Alexandra, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 6 August 1992. The victim alleges that she and other mourners were standing in the s t r e e t when an army Hippo stopped nearby and members of the SAP approached and opened fire . Two people were killed and 16 injure d . MOKGOME, Boy Samuel (38), survived being stabbed, severely assaulted and thrown from a moving train in Nancefield, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 10 October 1992. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E. M O K G O N Y A N E, Mmanoko Martina (26), a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, was arre s t e d and subjected to electric shock tortu re in Pretoria in 1982. As a result, she suff e r e d a miscarriage. Due to their political involvement, the Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for 'terro r i s t s ' . Ms Mokgonyane was detained again in Febru a ry and September 1988. M O K G O N Y A N E, Mokgalo John (66), had his home damaged in an arson attack by members of the SAP in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 4 April 1986. The Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for ' t e r r o r i s t s ' . M O K G O N Y A N E, Phuti Bennet , a COSAS member, was arrested in August 1988 and imprisoned for a year in Pretoria, for furthering the aims of a banned o r g a n i s a t i o n . MOKGONYE, Evelyn Mampo (59), had her home b u r n t down in November 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, during conflict over the chieftaincy of the are a . MOKGOPHA, Ledile Manare (54), had her home burn t down on 2 Febru a ry 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by s u p p o r t e r s of Chief BK Matlala because she re s i s t e d L e b o w a ' s proposed independence from South Africa. MOKGOSI, Lorraine Kiekie (23), a SAYCO member, was detained for seven months from 26 April 1988 in J o h a n n e s b u r g, and interrogated on the where a b o u t s of her student activist boyfriend who had gone into hiding. She was pregnant at the time, and was released under house arrest for the birth of her baby. She later left home due to continued police harassment. MOKGOSI, Setenegeng Doreen (17), was severe l y beaten by Bophuthatswana Police at Leeuwfontein, Tvl, on 12 May 1989 during political conflict arising f r o m the community's resistance to I N C O R P O R A T I O N i n t o Bophuthatswana. M O K G O S I N Y A N E, Florence Maditshipi (34), had her home damaged and her possessions destroyed in an arson attack by AZAPO supporters on 5 November 1990 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, during conflict between AZAPO and ANC supporters. MOKGOTHO, Jan Thwakga (27), was shot and i n j u r e d by a named member of the Wit Wo l w e, an e x t r e m i s t right-wing group, at Strydom Square in P r e t o r i a, on 15 November 1988. The perpetrator fire d randomly at black people, killing seven and injuring 15. The perpetrator applied for amnesty for the attack.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

W o r c e s t e r, Cape, in 1977. She was again detained in 1985 under S E C T I O N 2 9 for three months, and in 1987 and 1988 for periods ranging from three to six months under emergency re g u l a t i o n s . M O L E L I, Vuyo Gladman (23), a re t u r n e d ANC exile, was shot dead on 4 April 1989 in Zondi, Soweto, J o h a n n e s b u r g, during a shoot-out after members of the Security Forces discovered his hiding place. One other person was also killed. M O L E M A, Louisa Mamphahlela (46), an ANCWL m e m b e r, was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenburg, Tvl, while on her way to a rally in 1992. M O L E M A, Meshack Moleko , was killed on 24 F e b r u a r y 1994 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, while taking part in an attack on the house of an IFP s u p p o r t e r in the township. Bekkersdal was embro i l e d in conflict between ANC, IFP and AZAPO support e r s during the early 1990s. M O L E M A, Michael , was injured in a hand gre n a d e explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand

grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). MOLEMA, Thomas, survived an attack by SADF Special Forces and Vlakplaas operatives on homes at Ditharapeng village, Ramathlabama, Botswana, 1000 metres from the South African border, on 11 December 1988. An MK operative and a 15-year-old boy were killed and three homes were destroyed. The Vlakplaas commander and eight of his operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/108). MOLEMA, Walter Mpho, was shot and killed, by a well-known member of the SAP on 23 December 1985 in Soshanguve, Pretoria, during a boycott of canned products in solidarity with striking metal workers. The perpetrator shot Mr Molema in the head after he had asked two women carrying canned beer to adhere to the boycott. MOLETE, Florence Makgwedi (46), was injured during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). MOLETE, Innocencia Mifa, was severely injured in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992 in the BOIPATONG MASSACRE. Forty-five people died and 27 others were seriously injured when IFP-supporting residents of the KwaMadala hostel descended on the community. The attack was allegedly planned and carried out with the aid of the police. MOLETE, Isiah (46), lost his house in an arson attack in 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana during conflict over the chieftaincy of the area.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

She was then detained for three days at Houtkop charge office. MONYE, Lenah, was severely assaulted on 9 October 1988 at Taung, Bophuthatswana, by Bophuthatswana Police who dispersed a tribal meeting called to discuss the chieftaincy. MONYE, Loosboy, was assaulted on 9 October 1988 at Taung, Bophuthatswana, by Bophuthatswana Police who dispersed a tribal meeting called to discuss the chieftaincy. MONYE, Nananyane Susan (22), was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police on 9 October 1988 in Taung, Bophuthatswana, during conflict between the Bophuthatswana government and an opposing chief. MONYEBODI, Kwena Johannes (35), had his home burnt down on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala because Mr Monyebodi resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MONYEKI, Caiphas, an ANC member, was shot dead at Maropong, Moutse, KwaNdebele, by named perpetrators. Mr Monyeki was killed in a dispute over land allocation by the local chief. MONYEMORATHO, Moditsha Andries (30), was beaten, suffocated and tear-gassed in January 1986 in Pietersburg, Tvl, by alleged CCB members who reportedly wanted him to confess to receiving orders from Oliver Tambo to make the country 'ungovernable'. A furtherwards CCB members harassed him constantly in the presence of pupils at the school where he was a teacher. MONYEPAO, Daniel Lucas (32), was severely beaten with rifle butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion in his shack in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Mr Monyepao was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents, including women and teenagers, who were assaulted by members of the Battalion after a member of the SADF was shot and injured in the area. Two women were also shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

NDOKWENI, Anthony Sakhelipe (60), was shot dead by Inkatha supporters at New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC supporters in the area. NDOKWENI, Ms (first name not given), was forced by Inkatha supporters to leave her home at Mapumulo Stairs, New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990, allegedly because her father was an ANC supporter. NDOMILE, Siphiso David (12), was injured when a device given to him by SADF soldiers exploded in his hands in Colesberg, Cape, on 15 June 1979. NDONDO, Batandwa (22), a former student activist, was abducted, shot and killed by a member of the Transkei Security Branch and a group of Vlakplaasaskaris at Cala, Transkei, on 24 September 1985. The commander of Vlakplaas and an askari were granted amnesty for the incident, while the Transkei Security Branch member was refused amnesty (AC/2000/057). NDONDO, Mbulelo (7), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 11 November 1985 when police fired shots at random to disperse a group of demonstrators. Mbulelo was walking with a friend nearby when he was shot. NDONGENI, Paulina Nolungile (45), a UDF supporter and women's activist, was detained and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. She was held under emergency regulations for several months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONGENI, Siphiso, was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including

policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NDONGENI, Siphon Bowden (60), had his house burnt down on 26 July 1992 when armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban. See FOLWENI MASSACRE. NDONGENI, Vukile 'Pikoko' (61), an ANC supporter, was arrested and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONI, Buyisile (15), was charged with public violence after being accused of setting alight a school in Cradock, Cape, on 24 April 1985. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. On 16 October 1985, he was stabbed to death by named fellow prisoners. NDONI, Nontobeko Edith (50), an ANC supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape, allegedly because they wanted information about her daughter, an activist, and about people who burnt houses in the area. NDOTSHAYISA, Melvin Nkwenkwe, was shot dead in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985 by Municipal Police looking for 'the boys'. NDOTSHAYISA, Norita Regina (24), was severely beaten by members of the MUNICIPAL POLICE during protests in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

imprisonment for allegedly being part of a hand grenade attack on the Bophuthatswana consulate building during an ANC protest march in Kimberley, Cape, on 25 May 1993. The grenade bounced back into the crowd, and the explosion killed an ANC member and injured several others. Three ANC members were refused amnesty for the incident. NKOHLA, Fungile Livingstone (28), was shot dead by members of the SAP during student protests in Old Location, near Sterkstroom, Cape, on 21 May 1993. NKOHLA, Lulama Vivian (26), a UDF and women's organisation activist, was severely beaten by named AMASOLOMZI vigilantes on her arrest, and again at the municipal offices in Ashton, Cape, on 15 June 1986. She was then detained under emergency regulations at Worcester and Pollsmoor prisons. NKOHLA, Nomziwakhe Francina (36), lost her house and car in an arson attack by PAC supporters on 20 October 1993, during political conflict in Hlankomo Village, Mount Fletcher, Transkei. NKOHLA, Zolisa Elsie (41), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by PAC supporters on 20 October 1993, during political conflict in Hlankomo Village, Mount Fletcher, Transkei. NKOKO, Julien (21), was detained on 11 November 1985 in Worcester, Cape, after a student had implicated him in a SCHOOLBOYCOTT. He was held in solitary confinement at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, for two months. NKOKO, Ramkoeni (54), had his home burnt down on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala because he resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. NKOMANA, Nibidyara Francis

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

PATLAKI, Willy, an ANC supporter, was detained and severely beaten by members of the SAP in Bloemfontein, in March 1989. He was one of an unknown number of youths who had been toyi-toying and were taken to the police station, where they were beaten. PATRICK, Vernon, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). PATSA, Vuyani (16), a SASCO member, was killed by members of the Ciskei Police on 21 August 1985 in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. PATTENDEN, Angelique (23), was killed in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAULI, Sicelo, an ANC member, was shot dead by masked gunmen who burst into the house and opened fire in Crossroads, Cape Town, on 19 March 1993. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One of the perpetrators was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. PAULSEN, Lionel (12), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. A 13-year-old boy also died in the incident. They were among the 28 people shot dead by police in the aftermath of the POLLSMOR MARCH. PAVEL, Vulev, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APPLA ATTACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). PAVIER, James George, was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in

Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). PAVILLON, D , was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAYI, Bukelwa Notargane (15), was shot dead when members of the SAP assaulted and opened fire on m o u r n e r s gathered at a night vigil on 8 March 1985 in F o r t Beaufort, Cape. PAYI, Clarence Lucky , an MK operative, was executed in Pretoria Central prison, Pretoria, on 9 September 1986. Mr Payi and another MK operative

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

Bophuthatswana, on 12 April 1990. Police accused him of inciting villagers against Chief Molale. P I T T A W A Y , Andrew James , was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G i n Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed thre e women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). P I T Y A N A , Mxoleli Dalton , was hacked to death by AM A A F R I K A members at Khayelitsha, Uitenhage, Cape, on 13 Febru a ry 1990, during intense political conflict between UDF and AmaAfrika supporters. The perpetrators had allegedly been looking for his bro t h e r , a UDF support e r . P I T Z E R , Karin Antoinette , was injured when a car bomb planted by MK operatives exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Thre e people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (AC/2000/055). PLAAITJIE, (first names not given), an alleged member of 'Noksi's gang', was stoned and shot to death in Tumahole, Parys, OFS, on 1 May 1992, by two S E L F D E F E N C E U N I T (SDU) members and a third person. Tw o ANC SDU members and a third person were granted amnesty (AC/1997/0044). PLAAKIE, Moeketsi George (38), was severely beaten, allegedly by members of the SAP, in June 1985 in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl, because he was a SANCO m e m b e r . He was detained in both 1985 and 1986. P L A A T J I E , Andile Alfr e d , a CRADORA member, was stabbed to death by members of the SAP during p ro t e s t s in Lingelihle, Cradock, Cape, on 16 July 1986. P L A A T J I E , Ezekiel Lebuso (50), was beaten and had his nose broken by Bophuthatswana Police in Thaba Nchu, Bophuthatswana, on 15 July 1992 when police d i s r u p t e d a funeral and attacked mourn e r s . P L A A T J I E , Luthando Patrick (19), was shot dead by two members of the SAP during political unrest in Mlungisi, Queenstown, Cape, on 21 April 1986. P L A A T J I E , Napho Boy (18), an AZASM member, was t o r t u r e d by a named member of the SAP in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in January 1986. His brother was shot during his arrest by members of the SAP. P L A A T J I E , Nozipho Ruth (43), a UDF activist, was detained under emergency regulations on 12 June 1986 at New Street police station in Grahamstown. She was held for eight days before being transferre d to North End prison, Port Elizabeth where she became ill and was hospitalised under police guard. Upon d i s c h a r g e , she was again detained for three months in N o r t h End and access to family and friends was denied. In 1988, she was detained for a year. P L A A T J I E , Rammusi Patrick , was shot by members of the SAP in March 1988 in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl. The incident occurred while police were arre s t i n g his bro t h e r , an AZASM member. P L A A T J I E , Sidney Themba (21), was severely beaten by AM A S O L O M Z I vigilantes, together with members of the SAP, on his arrest at his home in Zolani, Ashton,

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

QOBEKA, Nelson Makhenkeleza (42), was severe l y assaulted and pushed off a moving train in Orlando, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 28 November 1991. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E . QOBONGOSHE, Nkululeko Eric (29), was shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992, during an ANC protest march to demand fre e political activity in Ciskei. See B I S H O M A S S A C R E . Tw o members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). Q O B O T W A N A , Gengelele (52), a member of the Transkei Democratic Part y , was detained on 14 December 1980 in Mputi Village, near Umtata, Transkei, for opposing Matanzima's government. Mr Q o b o t w a n a 's home was destroyed in an arson attack the same day, and he was served with a banning ord e r . QODASHE, Zukile Sidion (19), was tort u r e d in detention in Zolani, Cape, on 22 November 1985. Mr Qodashe was accused of burning down the houses of suspected informers. He was charged with public violence, but eventually acquitted. Q O G O T A , Zwelifile Bothman (34), a NACTU m e m b e r , was severely assaulted by a mine security employee in Sasolburg, OFS, on 2 November 1987, while participating in a march by striking workers. Q O N G W A N A , Selina (17), an ANC support e r , was a r r e s t e d in Ndakana, near King W i l l i a m 's Town, Cape, in May 1990 while she was a meeting to plan pro t e s t against the reimposition of the headman system in Ciskei. She was taken to Stutterheim, Cape, where she was tort u r e d in detention. QONI, Mandla (16), was shot dead when members of an SAP patrol opened fire on t o y i - t o y i n g youths in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape on

28 May 1986. QOTOYI, Banzi George (32), a PAC supporter, was arrested and detained on several occasions in Somerset West, Cape Town, along with other PAC supporters. Mr Qotoyi was also beaten in custody. He was charged, but found not guilty. Mr Qotoyi was later placed under house arrest in 1990 in Engcobo, Transkei. QOTYWA, Nomazizi Elsie (50), an ANC supporter, had her house in Amaoti, Inanda, near Durban, set alight by IFP supporters in February 1991. Twenty houses are reported to have been burnt down by IFP supporters during vigilantes returning from a rally. QOZA, Siyabulela (13), sustained serious burns on his body on 12 March 1990 after an explosive device was thrown into his bedroom by members of the CDF in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. QOZA, Siziwe Joyce (45), suffered severe damage to her property on 12 March 1990 when an explosive device was thrown into her bedroom by members of the CDF in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. QUARTERS, Jeff, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). QUBEKA, Elliot Zithembile (39), an ANC leader, was shot in the stomach by named PAC supporters during political conflict in Cofimvaba, Transkei, on 27 July

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

public violence and sentenced to an effective two years' imprisonment. RASMENI, Lena (65), was raped by members of the SADF on 3 August 1985 in Port Elizabeth. RASMENI, Michael Ntlupheko, was one of six persons who were abducted and interrogated by ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members near Port St Johns, Transkei, on 20 April 1994, shortly before the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. Four were shot dead, while Mr Rasmeni and another survived the shooting with injuries. The SDU members believed that they were APLA members who were on their way to disrupt an ANC mass rally. Three SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/045). RASMENI, Sandile Hurwitz, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 October 1976 in the aftermath of the SOWETO UPRISING. RASMENI, Solomon Mandlenkosi (37), an ANC executive member, had his home bombed in Jobeaton, Klerksdorp, Tvl, on 15 February 1991. RASONA, Nkosini Jonathan (36), a former ANC community representative, was stabbed to death by an IFP supporter in Stanger, Natal, on 27 July 1993. RASS, Leonard (13), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Kleinvele, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989, while participating in protests against the apartheid election being held that day, which led to numerous injuries and fatalities in and around Cape Town. RATAU, John, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. RATEFANE, Remaketse Jim (21), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Rweleleyathunya, Rouxville, OFS, on 9 September 1990 by named members of the INKATHA GANG. RATHABA, Fusi Shadrack (21), was detained and severely assaulted in Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, in June 1990, by members of the SAP. Mr Rathaba was returning from school when he was detained by the police, who were allegedly looking for 'comrades'. RATHBONE, M, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). RATHEBE, Betty Johanna (18), was shot dead in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 23 June 1977 by alleged members of the SAP. Ms Rathebe was shot after she heard gunshots and ran out of the house to look for her brother. Students had organised a protest march to John Vorster Square on that day and there was a strong police presence in the area. In 1984 her father was killed under similar circumstances. RATHEBE, Isaac Moeletsi (53), died after being shot with rubber bullets by members of the SAP outside

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

amnesty for providing target information on an MK operative whom he alleged to have been the target of the attack (AC/2001/257). SADIKI, Mavhungu Samuel, an ANC activist, was arrested and detained by members of the SADF and Venda Police in Thohoyandou, Venda. SADIKI, Rossert (33), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten by members of the Venda Police on 13 June 1986 in Vleifontein, Tvl, during forced removals in the area. SAFERS, Deon Walter (24), a UDF and ANC supporter, was arrested on public violence charges and severely beaten by named policemen in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 21 April 1986. All charges were later dropped. He was detained on 16 June 1986 and held under emergency regulations for four months in George prison, Cape. He was again arrested and beaten by police on 15 July 1987. See POLICE BRUTALITY. SAHAWULI, Pumelele (25), a Poqo member, was tortured in detention and convicted of sabotage in 1962 in Paarl, Cape, and sentenced

to 20 years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town. SAICH, J, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SAJINI, Nomthandazo Sylvia, was tear-gassed by members of the SAP in Plettenberg Bay, Cape, in 1990, when police fired teargas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. SAKANLA, Pumelele, a PAC supporter, was a participant in a Poqo march to storm the police station and prison in Paarl, Cape, on 21 November 1962. Five marchers were shot dead and two Paarl residents were killed by Poqo supporters. Mr Sakanla was convicted of sabotage and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on Robben Island. S A K A T I, Xolile Shepard (aka 'Charles Jack')

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

South African agents. In this context, a number of ANC members were detained and tortured; some died as a result of assaults and some were executed. SEREO, Matheo, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophutatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). SEREPO, Jan Christmas, was abducted, beaten and stabbed by IM B O K O D O vigilantes on 1 January 1986 in Moutse, KwaNdebele. At Siyabuswa community hall Mr Nkadameng and others were put in a room where the floor had been deliberately soaped to make it slippery and were then sjambokked and beaten where they fell. Between 200 and 360 individuals were abducted and assaulted for about 36 hours. The attacks, led by named KwaNdebele government officials, were designed to suppress resistance to I N C O R P O R A T I O N into KwaNdebele. SERETLO, Tlou Julia (47), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SERIPE, Amanda Flaga (54), an ANC supporter, was tear-gassed, hit on the legs with a heavy object, and arrested by members of the SAP in Sophiatown, Johannesburg, in 1960, during a march organised by the women of Sophiatown against the Pass Laws. SEROBE, Lawrence Molati (18), an ANC activist, was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in August 1976 in Alexandra, Johannesburg, during a stayaway in the aftermath of the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. SEROBE, Peter Thulo, an ANC supporter, was knocked down by a police vehicle in Alexandra, Johannesburg, in 1976. The family claim they were repeatedly harassed by members of the SAP following Mr Sero be's death. SEROKOLO, Motshidisi Kate (26), was tortured, intimidated and sexually humiliated by members of the SAP while in detention in Pretoria Central prison in 1978 and 1979. Ms Seokolo had been arrested under the Terrorism Act in 1978 on suspicion that she harboured MK operatives SEROUE, Letta Nokidimusi, suffered severe ill treatment and damage to property during the B O I P A T O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). SERRANO, Mary-Anne (21), was killed when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. At least 66 other people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294).

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

members of the SAP. Mr Stok was imprisoned for a further three years. STOKES, S, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CH U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. STOLLS, Ronnie (40), was shot in the chest by members of the SAP in White City, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 25 August 1986 during the 1986 state of emergency. STOLS, Matthys (40), was stabbed to death and then burnt by 'necklacing' on 4 July 1987 in Soweto, Johannesburg. STONA, Moeketsi Willington (20), was shot by members of the SAP during protests in Aliwal North, Cape, on 22 August 1985. See A L I W A L N O R T H S H O O T I N G S. STONE, Emmah Masumo (24), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). STONE, Khutsahalo Violet (35), was shot and injured when police opened fire on demonstrators in Mataleng, Barkly West, Cape, on 24 August 1990. STOOTMAN, Dumile, a PAC supporter, was killed when a booby-trapped arms cache exploded near the

police barracks in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape, on 11 January 1991. STRACHAN, Robert Harold Lundie (36), was sentenced in 1962 to six years' imprisonment for contravening the Explosives Act. During his detention at Pretoria Central prison, he was kept in solitary confinement. In 1979 he survived two attempts made on his life and it is alleged that his name was on a hitlist of political activists. S T R E E T, Mable , was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth , Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See A P L A AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). S T R Y D O M, A, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). S T R Y D O M, Monica Elizabeth (24), was fatally wounded in a limpet mine explosion at the Old Mutual C e n t r e in Durban on 1 September 1986. She took the full force of the limpet mine blast in her face and neck and died 24 days later. No political party has claimed responsibility for the bomb.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

October 1992 in Taung, Bophuthatswana, and beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police while in detention. At the time, there was political conflict over the imposition of a new chief in the village. T H A K A N Y A N E, Monti Sabath (39), lost his house, bus and car when they were burnt by named ANC s u p p o r t e r s in Schweizer-Reneke, Tvl, in February 1990. THAKULU, Selinah Mafotho (25), an ANC support e r, was raped and then shot dead in an attack on the house of an MK operative by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, V e r e n i n g, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. Five people died in the attack, and three women were raped. THALE, Keitumetse Elizabeth (48), was tear- g a s s e d and severely beaten by a member of the Bophuthatswana Police at Lekubu, near Zeerust, Tvl, in May 1989. The incident occurred at the kraal of one of the chiefs involved in a dispute over the chieftainship of Lekubu village.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

Willowvale and Umtata, Transkei, between 1981 and 1988. While in detention, he was tort u red by members of the Transkei Security Branch. One Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the tort u re of Mr Tom at Norwood police station, Umtata, in July and August 1987 (AC/2000/076). TOM, Vi n t w e m b i , an SANCO member, was shot and killed by members of the SAP during political conflict in Mount Fletcher, Transkei, on 22 December 1993. TOM, Vuyani (17), an ANC support e r, was shot and i n j u red by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people w e r e killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the B I S H O M A S S A C R E. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). T O M M Y, Zervi Gabriel (45), was shot and severe l y i n j u red by members of the IFP-aligned KH U M A L O G A N G in Tokoza, Tvl, on 1 August 1993. TOMOTOMO, Cor n e l i u s , was shot by IFP support e r s in Pimville, Soweto, Tvl, on 17 August 1990. Mr Tomotomo was killed after clashes between IFPs u p p o r t i n g hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting r e s i d e n t s . TOMSANA, Johnson Dalixolo (18), was shot in both legs by members of the SAP while taking part in a t o y i - t o y i demonstration in Khayamandi, Steynsburg , Cape, on 4 July 1985. At the time, there was a campaign against Black Local Authorities and S P E C I A L C O N S T A B L E S. T O M T A L A, Vuyani Isaac (21), an ANC underg r o u n d m e m b e r, was severely tort u red by members of the Security Branch in Mafeking after r e t u r n i n g from Botswana in 1974. He eventually r e t u r n e d to T r a n s k e i , w h e r e he was periodically detained, tort u red and placed under house arre s t . T O N E T T I, G , was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TONGA, Bafana (42), lost his house in an arson attack in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, during 1993, in ongoing political conflict between the ' R E D ' A N D ' G R E E N ' F A C T I O N S. TONGA, Dlayizeka , an ANC member, was stabbed to death on 8 March 1994 in Flagstaff, Transkei, by men who had come from the Great Place of Xopozo. At the time, there was conflict between the chief's support e r s and ANC support e r s . TONGA, Pikane William (35), a PAC support e r, was r r e s t e d in Queenstown, Cape, on 9 December 1962, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape T o w n . TONISI, Masibulele Maxwell (aka 'Hobo W a l t e r ') (23), an MK operative from Mdantsane, Ciskei, was executed in 1984 in the Pango camp in Angola, for his p a r t in a mutiny. Following mutinies in the Viana and Pango camps in 1984, two military tribunals ord e r e d the execution of seven MK operatives. Mr Tonisi was one of those executed. See ANC C A M P S.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

VAN WYK, Johannes Bongizembe (30), was arrested in Zambia by ANC security in 1988 shortly after going into exile, and was severely beaten and tortured. After eight months, he was transferred to a camp in Angola. During his incarceration, he was allegedly shot and injured. He subsequently appeared before a tribunal in Tanzania where he was cleared of charges that he was a spy. VAN WYK, Lehodi Mishack, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Huhudi, near Vryburg, Cape, on 28 October 1990. VAN WYK, Leon, was arrested with ten other friends in Carnarvon, Cape, on 16 June 1986, for wearing black ties commemorating those who died in the SOUTHWEST AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. He was repeatedly beaten by named members of the SAP at the police station and detained for 72 days under emergency regulations at Carnarvon and then at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. See POLICE BRUTALITY. VAN WYK, Pedro (18), a UDF activist, was tortured and severely beaten while in detention by a named member of the SAP in Beaufort West, Cape, in 1983, during political protests against the Tripartite Parliament elections. Mr Van Wyk was detained in Williston, Cape, for three months in 1989 and was assaulted by members of the SAP at various Karoo police stations. In July 1990 he was again assaulted by policemen and detained for a month. VAN WYK, Reinee, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN WYK, Rintjie Ousie (26), was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana, during an attempted invasion of the homeland by right-wing extremists on 12 March 1994. VAN WYK, Sarah (21), was shot and killed by named members of the Riot Squad in Bellville, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. The policemen hid in a garden and then leapt out, opening fire on protesters and bystanders alike. Several women were also seriously injured in the shooting that took place in the aftermath of the POLLSMOORMARACH. VAN WYK, T, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN WYK, Thelma (27), was shot and severely injured by a named member of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 10 September 1976. Two people were shot dead and many others injured that day when police opened fire on student protesters after the SOUTHWEST AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS had spread to the South Cape. VAN WYK, Willem Arie (2), was killed when two MK operatives detonated a bomb in a shopping centre at Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 23 December 1985, in

Discrimination

References or discussions of discrimination

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 9 references coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Discrimination against women

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

54 Mathiane highlighted the degree to which black women writers in particular were discriminated against. She said women were not given meaningful beats and were not promoted to senior positions, and that they were relegated to women's pages that dealt with beauty, health and socials. She also said training was given mainly to male journalists and that, while male journalists were offered overseas trips to widen their journalistic horizons, female writers had to organise such trips on their own and often had to take leave without pay when on such visits.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Why were there no women editors? The simple reason was society dictated it. There were no all-round women journalists. It was not that the newspapers kept them out, there were not any trained in society.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

116 The employment practices of the newspaper industry, with few exceptions, reflected the racial and gender discrimination that characterised South African society. Insufficient was done to provide suitable training and opportunities for the promotion of black people and of women, especially in the area of management.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

19 The Commission's relative neglect of the effects of the 'ordinary' workings of apartheid has a gender bias, as well as a racial one. A large number of statistics can be produced to substantiate the fact that women were subject to more restrictions and suffered more in economic terms than did men during the apartheid years. The most direct measure of disadvantage is poverty, and there is a clear link between the distribution of poverty and apartheid policies. Black women, in particular, are disadvantaged, and black women living in former homeland areas remain the most disadvantaged of all. It is also true that this type of abuse affected a far larger number of people, and usually with much longer-term consequences, than the types of violations on which the Commission was mandated to focus its attention.

20 The suffering caused by influx control and related laws was not only physical, but attacked the very selfhood of many women and men. In this respect, Goldblatt and Meintjes quote from an interview with Ms Lydia Kompe, formerly a trade unionist and organiser of rural women, and now a parliamentarian. Ms Kompe was forced to use a different name so as to be able to pass for 'coloured' and remain in an urban area:

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

21 While a person's sex is determined by biology, gender is a social construct. It is determined by the relationships between women and men and by the roles they play. One of the more important divisions in terms of gender analysis is that between the public and private spheres. Men are more commonly 'active' in roles in the public sphere, while women predominate in roles in the private sphere. Politics as usually understood pertains primarily to the public sphere. The public-private distinction played itself out in the Commission hearings to the extent that women were often constructed – and constructed themselves — as wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the active (mainly male) players on the public political stage.

22 In some cases, it was clear that men actively prevented women from engaging in politics. In one of the general hearings, Ms Ncediwe Euphemia Mfeti remarked: "We are not allowed to ask our husbands about politics in my

culture”. Her observation was confirmed by nods and laughter in the audience. African National Congress (ANC) veteran Mr Govan Mbeki testified that:

The police were looking for meetings. So when you left you did not tell your wife where you were going, and when you returned ... they were asleep and your food was on the stove... Women created problems for the (liberation) movement because they wanted to know.⁵

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

reflect the reality that women were less of a direct threat to the apartheid state and were thus less often the victims of murder, abduction and torture. This was due to the nature of the society which was, and is, structured along traditional patriarchal lines. Men were expected to engage with the state in active struggle while women were denied ‘active citizenship’ because of their location within the private sphere.⁶

26 To the extent that people came to the Commission hoping for compensation, the figures could also reflect the fact that men who were killed or otherwise incapacitated were more likely than women to have been primary breadwinners upon whom whole families were dependent.

27 Other figures provide some support for Goldblatt’s assertions. In 1986/7, for example, it was estimated that only 12 per cent of all state of emergency detainees were women. In the Sharpville massacre of March 1960, at the beginning of the period covered by the Commission, fifty-one men were killed, compared to eight women and ten children. Within the armed forces, women accounted for a small minority during the 1960s and 1970s. By the early 1990s, women still accounted for only 14 per cent of the Permanent Force of the South African Defence Force (SADF) and approximately 20 per cent of Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) cadres. Moving away from politics, official figures show that only 13 per cent of all those convicted of crimes between July 1995 and June 1996 were women.

28 One can, however, overstate the case. The hearings provided ample evidence that women fulfilled all roles in the struggle and suffered the full range of human rights violations. There were stories of women active – and abused — in all three decades covered by the Commission. There were stories of and by women of all races and of all ages. In terms of educational level, the women ranged from those with limited formal education to others with tertiary degrees. Ms Lita

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGE IN AN INTERNAL REVIEW OF POLICY – SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH OCCURRED AFTER THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW) AND THE ATTENDANCE OF A HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT DELEGATION AT THE 1995 UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN, HELD IN BEIJING, CHINA – TO DETERMINE WHETHER SOUTH AFRICAN LAW AND PRACTICE CONFORM TO INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

support for the later developments under Professor Nic Wiehahn. A similar omission occurred in regard to discrimination against women. The AHI should have helped to remove the barriers for women much earlier. For its part in these omissions and commissions, the AHI firstly accepts moral responsibility. Secondly, admits that fellow South Africans were gravely wronged by these actions or inaction. Thirdly, we wish to express our sincere regret for these failings and, lastly, we apologise to all of those affected as a consequence hereof.

Economy

References or discussions of the economy and labour

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 7 references coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

t Women's hearings (28-29 July 1997). Women suffer different forms of human rights violations, and these were the focus of this two-day hearing. Deponents told of rape and other forms of sexual harassment. They also related the difficulties of being the family breadwinner when state repression had resulted in the deaths of husbands and sons.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

or explanation, as long as the manager suspected that his or her ideological convictions were not in line with the government of the day. Nene said that any white person at the SABC had the right to fire any black person who was hardegat (intransigent). Workers received severe reprimands for looking at white women and had to give way in the passages.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Why were there no women editors? The simple reason was society dictated it. There were no all-round women journalists. It was not that the newspapers kept them out, there were not any trained in society.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

19 The Commission's relative neglect of the effects of the 'ordinary' workings of apartheid has a gender bias, as well as a racial one. A large number of statistics can be produced to substantiate the fact that women were subject to more restrictions and suffered more in economic terms than did men during the apartheid years. The most direct measure of disadvantage is poverty, and there is a clear link between the distribution of poverty and apartheid policies. Black women, in particular, are disadvantaged, and black women living in former homeland areas remain the most disadvantaged of all. It is also true that this type of abuse affected a far larger number of people, and usually with much longer term consequences, than the types of violations on which the Commission was mandated to focus its attention.

20 The suffering caused by influx control and related laws was not only physical, but attacked the very selfhood of many women and men. In this respect, Goldblatt and Meintjes quote from an interview with Ms Lydia Kompe, formerly a trade unionist and organiser of rural women, and now a parliamentarian. Ms Kompe was forced to use a different name so as to be able to pass for 'coloured' and remain in an urban area:

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

74 As a core structure in society, the family should be protected and supported by the state. Apartheid generated a crisis in South African family life. Group areas legislation and forced removals have both been linked to disruptions in healthy family functioning, and the migrant labour system also deprived people of family life. Children were denied fatherly guidance and support during their formative years and the fact that women were obliged to take on domestic work meant that children were denied the care of their mothers. In trying to deal with these problems, extended family networks came into play.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

MEDIA EMPLOYERS INTENSIFY PROGRAMMES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND BLACK MEDIA WORKERS WITHIN THE MEDIA, WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF ENSURING THAT MORE, BETTER-SKILLED AND QUALIFIED BLACK PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED IN ALL NEWSROOMS AND THAT THERE IS A PROPER GENDER BALANCE AT ALL LEVELS, MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

47. The single-sex hostels, more o v e r, eroded family structures. Women who had accompanied their male partners and husbands to the compounds were 'endorsed out' or sent back to the homelands. A corollary to the slave-like conditions of work on the mines, women were left to rear children and cultivate fields ultimately on behalf of the mine owners. When occupational hazard s ejected invalid workers, the social security of homesteads helped absolve companies of providing adequate compensation and/or pensions.

Human Rights

References or discussions of human rights, human rights violations, and civil codes

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 32 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

and ultimately overthrow that system.

65 This is not the same as saying that racism was introduced into South Africa by those who brought apartheid into being. Racism came to South Africa in 1652; it has been part of the warp and woof of South African society since then. It was not the supporters of apartheid who gave this country the 1913 Land Act which ensured that the indigenous people of South Africa would effectively become hewers of wood and drawers of water for those with superior gun power from overseas. 1948 merely saw the beginning of a refinement and intensifying of repression, injustice and exploitation. It was not the upholders of apartheid who introduced gross violations of human rights in this land. We would argue that what happened when 20 000 women and children died in the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War is a huge blot on our copy book. Indeed, if the key concepts of confession, forgiveness and reconciliation are central to the message of this report, it would be wonderful if one day some representative of the British/English community said to the Afrikaners, "We wronged you grievously. Forgive us." And it would be wonderful too if someone representing the Afrikaner community responded, "Yes, we forgive you - if you will perhaps let us just tell our story, the story of our forebears and the pain that has sat for so long in the pit of our stomachs unacknowledged by you." As we have discovered, the telling has been an important part of the process of healing.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

e The South African War of 1899-1902 during which British forces herded Boer women and children into concentration camps in which some 20 000 died - a gross human rights violation of shocking proportions.²

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

35 During the second half of the Commission's life (from approximately the middle of 1997), the Commission shifted its focus from the stories of individual victims to an attempt to understand the individual and institutional motives and perspectives which gave rise to the gross violations of human rights under examination. It enquired into the contexts and causes of these violations and attempted to establish the political and moral accountability of individuals, organisations and institutions. The goal was to provide the grounds for making recommendations to prevent future human rights violations. Features of this phase were public submissions by, and questioning of, political parties, and a range of institutional, sectoral and special hearings that focused on the health and business sectors, the legal system, the media and faith communities, prisons, women, children and youth, biological and chemical warfare and compulsory national service. It was also during this period that the majority of amnesty hearings took place.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

17 The effects of human rights violations were multiple, inflicting lasting damage on social relations. At a national level, the main dimension of the conflict was between the oppressed black population and the former state. However, within and between communities, conflict played itself out in various, often insidious, ways. Internal divisions occurred between the young and the old, men and women, neighbours, as well as between different ethnic and racial groups. All these aspects required attention.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

8 The Act allowed for the appointment of additional committee members, other than commissioners, to serve on the Human Rights Violations and Reparation and Rehabilitation Committees. The Commission decided to appoint such members, not only to assist in discharging the functions and responsibilities of these committees, but also to ensure

that their membership was representative in terms of race, gender and geographical origin. The Commission felt that it was important that the membership of the committees reflected the life experiences of all South Africans - black and white, men and women, urban and rural.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

23 Men were the most common victims of violations. Six times as many men died as women and twice as many survivors of violations were men³⁴. Hence, although most people who told the Commission about violations were women, most of the testimony was about men. The graph below shows clearly how the testimony of women deponents differed from that of men:

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

33 Non-fatal human rights violations include attempted killings, torture, severe ill treatment and abductions. ³⁴ The large numbers of victims of unspecified sex are a consequence of the time-pressures on Commission staff to load the data onto the computer systems. With more time and resources, this data can be improved. However, it is very likely that the proportion of men to women victims amongst those of unspecified sex is the same as that where the sex is known, so the overall results are not likely to be significantly affected by the unknowns.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

24 Most men who came to the Commission reported violations they had experienced, whereas women tended to talk about violations experienced by others. This is not to say that women did not suffer violations themselves - they certainly did suffer - but the focus of women's testimony was more often about someone other than themselves and those victims tended to be men.³⁵

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

27 A significant point is that violations reported to have taken place in the period after the unbannings were more commonly reported by women. This is because the nature of the violence changed dramatically in that period, during which whole communities were indiscriminately affected.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

e Peninsula (Helderberg/Tygerberg) (5 - 7 August 1996). This hearing focused on women, of whom two were activists and another had been caught in the crossfire. The hearing also highlighted violations committed against the Bonteheuwel Military Wing, the killing of the MK cadre Ashley Kriel and the Pollsmoor march.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

o Mdantsane (9 - 13 June 1997). This hearing focused on killings that occurred during the 1983 bus boycott. Wreaths were laid at Egerton and Highgate, where Ciskei and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) armed forces had attacked people. Human rights violations relating to women were also given a full day at this hearing.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

46 The treatment of civilians in this operation may have violated international legal covenants in another respect; in this case a provision of Protocol 11 regarding the treatment of the wounded. If press reports based on a press interview with an officer involved in the operation are accurate (see below), the SADF failed to protect and care for those wounded in the operation. According to this source, some of the wounded, irrespective of their status as combatants or civilians, men or women, were shot.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

91 The period 1960 to 1994 saw the systematic and extensive use of detention without trial in South Africa. Such detention was frequently conducive to the commission of gross abuses of human rights. The Human Rights

Committee estimated the number of detentions between 1960 and 1990 at approximately 80 000, of which about 10 000 were women and 15 000 children and youths under the age of 18. Detention without trial represented the first line of defence of the security forces. It was only when this strategy began to fail that the killing of political opponents increased.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

Women

409 While many women told the Commission of what happened to them, thousands came to the Commission to tell of what had happened to others – to their husbands, their children, their parents and their friends. These women tended to underplay the suffering that they had themselves experienced as witnesses and survivors of these tragedies.

410 As with children, the majority of women who were victims of gross human rights violations were not deliberately targeted but were caught in crossfire or were victims of indiscriminate attacks on party strongholds. The majority of victims in massacres of households were women. However, a number of women were specifically targeted for their political activism, their relation to male activists or in order to strike terror into the heart of communities. The Commission heard that both ANC and IFP supporters were guilty of extreme violence against women.

411 Although not easily quantifiable, a significant number of women told the Commission that they had been sexually abused in the name of politics.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

18 Severe ill treatment was the dominant violation, accounting for 52 per cent of the violations in the region. The most common form of severe ill treatment reported was beating, followed closely by incarceration and shooting injuries. Males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-four were the primary victims. Amongst women there was a fairly constant level of violations between the ages of thirteen and forty-eight.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS MR MTHETHELELI MNCUBE AND MR MZONDELI NONDULA RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANTING THE LANDMINES THAT KILLED MEMBERS OF THE VAN ECK AND DE NYSSCHEN FAMILIES. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THREE WOMEN AND FOUR CHILDREN WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINING MEMBERS WERE INJURED. THE COMMISSION FINDS MK AND THE ANC RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

99 The BMF accused white business of violating human rights in specific ways. White business supported and did not oppose the location of black residential areas at “absurdly” long distances from work. “Business chose to provide hostels that kept men and women away from their families.” In addition, white business relied “quite heavily” on the police to structure relationships with black workers, be it around strikes or repatriations. Managers served as police reservists and business co-operated with security agents in providing data on and monitoring workers. “Business continued to pay taxes quietly and rejected calls of civil disobedience.”

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

on gender and faith communities

80 The representatives of faith communities at the hearings were overwhelmingly male. Only four of the sixty-six persons who appeared before the Commission in East London were women, and little mention was made of the links between racial, class and gender oppression. Women and women’s groups played key roles in supporting victims and opponents of human rights abuses, as witnessed by the fact that most of those who testified at the human rights violations hearings were women, and usually did so on behalf of others rather than themselves. Yet, in churches and mosques, as elsewhere, they were relegated to secondary status.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

13 Table 2 records only those deponents who reported violations of which they themselves were victims. Here the overall percentage falls to 43,9 per cent, suggesting that men were more likely than women to talk about their own experiences as direct victims. Durban again accounted for the highest proportion of female victims, and in this centre women were somewhat more likely than men to present themselves as the direct victims.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

% women 24.3

59.8 23.9 30.7 43.9 VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women PAGE 287

14 Table 3 breaks down the violations into four broad categories of attempted killing, killing, severe ill treatment and torture. The first column provides the percentage of reports of this category reported by women. It shows, for example, that while, overall, women accounted for 70 per cent of reports of killings, they accounted for only 19 per cent of reports of torture. The second column indicates the percentage of women's reports of this category where the woman said she herself was the victim. Here women are seen to be most likely to present themselves as victims of severe ill treatment. The third column gives the percentage of all reports (with known sex) of self as victim where the deponent was a woman. Women are again under-represented among those reporting torture. The fourth column indicates, for each centre, what proportion of primary victim women deponents reported each of the four categories. This column reveals that, overall, a full 8 per cent of women deponents who were themselves victims, spoke about severe ill treatment.

Table 3: Women's reports of gross human rights violations by type of violation

% REPORTS SELF VICTIM/ WOMAN SELF TYPE/ WOMEN VICTIM/ ALL SELF

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

37 One of the silences was that of women who had themselves suffered gross human rights violations, but spoke only as secondary victims — as relatives of men who had suffered. Hence, for example, in the first week of hearings in the Eastern Cape, the widows of the Cradock Four spoke about their murdered husbands. Each had herself been arrested and harassed, but their own stories did not become the subject of the hearings. Later in the hearings, Dr Liz Floyd and Ms Nyameka Goniwe spoke about the abuses suffered by their partners, Mr Neil Aggett and Mr Matthew Goniwe. They, too, mentioned their own roles and suffering only in passing.

38 Several of the women who spoke at the special hearings began their testimony by stating their reluctance to come forward. Some said that they felt their sufferings were less severe than those of many other people. Ms Jubie Mayet, who had been banned and detained, said she was reluctant "because my experiences under the old regime were nothing compared to what so many countless other people suffered." Ms Nozizwe Madlala, detained for a year in solitary confinement, said that when people ask her if she was tortured, "I usually answer in the negative, for my own experience of torture was much milder than that of many others."

39 At the time the abuses occurred, many women (and men) remained silent about their sufferings. Ms Wilhelmina Cupido, reported that after her sister, Ms Coline William's, detention, Coline "said she just want to go on with her life, she just want to leave it there and carry on." There could be multiple reasons for this silence — a desire to protect her family, a desire to protect herself by keeping silent about 'illegal' activities, and/or a desire to forget a terrible experience.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

52 Given the close relationship between sex and gender, one of the more obvious differences in the way women and men might experience gross human rights violations is the extent to which they suffered from sexual violations, and the nature of those sexual violations. Of the 446 statements that were coded as involving sexual abuse, 398 specified the sex of the victim. Of these 158, or 40 per cent, were women. Rape was explicitly mentioned in over 140 cases.

53 The Commission regarded rape as 'severe ill treatment' regardless of the circumstances under which it occurred. Solitary confinement was the other abuse categorised in this way. The women who described how they had been raped while in detention were, in effect, often describing a double experience of those abuses regarded as most severe. Ms Thandi Shezi first had her hands and feet chained while she was assaulted.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

86 The Commission's conception of gross violations of human rights explicitly included mental or psychological torture in its definition of torture. Nevertheless, commenting on the first five weeks of hearings, Fiona Ross wrote that "the main focus has been on bodies and on the visible embodiment of suffering".¹⁹ It was not insignificant that psychologists were prominent among the CALS grouping and that the two opening addresses in the Cape Town women's hearings were by psychologists Ms Nomfundo Walaza and Ms Cheryl de la Rey.

87 It is often difficult to distinguish between physical and psychological abuse. Many of the stories indicated the way in which physical abuse was exacerbated by psychological. Many also showed how physical abuse was used to humiliate the victims. Women, more than men, were prepared to talk about psychological aspects of their experience. Women were also more likely than men to talk about the psychosomatic and psychological problems experienced afterwards.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

98 While torture, as defined by the Commission, occurs in prison or in custody – and is thus primarily perpetrated by agents of the state – there were also women who described gross violations of human rights which occurred outside of captivity, and which were perpetrated both by the state and others.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

143 This chapter draws primarily on the testimony of women who made presentations during the three special hearings organised in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. It also draws on the associated submissions to the Commission and on statistics generated from the Commission's database of deponents and applicants. As elsewhere in the Commission, the relatively few women whose experiences are recorded must represent many, many more who did not want to present their own stories, or were not able to do so for some reason. Nevertheless, the limited evidence available confirms the fact that women were active in all roles – as perpetrators, and in the full range of different primary and secondary victim roles. It also indicates ways in which women's experience of abuse might have differed from that of men.

144 The chapter suggests further that the definition of gross violation of human rights adopted by the Commission resulted in a blindness to the types of abuse predominantly experienced by women. In this respect, the full report of the Commission and the evidence presented to it can be compared to reports on South African poverty, which make it very clear that while women are not the only sufferers, they bear the brunt of the suffering.

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Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

5 This chapter addresses some of the consequences of gross human rights violations that were reported to the Commission. It attempts to report on the patterns and trends in relation to psychological effects, physical consequences and how these have affected families and communities in South Africa. In order to obtain a full picture, it should be read in combination with the chapters on Children and Youth and Women.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

161 Many of the statements made to the Commission by women detail the violations inflicted on others – children, husbands, siblings and parents – rather than what they themselves suffered. Undoubtedly the violation of family members had significant consequences for women. However, women too suffered direct gross violations of human rights, many of which were gender specific in their exploitative and humiliating nature. **THE COMMISSION THUS FINDS THAT: THE STATE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SEVERE ILL TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN CUSTODY IN**

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

WOMEN WERE ABUSED BY THE SECURITY FORCES IN WAYS WHICH SPECIFICALLY EXPLOITED THEIR VULNERABILITIES AS WOMEN, FOR EXAMPLE RAPE OR THREATS OF RAPE AND OTHER FORMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, THREATS AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN, REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR CARE, FALSE STORIES ABOUT ILLNESS AND/OR DEATH OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND

CHILDREN, AND HUMILIATION AND ABUSE AROUND BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS SUCH AS MENSTRUATION AND CHILDBIRTH. WOMEN IN EXILE, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN CAMPS, WERE SUBJECTED TO VARIOUS FORMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT, INCLUDING RAPE.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

■ INTRODUCTION 1 The Commission sought to highlight the deep damage inflicted by past gross human rights violations on human relationships in South Africa. While the main conflict was between a state representing a white minority and an oppressed black population, the conflict found expression in various ways and involved different sections of the population, exploiting and creating divisions within and between communities. The young and the old, men and women, members of the same family or organisation, neighbours, different ethnic and racial groups often turned against each other. People were victimised in different ways and a range of gross human rights violations was committed. The result demands extensive healing and social and physical reconstruction at every level of society. Sometimes these different needs themselves compete with one another, leading to fresh conflicts. This makes reconciliation a complex, long-term process with many dimensions.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

Democracy, reconciliation and nation-building remain threatened so long as patriarchy in all its forms and all the forms of patriarchy, Chairperson, are violent forms of patriarchy. They are actually a violation of human rights. We cannot limit human rights to what is in the Act. Gender inequality and gender injustice is a violation of human rights. It does not necessarily mean that we must have the hearings, but it means we must have the process of eradicating that. As we today look back in our gruesome past, we must realise that our present and future remain in jeopardy, despite the good work of the [Commission], if the violence against women and children is allowed to continue. The South African society needs to be mobilised in the same manner that it was mobilised against apartheid. In the same manner that we won that war against apartheid. Why are we not mobilising and engage in that war against violence against women and children? Why is the nation continuing as if nothing is happening? Why are these massacres allowed to happen? Why is this genocide? Why are we allowing it? Why is it being made a role of women? It is not the role of Government alone. It is the role of this society, because if we do not do that, one year, two years down the line, we will have to have that Truth and Reconciliation Commission once again for us to come back and retell the stories that we suffered under democracy, Chairperson. Within our own homes, the domestic violence in our own homes, the violence in our streets, the violence in the work place, the violence that's permeating all of our society. Most of the time what is being highlighted, are the hijackings. I am not undermining this. I am not undermining the deaths. Look at the wall down Wits.¹⁴ That wall! Look at the faces! Ninety-nine per cent – I went there and looked and registered – 99 per cent are faces of men; where are the women who have been killed? Where are the women who have been raped? Where are the women who are getting battered in their own families? They are not in that wall. Why are they not in that wall? Is that your work, Chairperson, as we build reconciliation? Because I get angry when I pass that wall. I get angry that the women's own suffering is not being recognised by this country. I get angry because the [Commission] is silent about that. Because it is happening now. It is not happening in the days of apartheid, it is happening now.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

10. All the applicants from the IFP were male. However, a few applicants implicated individual women in their human rights violations.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

The unknown victims of human rights violations in South Africa were not necessarily aligned to any particular political organisation or party. Neither were they confined to a particular province or region in the country. Men and women, young and old alike fell victim to the violence and suffering spawned by Apartheid.

Legacy

References or discussions of legacy, effect or consequences

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

17 The effects of human rights violations were multiple, inflicting lasting damage on social relations. At a national level, the main dimension of the conflict was between the oppressed black population and the former state. However, within and between communities, conflict played itself out in various, often insidious, ways. Internal divisions occurred between the young and the old, men and women, neighbours, as well as between different ethnic and racial groups. All these aspects required attention.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

The social consequences of apartheid were so gross, so thoroughly destructive and so widely acknowledged and abhorred by the international community that there could be no avoiding the intrusion into the professional lives of the medical men and women of this country.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

19 The Commission's relative neglect of the effects of the 'ordinary' workings of apartheid has a gender bias, as well as a racial one. A large number of statistics can be produced to substantiate the fact that women were subject to more restrictions and suffered more in economic terms than did men during the apartheid years. The most direct measure of disadvantage is poverty, and there is a clear link between the distribution of poverty and apartheid policies. Black women, in particular, are disadvantaged, and black women living in former homeland areas remain the most disadvantaged of all. It is also true that this type of abuse affected a far larger number of people, and usually with much longerterm consequences, than the types of violations on which the Commission was mandated to focus its attention.

20 The suffering caused by influx control and related laws was not only physical, but attacked the very selfhood of many women and men. In this respect, Goldblatt and Meintjes quote from an interview with Ms Lydia Kompe, formerly a trade unionist and organiser of rural women, and now a parliamentarian. Ms Kompe was forced to use a different name so as to be able to pass for 'coloured' and remain in an urban area:

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

92 Arrests, detentions, abductions, restrictions and exile of family members affected the cohesion of families, with negative effects on family relationships. Ms Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge's political activism began in the 1970s when she became an organiser and chairperson of the Natal Organisation of Women. At the Durban hearing, she told the Commission that: "like many women who joined the struggle against apartheid, I was harassed by the police and detained a number of times." She described the disruptions this caused to her family and the impact on her children:

Military

References or discussions of the military and soldiers

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

8 It is also important to remember that the 1960 Sharpsville massacre (with which the mandate of the Commission begins) was simply the latest in a long line of similar killings of civilian protesters in South African history. It was, for example, not a National Party administration but the South African Party government, made up primarily of English-speaking South Africans, that in July 1913 crushed a series of miners' strikes on the Reef - sending in the army and killing just over one hundred strikers and onlookers. Thrice in 1921 and 1922, this same governing party let loose its troops and planes: first, against a protesting religious sect, the Israelites at Bulhoek, killing 183 people; second, against striking white mineworkers on the Reef in 1922, resulting in the deaths of 214 people³; and third, when the Bondelswarts people, a landless hunting group of Nama origin in South West Africa, in rebellion against a punitive dog tax in 1922, were machine-gunned from the air. One hundred civilians, mostly women, were killed.

9 Thus, when the South African Defence Force (SADF) killed just over 600 men, women and children, combatant and non-combatant, at Kassinga in Angola in 1978, and when the South African Police (SAP) shot several hundred black protesters in the weeks following the June 16 events at Soweto, they were operating in terms of a well-established tradition of excessive or unjustifiable use of force against government opponents. This is not, of course, to exonerate them or the force they employed, but simply to put those events and actions in historical context.

Police

References or discussions of the police and police officers

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 19 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

117 Aside from sexual forms of torture, security police frequently targeted women in ways related to their gender or as mothers (see also the chapter on Women in Volume Four). Ms Nobuhle Mohapi [EC0007/96PLZ] told the Commission: The first month of my detention, I didn't get a drop of water to wash myself. I was unable to change and I was in my menstrual cycle ... I requested water so that I can bathe and wash myself, but nobody wanted to help me

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

561 The security arm most directly concerned with the implementation of contramobilisation was the SADF. The SADF was made responsible for youth clubs, community organisations, women's organisations, traditional authorities, arts and rural development, with the aim of establishing structures to oppose the revolution. Major Marius Oelschig acknowledged in the State v Msane and 19 others that "the South African government ... through the SADF, assisted various dissident groups to create a capability, which they themselves could use ...".³⁰

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

189 Two further police men, Sergeant Moyi and Constable Magwaca, were killed in the Langa Zones: Magwaca stabbed to death on 29 July 1962, and Moyi was killed on 26 September, 1962. Magwaca had earned notoriety in the community for his alleged involvement in the beating and harassment of protesters in the 21 March 1960 demonstrations and in the period following the Langa shootings. He was also perceived to be responsible for sexually abusing women who stayed 'illegally' in the Zones while their men were at work.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

196 Poqo supporters also attacked shops in the main street of Paarl, smashing windows and attacking other white residents. The attacks were described by the police as reprisals for arrests made in the Mbekweni location the previous day. These arrests followed the killings of a white shopkeeper, three black women who were found speared to death in a plantation and a black man whose headless body was found floating in the Berg River in Paarl.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

the ANC and other parties. The police guarding the premises were completely outnumbered and the crowd of men and women, mainly in AWB uniforms ignored instructions to stop. From atop an armoured vehicle Eugene Terre'Blanche shouted instructions, led the crowd around the police cordon and smashed the armoured vehicle through the plate glass doors of the Centre. The right-wingers occupied the chamber for more than two hours during which time they said prayers and sang "Die Stem". Their representatives handed over demands for a volkstaat. There were some reports of white police mingling with the rightwingers. Sixty-six right-wingers were arrested in connection with the invasion of the World Trade Centre.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

247 The KZP took over policing of the KwaMakhutha township (in the Umbumbulu district, south of Durban) from the SAP in June 1986. Within the first three weeks, residents filed more than twenty affidavits of assault by KwaMakhutha KZP members, some of which led to successful prosecutions. In October 1989, a large group of women in KwaMakhutha met with the Umlazi station commander to complain about the KwaMakhutha KZP.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

95 Police responded with tear gas, baton-charges and live ammunition, and declined to issue a casualty list. The number of deaths recorded at five Peninsula hospitals was at least forty-two, including Ms Avril de Bruyn [CT00847], Mr Andrew Saul Christians [CT00660], Ms Johanna Moses [CT02201], Ms Edith Lewis [CT00658], Mr Gavin Godfrey Slavers [CT00662], Ms Glenda Scheepers [CT00845] and Mr William Rose [CT00671]. Over 200 people were injured, including children, young or pregnant mothers and a large number of other women. Police officially confirmed thirty-four deaths, including one in the Boland, and 146 injuries which, they alleged, were mainly stabbing and stoning injuries. At least two fatalities occurred as a result of the actions of those engaged in street protest, including one Constable Hugo, who was stabbed to death in Blackheath during a police baton charge, and a civilian who died when his vehicle crashed after being stoned.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

WITH REGARD TO THE 1980 SCHOOL BOYCOTTS, THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE RESPONSE OF THE SECURITY FORCES TO LEGITIMATE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL GRIEVANCES AND PROTESTS WAS EXCESSIVELY HARSH. MANY OF THE FORTY-TWO PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED WERE UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN, AND MANY WERE WOMEN.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

162 Police moved in and arrested numerous people, including three women. Twenty-six were accused of murder and tried in a high-profile political trial that dominated both Upington and South African judicial history.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

WOUNDED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MARCH.
THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MANY OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MARCH WERE APOLITICAL, WOMEN AND UNARMED, AND HAD ATTENDED THE MARCH BECAUSE THEY WERE OPPOSED TO THE PASS LAWS. THE COMMISSION FINDS, THEREFORE, THAT MANY OF THE PEOPLE FIRED UPON AND INJURED IN THE MARCH WERE NOT POLITICISED MEMBERS OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY, BUT MERELY PERSONS OPPOSED TO CARRYING A PASS.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

287 As organisational capacity became stronger in Soweto, public protests against rentals and council bodies proceeded with vigour between March and June 1986. (The partial state of emergency was lifted on 7 March, but a new nation-wide state of emergency was declared on 12 June.) A total of 75 000 houses were involved in a rent boycott. The Council responded by cutting off services and prosecuting rent defaulters. On 16 June 1986, Soweto municipal police raided homes in Naledi, demanding rent receipts. One thousand women and high school students took to the streets in protest.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

40 Although she tended to downplay the effects of her physical torture, Narkedien's description of how she was treated by the security police gave the Commission important insight into the special treatment received by women.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

71 Prison staff frequently ignored the particular needs of women in respect to, for example, menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth and parenting. These needs were also often exploited as a way of subjecting women to intimidation and harassment.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

Then one Friday, after three weeks of this, some of the women held on to the branches and to the riot police that constituted a riot. And they used teargas, rubber bullets (which, I don't know if you know, are six inches long and

about an inch and a half in diameter of solid rubber) and police dogs to quell the riot, and we were having to treat the results of that. So we had kids with severe respiratory distress from the teargas, people with dog bites. I remember one time having to go out and see a mother who had a twenty-four hour old baby that was left in the rain because her structure had been torn down.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

8 During the special women's hearings, the testimony of Ms Agnes Gounden emphasised how easy it was for a 'secondary' victim to become a direct target. Ms Gounden was resting at home, medicated, trying to get over the death of her only sister a few days earlier at the hands of the police, when the police arrived to demand a statement.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

72 Ms Elaine Mohamed recounted how she burst into tears when a security policeman said to her, "I really enjoy interrogating women. I can get things out of them and do things to them that I can't do to a man".¹⁷

73 Several people spoke of the strength women showed in withstanding severe physical torture. Tokyo Sexwale recalled the detention and trial of the Pretoria Twelve in 1977/8.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

143 Such attacks by the police and security forces undermined the dignity and sense of security of communities. Testimonies of random shootings and arrests dominated hearings. Victims of these violations included women, children, elderly people and residents of communities going about their daily business. Pastor Dyantyi told the Commission at the Oudtshoorn post-hearing workshop that:

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

The great majority of those who served in the security forces during the conflict were honourable, professional and dedicated men and women. They were convinced that their cause was just, necessary and legitimate.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

October 1992 in Taung, Bophuthatswana, and beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police while in detention. At the time, there was political conflict over the imposition of a new chief in the village. THAKANYANE, Monti Sabath (39), lost his house, bus and car when they were burnt by named ANC supporters in Schweizer-Reneke, Tvl, in February 1990. THAKULU, Selinah Mafotho (25), an ANC supporter, was raped and then shot dead in an attack on the house of an MK operative by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. Five people died in the attack, and three women were raped. THALE, Keitumetse Elizabeth (48), was tear-gassed and severely beaten by a member of the Bophuthatswana Police at Lekubu, near Zeerust, Tvl, in May 1989. The incident occurred at the kraal of one of the chiefs involved in a dispute over the chieftainship of Lekubu village.

Truth Commission

References or discussions the commission and its procedures and findings

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 24 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

5 A distinctive feature of the Commission was its openness to public participation and scrutiny. This enabled it to reach out on a daily basis to large numbers of people inside and outside South Africa, and to confront them with vivid images on their television screens or on the front pages of their newspapers. People saw, for example, a former security police officer demonstrating his torture techniques. They saw weeping men and women asking for the truth about their missing loved ones. The media also helped generate public debate on central aspects of South Africa's past and to raise the level of historical awareness. The issues that emerged as a consequence helped the nation to focus on values central to a healthy democracy: transparency, public debate, public participation and criticism.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

27 Given the magnitude of this exercise, the Commission's quest for truth should be viewed as a contribution to a much longer-term goal and vision. Its purpose in attempting to uncover the past had nothing to do with vengeance; it had to do, rather, with helping victims to become more visible and more valuable citizens through the public recognition and official acknowledgement of their experiences. In the words of Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso, former chairperson of the Commission on Gender Equality and currently Deputy Secretary General of the ANC, at the opening the Commission's hearing on women in Johannesburg, 29 July 1997:

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

19,524 TOTAL STATEMENTS 29

17 In total, more women came to the Commission than men, because many more African women came to the Commission than any other category. Men dominate the white, Coloured and Asian deponents.

18 Nationally, the proportion of women to men is 54: 5230, so the higher number of African women is not simply a demographic consequence. As will be shown, the violence of the past resulted in the deaths mainly of men.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

35 In order to ensure that the voices of women speaking on their own behalf were heard, the Commission held hearings specifically for this purpose. These are reported on in a later chapter.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

29 Instead, the Commission appealed to South Africans to come forward to tell the Human Rights Violation Committee what had happened to them. By the end of the Commission's lifespan, 21 000 people had come forward, women and men, old and young, and told the Commission about nearly 38 000 gross violations of human rights. In the process, the broad outlines of the past emerged with undeniable clarity. Ninety percent of those who came forward were black. Most of them were women. The greatest number of these approached the Commission on behalf of dead men to whom they were related.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

64 Organisations repeatedly expressed the need to know about the work of the Commission and how they could assist. A national newsletter was issued, and teams working in different communities made efforts to keep interested role players informed. Similarly, many schools and churches, university and women's groups invited commissioners to make presentations at their meetings.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

and followed affirmative action criteria.

14 Of the first thirty people appointed, twenty had been unemployed and, of these, many had never worked previously. They were employed for their potential to do good work. This policy was maintained, with preference given to unemployed people where possible. The racial mix at all levels strongly reflected that of society. In addition, a gender balance of 50 per cent men and 50 per cent women was maintained. A staff member with a disability was also employed.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

i Hearing on women, Durban (25 October 1996).

Following the testimony on assassinations, a second day was set aside to hear testimony from women. It had become apparent that, although many women gave evidence at the hearings, very few spoke about their own experiences. The hearing was open only to women; even the technicians on site were women. Ten women spoke very eloquently about their own suffering and brutal treatment at the hands of men. In two of the three rape cases heard, the women had never spoken about their experiences before. In one of these instances, a woman was gang-raped by some ANC youths over a period of a month and conceived a child. She reported that one of the men who raped her began visiting her home regularly and claimed parenthood of the child, which she was finding very difficult. Some of the women targeted were not themselves activists, but were family members of activists. Nosizwe Madlala-Routledge, Phyllis Naidoo and Marie OdendaalMagwaza read special submissions on their experiences as women activists. A large number of deponents asked for psychological counselling to assist them in dealing with their trauma.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

t Women's hearings (28-29 July 1997). Women suffer different forms of human rights violations, and these were the focus of this two-day hearing. Deponents told of rape and other forms of sexual harassment. They also related the difficulties of being the family breadwinner when state repression had resulted in the deaths of husbands and sons.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

Women

409 While many women told the Commission of what happened to them, thousands came to the Commission to tell of what had happened to others – to their husbands, their children, their parents and their friends. These women tended to underplay the suffering that they had themselves experienced as witnesses and survivors of these tragedies.

410 As with children, the majority of women who were victims of gross human rights violations were not deliberately targeted but were caught in crossfire or were victims of indiscriminate attacks on party strongholds. The majority of victims in massacres of households were women. However, a number of women were specifically targeted for their political activism, their relation to male activists or in order to strike terror into the heart of communities. The Commission heard that both ANC and IFP supporters were guilty of extreme violence against women.

411 Although not easily quantifiable, a significant number of women told the Commission that they had been sexually abused in the name of politics.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

14 Most (57 per cent) of the deponents in this region were male. Male deponents tended to talk about violations that happened to themselves, whereas female deponents much more frequently spoke about others. Statistics show that 36 per cent of women deponents were the primary victims in their submissions, whereas 72 per cent of male deponents spoke of themselves as victims.

15 The average age of deponents in the Western Cape is estimated at forty-one years. Female deponents were generally older than male deponents, averages being fortyseven and thirty-nine years respectively. This reflects the tendency for older women to testify about violations to their family members such as their children.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

13 The chapter on women reports on a series of hearings that were held at which women were given the opportunity to speak on their own behalf. It was discovered early in the life of the Commission that the majority of women who came forward to testify did so on behalf of others and seldom on their own account. It was also felt necessary to give women the opportunity, amongst members of their own sex, to speak of the particular violations experienced by women and, also, the particular way in which women experience violations.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

16 In addition, the Commission decided, for the purposes of its report, that the titles of Mr and Ms would be used throughout. This is not to fail to acknowledge that some women might still prefer to be addressed as Mrs or Miss or even Mama and does not constitute a social or political comment on their right to do so. It was simply a decision that was taken in order to ensure uniformity and, of course, to eliminate error where the marital status of the person was unknown.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

48 Figures 1-4 reflect evidence gathered by the Commission with respect to the types of violations investigated. They do not reflect a universal experience of violations; only those that were reported to the Commission. Many South Africans who experienced human rights violations did not come to the Commission and are therefore not represented. Many parents testified on behalf of their children. Significant, too, was the fact that many women and girls chose not to testify about violations they themselves had experienced. They spoke instead of the violations committed against others, notably their fathers, sons and brothers. The figures must, therefore, be read within the framework of the Commission's experience rather than analysed as definitive figures of all violations experienced in South Africa from 1960 - 1994.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

Volume FOUR Chapter TEN Special Hearing: Women

■ HOW THE GENDER HEARINGS CAME ABOUT 1 In March 1996, as the Commission commenced its hearings, the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) at the University of the Witwatersrand hosted a workshop entitled 'Gender and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission'. Participants included psychologists, lawyers, people from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), members of the Gauteng Legislature and representatives from each of the four regions of the Commission. The workshop resulted in an in-depth submission that discussed ways in which the Commission might be missing some of the truth through a lack of sensitivity to gender issues. The submission, as well as relying on discussion at the workshop, used material from in-depth interviews with women leaders who had suffered gross human rights violations.

2 The term 'gender' encompasses both women and men, and the social relations between them. The CALS submission unashamedly focused on women in the belief that it is the voices of women that more often go unheard. Further, while much of their discussion dealt with gross human rights violations as defined by the Commission, the submission also devoted some time to questioning the way gross human rights violations were understood, thereby masking the types of violations more commonly suffered by women.

3 Ms Cheryl de la Rey, addressing the Cape Town special hearings, noted that "(t)oo often when we do not undertake specific actions to draw attention to the issues that affect women, what happens is that men and the experiences of men become the yardstick by which judgements are made". The argument that apparently gender-neutral approaches are often discriminatory because they unwittingly assume a male outlook is in accordance with the conception of equality found in the South African Constitution. This conception is one of substantive, rather than merely formal, equality. It recognises indirect as well as direct discrimination, implicit as well as explicit and intentional bias.

4 The Commission took up the challenge of the CALS submission. It organised two workshops to which it invited representatives of women's organisations and

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the media. Participants discussed how they could attempt to bring more women into the Commission process. The Commission also agreed to the proposal for special women's hearings. Three women's hearings were subsequently held – in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. It should be noted that the absence of a special hearing in the Eastern Cape could, in itself, distort the picture as the Eastern Cape is known as an area in which treatment in prison

was particularly brutal. The testimony of Ms Zubeida Jaffer (referred to below) about her torture while held in Eastern Cape prisons is illustrative.

5 The Commission also attempted to amend its procedures in ways that would encourage women to speak. By April 1997, the form used by the Commission to record statements had been refined (Version 5) and included the following cautionary note:

IMPORTANT: Some women testify about violations of human rights that happened to family members or friends, but they have also suffered abuses. Don't forget to tell us what happened to you yourself if you were the victim of a gross human rights abuse.

6 This chapter of the report focuses primarily on what was revealed during the special women's hearings. Women were by no means absent from other hearings of the Commission. Indeed, the CALS submission acknowledged that they were alerted to gender bias when they noticed that over half of those who spoke were women, but that the roles and capacities in which women and men spoke differed. They saw that, while the overwhelming majority of women spoke as relatives and dependants of those (mainly males) who had directly suffered human rights violations, most of the men spoke as direct victims. The figures below confirm that this pattern persisted over the full period of the hearings.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

8 During the special women's hearings, the testimony of Ms Agnes Gounden emphasised how easy it was for a 'secondary' victim to become a direct target. Ms Gounden was resting at home, medicated, trying to get over the death of her only sister a few days earlier at the hands of the police, when the police arrived to demand a statement.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

9 Most of those who spoke at the special hearings spoke of their experience as direct victims. This chapter, in focusing on their stories, underlines the fact that there were many women who suffered from the full range of abuses which fell within the Commission's understanding of its ambit. It also, however, points out the particular ways in which these women might have experienced abuses. At the level of biology, it points to sexual abuses and threats. At a broader level, it looks at how gendered roles affected the experience and its aftermath.

10 This short chapter cannot hope to do justice to the testimonies heard. It can do no more than give a flavour of what was said. It will, however, attempt to give an idea of the range of roles in which women were revealed, and in particular, the ways in which their experiences might have differed from those of men.

11 The chapter commences by presenting gender-disaggregated statistics culled from the database of the Commission. It follows with general discussion as to how the outlook of the Commission might have affected what was heard, given the gendered roles and socialisation within the society. It looks at the nature of possible 'silences'. Against this background, the chapter then presents some of the stories related in the special hearings or recorded in the submissions. These provide some idea of the range of sexual, physical and psychological abuses experienced by women. While most of the stories focused on experiences while in detention, one section looks specifically at abuses suffered by women outside of prison. The penultimate section looks at relationships, a theme that emerged strongly when women discussed all forms of abuse. The final section looks at women as perpetrators.

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Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

15 The Commission went some way towards meeting the criticisms of gender bias. Nonetheless, there were those who argued that it did not go far enough. Activist lawyer Ms Ilse Olckers, describing discussions between two commissioners and women working on gender issues, said it was as if they "were asking them to convince the other members of the Commission to see the earth as round. We added a third dimension to a task already wearisome. A task which they felt they could hardly cope with in its current two dimensional state".²

16 The inclusion of a separate chapter on gender will be understood by some readers as sidelining, rather than mainstreaming, the issue. Women will again be seen as having been portrayed as a 'special interest group', rather than as 'normal' members of the society.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

women should stay at home, should not participate. It was all by way of trying to say when we go out to jail, when we go out and be killed, you look after the children... The husbands wouldn't share much.

24 The statistics on Commission evidence bear out the differential engagement of women and men in 'active' politics. Very early in the process, anthropologist Fiona Ross analysed the 204 testimonies that she heard presented during the first five weeks of Commission hearings. She found that close on six of every ten deponents were women, but that over three-quarters of the women's testimonies and 88 per cent of the men's testimonies were about abuses to men. Only 17 per cent of the women's testimonies and 5 per cent of the men's were about

5 Ross, FC (1996), 'Speech and Silence: Women's Testimony in the First Five Weeks of Public Hearings of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission', p 22.

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abuses to women, with the remainder about abuses to women and men. Ross found that 25 per cent of all cases involved women speaking about their sons, 11 per cent were women speaking about their spouses and 8 per cent were women speaking about their brothers. Only 4 per cent of the cases involved men speaking about sons, and 0 per cent of the cases involved men speaking about either spouses or sisters.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

- strive constantly, in the process of transformation, to be sensitive to the needs of those groups which have been particularly disadvantaged in the past, specifically women and children;

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Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

3 These are followed by a series of recommendations related to specific areas of the public and private sectors that the Commission believes could assist in the consolidation of democracy and the building of a culture of human rights. Although separately itemised, all the recommendations in this chapter should be seen as part of a whole and as contributing to the quest for overall stability and peace in South African society. It is important to state explicitly that there is a need for sensitivity to the particular issues pertaining to women and children.

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Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

11 After so long a journey with so many different and challenging experiences, the Commission concluded that all of South Africa – rural, urban, black, white, men, women and children – had been caught up in oppression and resistance that left no one with clean hands. Reconciliation is necessary for all, because all need to be healed.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

18 There were also, of course, people who were critical of the human rights violations hearings. These included survivors, who demanded justice and retribution, and activists who saw themselves as heroes rather than victims. Some psychologists and others expressed concern that adequate professional support was not provided after the hearings. The latter view was voiced by Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso, former Chairperson of the Commission on Gender Equality and currently Deputy Secretary General of the ANC, at the Commission hearing on women in Johannesburg: I know, Chairperson, that the Truth Commission has got a programme of therapy, but I hope it can be sustained, because my own experience in the

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

I think that what the [Commission] has done has been to open up ... a process which may well just be the tip of the iceberg. We call for further efforts and opportunities to be made for women to speak out. It might take ten or twenty or thirty or even forty years for women to acknowledge their experiences as it did for the women in South East Asia or for the victims of the holocaust to acknowledge sexual abuse by Nazi camp commanders.

126 The following extract deals with the role of women in a particular church, but can also be seen as a clear challenge for all South Africans to pay more than lip service to the constitutional ideal of a society where men and women can participate fully, where human rights are respected: Ms Joyce Seroke: Bishop Michael, I would like to, through you, commend the CPSA [Church of the Province of Southern Africa] for coming to grips at last after a

long and painful process of accepting women as priests in the church, but I would like to know what is the church doing to empower those women for meaningful participation within the church? Bishop Michael Nuttall: Chairperson, as you will know this is a fairly recent development within the life of our church. It goes back to 1992. Perhaps we should have made that decision long before but, like so many other churches in this respect throughout the world, we have been on a journey and all of us have had to come to a profound change of mind when we've come to the point of accepting women clergy should be as free to operate within the life of our church as men clergy. So, we've only been involved in this for the past five years. We now have something like twenty-three women clergy out of 120 within the diocese which I'm part of ... but there's still a very long way to go, and part of that long way to go is the need for the mindset to change because so many of us across the board, this is not a white or black phenomenon, but across the board, so many of us, particularly those of us who are male, but not only men, have got to make a major inner adjustment to this new reality within the life of our church. But as I said just now, I think that a new liberating process is underway for men and women alike in this process.

Victim Accounts

References or discussions of victim's accounts or experiences

<Files\Truth Commission Reports\Africa\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 28 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

i Hearing on women, Durban (25 October 1996).

Following the testimony on assassinations, a second day was set aside to hear testimony from women. It had become apparent that, although many women gave evidence at the hearings, very few spoke about their own experiences. The hearing was open only to women; even the technicians on site were women. Ten women spoke very eloquently about their own suffering and brutal treatment at the hands of men. In two of the three rape cases heard, the women had never spoken about their experiences before. In one of these instances, a woman was gang-raped by some ANC youths over a period of a month and conceived a child. She reported that one of the men who raped her began visiting her home regularly and claimed parenthood of the child, which she was finding very difficult. Some of the women targeted were not themselves activists, but were family members of activists. Nosizwe Madlala-Routledge, Phyllis Naidoo and Marie OdendaalMagwaza read special submissions on their experiences as women activists. A large number of deponents asked for psychological counselling to assist them in dealing with their trauma.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

117 Aside from sexual forms of torture, security police frequently targeted women in ways related to their gender or as mothers (see also the chapter on Women in Volume Four). Ms Nobuhle Mohapi [EC0007/96PLZ] told the Commission: The first month of my detention, I didn't get a drop of water to wash myself. I was unable to change and I was in my menstrual cycle ... I requested water so that I can bathe and wash myself, but nobody wanted to help me

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

I was asleep and was awakened by women screaming. I thought she was being beaten by her man/husband. I went out to help. When I came out I saw four men throwing a baby onto the floor ... All had white headbands ... I continued to watch and saw a man standing at the back of the house next to mine. He was standing still and fixing the gun. I saw the back of his neck and hair. It was a white man ... When I passed house no 81 I saw the woman lying in the house and the baby child outside. The baby was dead; it could have been hit in the head.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

I attended the meeting where Mkhize, one of the indunas said that we are very tired of the people being killed in Boipatong which resulted in the IFP people having to live in the KwaMadala hostel because their houses were being burnt and they were being killed in Boipatong. Gqonqo said that night we were going to Boipatong to kill the people and said nobody was allowed to stay behind, only the women had to stay in the hostel...

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

and hacking commuters with pangas.

We were full in the train and different people and women were with us from Thokoza. The train left at 6 o'clock instead of at ten to six and some people came into the train whom I thought were ticket examiners. I did not pay any attention to them... They had dust coats [on] when they got into the train and that led me to think that they were the ticket examiners. When the train took off from Germiston suddenly the people changed and I was so surprised because in my mind they were ticket examiners ... From the other coach I heard a gun shot and when I was trying to peep and look to see what was happening I just received this bang on my head and that was from a panga... They were all over the train... They were speaking Zulu... There were many, I think about ten of them standing and seated.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

What really bothered me were the rats. I know there's this chauvinist thing where men would say women are just afraid of mice and rats, but these were not little mice. These were huge rats, the size of cats, that were in the

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

21 While a person's sex is determined by biology, gender is a social construct. It is determined by the relationships between women and men and by the roles they play. One of the more important divisions in terms of gender analysis is that between the public and private spheres. Men are more commonly 'active' in roles in the public sphere, while women predominate in roles in the private sphere. Politics as usually understood pertains primarily to the public sphere. The public-private distinction played itself out in the Commission hearings to the extent that women were often constructed – and constructed themselves — as wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the active (mainly male) players on the public political stage.

22 In some cases, it was clear that men actively prevented women from engaging in politics. In one of the general hearings, Ms Ncediwe Euphemia Mfeti remarked: "We are not allowed to ask our husbands about politics in my culture". Her observation was confirmed by nods and laughter in the audience. African National Congress (ANC) veteran Mr Govan Mbeki testified that:

The police were looking for meetings. So when you left you did not tell your wife where you were going, and when you returned ... they were asleep and your food was on the stove... Women created problems for the (liberation) movement because they wanted to know.⁵

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

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Nombango Mazibuko emphasised the fact that, despite her lack of (formal) education, "the contribution that I've put in within the ANC structures is quite massive". Elsewhere, there is plenty of documentary and other evidence⁷ that women were active before the 1960s – in particular in the memorable 1956 antipass march that is today celebrated each year on Women's Day. There is also plenty of evidence in documents⁸ that women were severely punished – through detention, torture and other means – for their involvement.

29 Further, in South Africa, as elsewhere, women's 'private' roles have often been a strong motivating factor in their political engagement. Ms Thandi Modise of MK, for example, has stated emphatically that she was a guerrilla "because I am a mother". During the women's hearing, Ms Zodwa Lephina Thobela said that it was when her son was arrested in 1976 that she and her husband became involved in politics and "started being enemies with the security police". Also at the hearings, Ms Noncebo Zokwe recalled how the security police named her a "Communist mother". She used her role as mother and protector of the home when a policeman came to her home, telling him: "On these premises I am the government". When he threatened to kill her, she said: "The only pain I know is the pain of giving birth". She said: "It is womanhood which brought me this strength".⁹

30 Women's socialisation and roles could also mean that certain experiences, although seemingly similar, might bear more heavily on women than on men. For example, women's socialisation, more than that of men, focuses on intimate relationships. Without negating the pain felt by men in solitary confinement, this could make the experience even more painful for women. During the hearings, many women spoke in particular about what it meant to be separated from their children. Ms Evelyn de Bruin of Upington who, together with her husband, spent many long months on death row after being convicted of common purpose simply because they were present at a killing, told how she had to leave her two young children behind. On the basis both of the unfair judgement and the cruelty of separation, she was certain that "Judge Basson will never see the heavens".

31 Some women spoke about how their torturers used the strength of the motherchild bond against them. Ms Albertina Sisulu was told that her child was in intensive care with pneumonia and that, if she did not give a statement, "you won't bury the child". Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken feared that she herself would be killed in detention, leaving her three-year-old child an orphan.

⁷ Walker, C (1991), *Women and Resistance in South Africa*. David Philip Publishers: Cape Town ⁸ Such as an undated document by the Federation of Transvaal Women, 'A Woman's place is in the Struggle, not behind bars!', Johannesburg. ⁹ Ross, FC (1996), pp 14-15.

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Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

33 Some of the women who had been threatened in this way went on to describe their reasons for resisting. Ms Albertina Sisulu felt “let the child die if the nation is saved”. Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken felt “the price to pay ... was worth our cruel separation.” Ms Zubeida Jaffer,

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

37 One of the silences was that of women who had themselves suffered gross human rights violations, but spoke only as secondary victims — as relatives of men who had suffered. Hence, for example, in the first week of hearings in the Eastern Cape, the widows of the Cradock Four spoke about their murdered husbands. Each had herself been arrested and harassed, but their own stories did not become the subject of the hearings. Later in the hearings, Dr Liz Floyd and Ms Nyameka Goniwe spoke about the abuses suffered by their partners, Mr Neil Aggett and Mr Matthew Goniwe. They, too, mentioned their own roles and suffering only in passing.

38 Several of the women who spoke at the special hearings began their testimony by stating their reluctance to come forward. Some said that they felt their sufferings were less severe than those of many other people. Ms Jubie Mayet, who had been banned and detained, said she was reluctant “because my experiences under the old regime were nothing compared to what so many countless other people suffered.” Ms Nozizwe Madlala, detained for a year in solitary confinement, said that when people ask her if she was tortured, “I usually answer in the negative, for my own experience of torture was much milder than that of many others.”

39 At the time the abuses occurred, many women (and men) remained silent about their sufferings. Ms Wilhelmina Cupido, reported that after her sister, Ms Coline William’s, detention, Coline “said she just want to go on with her life, she just want to leave it there and carry on.” There could be multiple reasons for this silence — a desire to protect her family, a desire to protect herself by keeping silent about ‘illegal’ activities, and/or a desire to forget a terrible experience.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

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41 In opening one of the special hearings, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso spoke about the difficulties of describing ones suffering in a public arena. Ms Mtintso had previously spoken openly in a face-to-face interview as part of the CALS research. She was not, however, prepared to speak about her personal experiences in the open hearings. She congratulated the women who were prepared to “open those wounds... The personal cost may be high. They may have to go back home and deal with the pain that has opened today.”

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

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victims, she had felt that she was in some way to blame: “I thought I’d done something that I deserved to be treated like that.” Ms Kedibone Dube said that after her abduction and rape, she had only told her family that she was kidnapped. Other women said that they had only been able to talk after undergoing counselling.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

66 Fourteen-year-old Ms Winnie Makhubela, the child of Ms Mahlophe’s brother, was the only one of the three young women to survive. In her testimony, Ms Makhubela said that the meeting was attended by women as well as men, and that the women “started applauding and they were very happy when they saw this happening to us. They slapped us when we tried to plead to them to help us.”

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

72 Ms Elaine Mohamed recounted how she burst into tears when a security policeman said to her, “I really enjoy interrogating women. I can get things out of them and do things to them that I can’t do to a man”.¹⁷

73 Several people spoke of the strength women showed in withstanding severe physical torture. Tokyo Sexwale recalled the detention and trial of the Pretoria Twelve in 1977/8.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

75 Nevertheless, this strength could be a double-edged sword for the women concerned. Sandra Adonis, a member of the Bonteheuwel Military Wing, described at the children's hearing in the Western Cape how she "was like trying to hit back at (the policeman) all the time, but also in a very gentle way not to have him think that this is a stubborn woman, because once you show stubbornness, they would show no mercy". Similarly, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso noted that when men:

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

81 Some women, such as Ms Yvonne Khutwane, described how they fought back against their torturers. Ms Khutwane's counter-attack provoked insults and taunts from onlookers that "I am a John Tait and a Gerrie Coetzee", but she persevered until her shirt was "in tatters". Ms Khutwane's anger was heightened by the fact that her young, white male attacker "could be as old as one of my children".

82 While several white women had been detained before, Ms Stephanie Kemp was perhaps the first to be physically tortured when she was arrested in 1964. Ms Kemp's Afrikaner background may have increased her captors' anger, but she also acknowledged her relative 'advantage' in that the fact that she, a white woman, was assaulted "made international headlines... (when) this was commonplace for black women in this country."

83 In describing her experiences, Ms Kemp recalled how "Rossouw said he was very sorry that we had used women, but if I wanted to behave like a man, he would treat me like a man." She then related how Warrant Officer 'Spyker' van Wyk "pleaded with Rossouw to allow him to be alone with me. In retrospect it was clear that he was seeking permission to use violence to break me." Warrant Officer Van Wyk was also a primary actor in the stories of several other women victims of abuse. Ms Shirley Gunn recalled her own feelings when confronted with Warrant Officer van Wyk, as she had named her son after Iman Haron, who Warrant Officer van Wyk had been accused of killing in detention.

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84 Age was no defence against torture. Ms Elda Bani was fifty years old when she was detained in 1986 in Port Elizabeth. A diabetic, Ms Bani was denied medication and forced to eat normal prison food at prison meal times. After Ms Bani was finally taken away, allegedly to see the doctor, she returned with blood on her clothes and injuries on her back. Shortly afterwards she died. Ms Jubie Mayet described another case of an attack on an elderly woman when she described how Ms Gladys Hope Manzi, of Umlazi, bore sjambok marks on her back.

85 Even where they were not physically assaulted, the living conditions of women in detention in themselves often posed severe physical hardship. Ms Zahrah Narkedien spoke about the huge "cat-size" rats that inhabited her cell. Ms Shirley Gunn spoke about the toilet in her cell, whose contents overflowed and ran under the bed and into the yard when it was flushed.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

91 Similarly, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso described taunts that women combatants had joined because they had failed to find a husband, to look after their children, or because they were unpaid prostitutes:

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

92 Many women related how threats to their children or other family members were used to try to extract information from them. Ms Zubeida Jaffer signed a statement

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

112 As noted, women's relationships were often used against them to weaken them and extract information. In their testimony, women also related how their experiences had affected those close to them, and their relationships with them.

113 On the one hand, concern for family could make women act fiercely. Ms Adonis told the Commission that she hit a policeman on the head with a chair when he came to arrest her son²⁴. Ms Lephina Zodwa Thobela related how, when she went to visit her husband in prison and a policeman tried to prevent her, she forced her way into the office of a superior officer: "He tried to assault me ... and we started fighting... I challenged him to kill me ... and at that time we were grabbing each other by the throats."

²⁴ Ross (1996) p20. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

117 Several women said that their experience had left them unable to handle their children and other family members as well as they wished. Ms Thandi Shezi said she would “beat up” her children, or even her parents, “because deep down within me I was trying to grapple with this painful experience”. Ms Sheila Masote described how her mother, out of frustration at being excluded from the struggle, used to beat her. “And this I carried along even into my marriage life. I also bashed my son. I almost killed my son.”

118 Several women felt guilty about how their activities had rebounded on those close to them. Ms Virginia Mbatha acknowledged a broader burden, when she apologised to all the mothers who children she assisted to leave the country: “I

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Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

121 Many women tried to protect their families. Ms Thandi Shezi, active in the ANC Youth and Women’s Leagues, recalled how, when she told her mother that she suspected she would be detained, her mother told her to run away. “I said: ‘No, if I run away, they’re going to beat all of you here in the house and even the children. I don’t want you to get hurt’.”

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

124 It would be wrong, however, to assume that it is only women who experience strong family ties and the associated guilt and protectiveness. Ms Sylvia Dlomo-Jele related how her son, Sicelo, refused to stay at home once he began to be harassed by the police. He said “that it would not be nice for his parents to see the police killing him”.²⁵

■ WOMEN AS PERPETRATORS

125 The women who spoke at the hearings spoke as primary or secondary victims of abuses. There were, however, also women who perpetrated abuses on others. In her address to the hearings, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso pointed out that nowadays:

We go to the women's conferences and hug and kiss, we are kissing with some of the perpetrators. It is okay that we kiss, but it is not okay that they do not come forward and talk about the role that they played.

126 She included among the perpetrators those who supported the “boys on the border” by sending them packages, by giving space to them in the media, and by otherwise “egging them on”. She was clear that “patriarchy must not be allowed to shield these women, because they claim they did this for their partners, for their husbands, for their brothers.”

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

135 In the main, women warders exhibited cruelty in the way they treated prisoners outside of the explicit torture sessions. Thus, Ms Deborah Matshoba described as ‘torture’ the way that women warders threw her (bad) food at her. Her exasperation was such that one day she grabbed the hair of the woman concerned and “started bashing her head against the bars”. Her resistance won her a new warder, as well as exercise time and a weekly shower. Ms Matshoba noted that, when women warders were black, one was able to “conscientise them as time went on and to appeal to their senses and you would sensitise them to the point that they would realise that you are there for them.”

136 Ms Elaine Mohamed said she felt betrayed by the way the women police would “flick with their nails on my nipples, saying, ‘It’s a shame nobody wants you. You’ve obviously never had a boyfriend. No one touched these breasts, else why are they so firm?’”²⁹. Ms Phyllis Naidoo said that while, at first, she thought that women warders would be better because they would understand the women detainees’ fears of rape and violence, her experience of the “horrors” in Durban Central changed her mind

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

Tortured activist Ivy Gcina was yesterday reunited with her Angel of Mercy – the kind jailer who held her hand and tended her wounds after hours of brutal interrogation by security police. “I never thought you’d remember me”, said Irene, 37, as the two women threw their arms around its other on the stoep, crying and laughing at the same time.

Ivy, 59, replied: “But after I was assaulted it was you who was there to help me, who entered my cell at night. Can you ever forget someone like that?”

140 “We met as human beings, as women,” Ivy recalled. “There was such communication there. Ensuring I had a clean towel, asking me how I was. The relationship was so good.” Irene felt she was “only doing her duty” when she helped Ivy.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

142 Outside of the prison context, Ms Agnes Gounden and Ms Zodwa Lephina Thobela described how nurses had assisted and protected them when security police wanted to interrogate them. However, as emerged in the health hearings, nurses (most of whom are women), although not active perpetrators, often turned a blind eye to what was happening. Ms Betty Ncanywa, who worked at Livingstone Hospital in the 1980s, explained that they had been instructed not to obstruct the work of the security forces — that they must “try to refrain from politics, otherwise my future would be in jeopardy”.

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Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

During the time that I suffered so much, I felt like I had been ostracised from the community, that I had been rejected by the people. I felt that I could not look the world in the eye. I should just accept things as the world accepted me. It was a great pain for me to move in amongst the other women in the women’s associations and groups to go and pray. It was always, it felt to me as if I was accused of this ‘Uppington 26’ case. It didn’t matter to them what was

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

67 A few days later the local newspaper, the Eastern Province Herald, carried a front page, full size picture of Ivy Gcina hugging Irene Crouse, under the main headline: “Ivy meets her Angel of Mercy. Now here’s what reconciliation is all about”. The report read: Tortured activist Ivy Gcina was yesterday reunited with her Angel of Mercy – the kind jailer who held her hand and tended her wounds after hours of brutal interrogation by security police. “I never thought you’d remember me”, said Irene, 37, as the two women threw their arms around each other on the stoep [verandah], crying and laughing at the same time. Ivy, 59, replied: “But after I was assaulted it was you who was there to help me, who entered my cell at night. Can you ever forget someone like that?”

68 Both women said the Commission hearings had brought out necessary, though painful, details about the country’s past – but equally important, it had brought them together. “We met as human beings, as women,” Ivy recalled. “There was such communication there. Ensuring I had a clean towel, asking me how I was. The relationship was so good.” Irene felt she was “only doing her duty” when she helped Ivy.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

... We wanted to destroy IFP, because it also managed to destroy us in 1990 as we were unarmed as a community. MR SHEIN: But who did you find there ? MR MABUZA: We got women there, there were women and children, but I am not a coward, I don’t kill women ... The community was very angry, as I was still talking to these people, they started to stone the house, and I had to get out of the house. When I went out to the group of people, some women followed me and though the community was very angry, they did no harm to women. I know that my community is not composed of cowards, they don’t kill women. That is when the house was set alight and the windows were already broken. I can’t remember whether it was Aubrey or someone else who put petrol in one of the bedrooms and the dining room. I am the one who set the house alight.

Violence

References or discussions of violence

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 235 references coded [1.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

8 It is also important to remember that the 1960 Sharpsville massacre (with which the mandate of the Commission begins) was simply the latest in a long line of similar killings of civilian protesters in South African history. It was, for example, not a National Party administration but the South African Party government, made up primarily of English-speaking South Africans, that in July 1913 crushed a series of miners' strikes on the Reef - sending in the army and killing just over one hundred strikers and onlookers. Thrice in 1921 and 1922, this same governing party let loose its troops and planes: first, against a protesting religious sect, the Israelites at Bulhoek, killing 183 people; second, against striking white mineworkers on the Reef in 1922, resulting in the deaths of 214 people³; and third, when the Bondelswarts people, a landless hunting group of Nama origin in South West Africa, in rebellion against a punitive dog tax in 1922, were machine-gunned from the air. One hundred civilians, mostly women, were killed. 9 Thus, when the South African Defence Force (SADF) killed just over 600 men, women and children, combatant and non-combatant, at Kassinga in Angola in 1978, and when the South African Police (SAP) shot several hundred black protesters in the weeks following the June 16 events at Soweto, they were operating in terms of a well-established tradition of excessive or unjustifiable use of force against government opponents. This is not, of course, to exonerate them or the force they employed, but simply to put those events and actions in historical context.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

46 Many of the killings and acts of torture documented in this report occurred precisely because of resistance to the day-to-day experience of life under apartheid. The sixty-nine people killed at Sharpsville were not armed Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) cadres or even human rights' activists. They were just ordinary men and women protesting against the hated dompas. Countless, nameless people had their rights trampled trying to save their homes from apartheid's bulldozers. Hundreds died doing no more than demanding a decent education or instruction in a language other than Afrikaans. One did not need to be a political activist to become a victim of apartheid; it was sufficient to be black, alive and seeking the basic necessities of life that whites took for granted and enjoyed by right.

■ THE LAW AND ETHNICITY

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

The second hearing in Durban took place at the Christian Centre. Witnesses described incidents such as the death of fifteen young people who were amongst the mourners attacked after the killing of activist attorney, Victoria Mxenge. Of the thirty-six cases heard, twenty-four were directly associated with murders. The majority of the victims were members of the African National Congress (ANC), but four were from the IFP, and eleven were of uncertain political affiliation. Most of the cases dealt with were from Umlazi in the Durban region, and there was much evidence to demonstrate a relationship between the police (both the SAP and the KwaZulu Police (KZP)) and the IFP. Many of the deponents were women, but only two spoke of their own experiences. The rest spoke of crimes against their families.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

i Hearing on women, Durban (25 October 1996).

Following the testimony on assassinations, a second day was set aside to hear testimony from women. It had become apparent that, although many women gave evidence at the hearings, very few spoke about their own experiences. The hearing was open only to women; even the technicians on site were women. Ten women spoke very eloquently about their own suffering and brutal treatment at the hands of men. In two of the three rape cases heard, the women had never spoken about their experiences before. In one of these instances, a woman was gang-raped by some ANC youths over a period of a month and conceived a child. She reported that one of the men who raped her began visiting her home regularly and claimed parenthood of the child, which she was finding very difficult. Some of the

women targeted were not themselves activists, but were family members of activists. Nosizwe Madlala-Routledge, Phyllis Naidoo and Marie OdendaalMagwaza read special submissions on their experiences as women activists. A large number of deponents asked for psychological counselling to assist them in dealing with their trauma.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

The Bruntville hearing dealt with political violence in the area and also with the 'Bruntville massacres' where Inkatha hostel residents attacked local township residents, killing many women and children. Because of the unwillingness of the IFP to appear at these hearings, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) researcher Dr Anthony Minnaar was asked to give an overall impression of what happened in this part of the Midlands.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

o Mdantsane (9 - 13 June 1997). This hearing focused on killings that occurred during the 1983 bus boycott. Wreaths were laid at Egerton and Highgate, where Ciskei and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) armed forces had attacked people. Human rights violations relating to women were also given a full day at this hearing.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

t Women's hearings (28-29 July 1997). Women suffer different forms of human rights violations, and these were the focus of this two-day hearing. Deponents told of rape and other forms of sexual harassment. They also related the difficulties of being the family breadwinner when state repression had resulted in the deaths of husbands and sons.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

After they were found guilty the SADF sent them to UNITA headquarters in southern Angola. Their women and children were collected at Omega base in Caprivi and reunited with the men. We never saw them again. On their return, horrified drivers said they witnessed how the men, women and children were killed by black Portuguese-speaking soldiers who slit their throats with knives.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

e Photographs were to be taken after the attack to counter "enemy" allegations. f Where possible, women and children were not to be shot.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

C Army must ensure that media coverage of the operations (especially Alpha Camp) takes place. Credible coverage and immediate release are essential to counter probable hostile counter-claims of SADF operations and mass killings of civilians, especially women and children. Guidelines: Photo cover must feature: i) military features, for example, weapons, ammunition, communications, headquarter buildings; ii) any dead must have weapons alongside them; iii) any photography of civilians must reflect humane treatment, e.g. being provided with food. Civilians should, however, be avoided altogether; iv) documents captured must feature prominently to add credibility to subsequent disclosures.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

39 The official death toll (according to an Angolan government White Paper) was 159 men, of whom only twelve were said to be soldiers, 167 women and 298 teenagers and children – a total of 624. In addition, 611 South West Africans were wounded in the attack. These were largely victims of the initial bombing attack. The dead were buried in two mass graves. Foreign journalists who saw the graves before they were covered confirmed that large numbers of the dead were women and young people wearing civilian clothes. This does not necessarily mean that they were all non-combatants. In a guerrilla camp, not all combatants would be wearing uniforms. Moreover, the figure of twelve soldiers cited by the Angolan White Paper is not credible, unless the reference to soldiers is limited to the twelve Angolan government soldiers killed during Reindeer. It is known too that PLAN forces contained women and it can be assumed that some of the women casualties were combatants.

40 The Kassinga raid formed

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

Bishops' Conference reported in 1982:

The Security Forces stop at nothing to force information out of people. They break into homes, beat up residents, shoot people, steal and kill cattle and often pillage stores and tea rooms. When the tracks of SWAPO guerrillas are discovered by the Security Forces, the local people are in danger. Harsh measures are intensified. People are blindfolded, taken from their homes and left beaten up and even dead by the roadside. Women are often raped ... There is no redress because reporting irregularities or atrocities to commanders is considered a dangerous or fruitless exercise⁴.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

114 During 1973, following mass detentions in Owamboland, the SAP began to hand over alleged SWAPO supporters to the bantustan authorities. After cursory hearings, the victims were publicly flogged with epokolos, the central ribs of makalani palms. Both women and men were subjected to these 'traditional' punishments, which resulted in extensive cuts and bruising, as well as public humiliation.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

122 Space does not permit a detailed description of the violence and torture used by Koevoet. However, the Kairos report contains extensive documentation on physical beatings, the destruction of property, sexual assault and various forms of torture (such as solitary confinement, hooding, electric shock, submersion in water, mock burials, mock executions, roasting over fire, and sleep, food and water deprivation) as a means of coercion, intimidation and the extraction of information. Rape was common, and women and girls of all ages were victims. In the Kairos documentation is an account of the rape of an eighty-year-old woman by a Koevoet member, and one referring to the rape of a four-year-old girl.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

refugee from the Soweto uprising.

428 According to General Viljoen, chief of the SADF, five women and two children were killed in the raid. In fact, seven women died. Six of those killed were schoolgoing teenagers. In his statement, General Viljoen described the operation as a "successful raid" on twelve ANC targets which he said were "planning and control headquarters for ANC action against South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei and were used as a springboard for terrorist action". Expressing regret for the fact that "the innocent also had to suffer because they were housed by terrorists to discourage action against them", he claimed that the ANC deliberately located their offices "in civilian houses to complicate action against them". This statement was either an attempt to explain or justify the fact of civilian casualties or reflected an ignorance of the ways in which modern guerrilla wars were fought.

429 In addition to those

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

446 Few, if any, of the ANC casualties seem to have been senior military figures, although in the amnesty application of Jan Anton Nieuwoudt he states that he targeted Mr George Pahle. He was killed along with his wife, Ms Lindiwe Pahle. The other South Africans killed were a prominent artist, Mr Thami Mnyele, from whose home the attackers stole a number of paintings; Mr Mike Hamlyn, a draft resister who had just graduated from the University of Botswana with a first-class degree in mathematics; a schoolteacher, Mr Duke Machobane, who was killed along with his six-year-old nephew Peter Mofoka, a Basotho citizen visiting him at the time; Mr Basil Zondi, a seventy-one-year-old refugee and neighbour of one of the missed targets, Mr Tim Williams; Mr Joseph Malaza and Mr Dick Mtsweni. Among the non-nationals killed were a Somalian, Mr Ahmed Geer, whose Dutch wife, pregnant at the time, was seriously injured, and two young Batswana women, Ms Gladys Kesupile and Ms Euginia Kobole. Two other Batswana were wounded at a roadblock.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

457 On 28 March 1988, SADF Special Forces attacked a house at Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana. Four people were killed in the raid. The primary target of the operation was Mr Patrick Sandile Vundla (aka Godfrey Mokoena and Charles Naledi), whom the security police had identified in a document written by Brigadier Loots as the overall MK commander for Botswana. All those killed in the raid were shot and then doused with petrol and burnt. The other three victims were Botswana women whose names are not known to the Commission.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

117 Aside from sexual forms of torture, security police frequently targeted women in ways related to their gender or as mothers (see also the chapter on Women in Volume Four). Ms Nobuhle Mohapi [EC0007/96PLZ] told the Commission: The first month of my detention, I didn't get a drop of water to wash myself. I was unable to change and I was in my menstrual cycle ... I requested water so that I can bathe and wash myself, but nobody wanted to help me

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

circumstances where we literally had to scare off somebody” and in some of these cases, detainees were beaten. Also beaten were prisoners who had escaped and were recaptured. Persons found responsible for raping Angolan women were beaten “before being sentenced to death by the tribunal”.

References 20-21 - 0.01% Coverage

189 Two further police men, Sergeant Moyi and Constable Magwaca, were killed in the Langa Zones: Magwaca stabbed to death on 29 July 1962, and Moyi was killed on 26 September, 1962. Magwaca had earned notoriety in the community for his alleged involvement in the beating and harassment of protesters in the 21 March 1960 demonstrations and in the period following the Langa shootings. He was also perceived to be responsible for sexually abusing women who stayed ‘illegally’ in the Zones while their men were at work.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

196 Poqo supporters also attacked shops in the main street of Paarl, smashing windows and attacking other white residents. The attacks were described by the police as reprisals for arrests made in the Mbekweni location the previous day. These arrests followed the killings of a white shopkeeper, three black women who were found speared to death in a plantation and a black man whose headless body was found floating in the Berg River in Paarl.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

248 The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF Military Intelligence, were directly

References 24-25 - 0.01% Coverage

41 On 8 April 1992, two women were shot dead and more than 100 injured in Phola Park following an attack on a 32 Battalion (SADF) patrol by unknown gunmen. Several women were also allegedly raped or sexually harassed during the twelvehour raid. On 19 June 1992, an interim report of the Goldstone Commission found that more than 200 rounds had been fired and that the soldiers had acted in a manner “completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force and, in fact, became perpetrators of violence”. The Commission recommended that the Battalion should not be used in any further peace-keeping duties. General Meiring, then chief of the army, responded that, while the army would act against any abuses, it would not withdraw Battalion 32 from the townships.

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

200 On 8 November 1990, sixteen township residents were killed during a massive pre-dawn attack by approximately 1 200 hostel-dwellers and other Inkatha supporters, who had been brought in especially to assist in the attack. About 1 500 people, mainly women and children, fled their homes in the aftermath of the attack.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

353 In August 1990, a bomb exploded on a Saturday morning in a Pretoria street, near a taxi rank and COSATU's offices. About thirteen people were injured, some seriously. A bomb also exploded outside a residential hotel used by ANC and SACP supporters in Johannesburg. An M26 hand grenade was thrown into the third class section of Roodepoort station in Johannesburg. Mr Gilbert Aiking was killed and two women were injured.

354 During September 1990 two

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

19 Overwhelmingly, it was men who were killed in the conflicts of the past, and the vast majority of those men were aged between 13 and 36. Many women died too, and again, the majority of women who died were aged between 13 and 36.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

21 A different picture emerges for severe ill treatment. Although men are still in the majority, the number of cases of severe ill treatment involving women is much

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

greater than that of women being killed or tortured. The age pattern is different too. Of the men, it is still mostly younger men who suffered severe ill treatment, but of the women, it is older women, particularly those aged 37–48.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

In Umlazi on 13 March, eighteen people are killed (including fifteen women and three children). Twenty-eight are injured in an attack on the Uganda squatter settlement. A whites-only referendum on 17 March gives the government firm support for negotiations – a 68.6% vote for the continuation of the negotiations process. In the Phola Park killings on 8 April, the SADF's 32 Battalion shoots dead two women and injures more than a hundred other people during a raid on the Phola Park informal settlement.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

In January 1986, three women were tortured and then 'necklaced' by UDF supporters in the Duncan Village township outside East London. These killings came after several months of violent unrest in the township, involving mainly clashes between UDF-supporting youths and security forces. Ms Nofikile Dikana (50) and her daughter Ms Zameka Dikana (29) [EC1967/97ELN] were accused of having bewitched their son and brother, UDF activist Fudwana 'Giza' Dikana [EC0943/96ELN]. Fudwana Dikana had died a few months earlier when an SADF armoured vehicle drove into his car, an incident which was regarded in the community as a deliberate killing, since he had often helped wounded activists by driving them to hospital. The two Dikana women and a third woman were abducted by a crowd and

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

275 In July 1986, Ms Albertina Nontsikelelo Dlanjwa and Ms Wendy Sizeka Ramathe [EC0575/96PLZ] were attacked by UDF-aligned amabutho at Veeplaas in Port Elizabeth. The two women worked for the municipal welfare department and ran a welfare project involving a soup kitchen, sewing classes and the distribution of food parcels. They were at Dlanjwa's home, together with two elderly women, when two petrol bombs were thrown into the

house by a youth who was their neighbour. Ramathe saw the youth throw the first petrol bomb and tried to escape. Dlanjwa died and Ramathe was severely and permanently injured. The UDF denied responsibility for the attack.

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

11 Most (63 per cent) of the deponents in KwaZulu-Natal were women – a significantly higher proportion than for other regions. In many cases, it was women who told the stories of families decimated by the political conflict in the province, with accounts of the loss or severe injury of male relatives. Fifty-four per cent of women deponents identified themselves as primary victims; while over 70 per cent of male deponents spoke of themselves as victims. The average age of deponents in KwaZulu-Natal was estimated at forty-three years.

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

180 The role of the ‘Caprivi trainees’ came under the spotlight in the Durban Supreme Court during the so-called ‘KwaMakhutha trial’³⁷ of 1996. The Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the killing in January 1987 of thirteen people, mostly women and children, in an AK-47 attack on the home of UDF leader Mr Bheki Ntuli, in the KwaMakhutha township south of Durban [KZN/MR/031/DN].

Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

The Killing of Pearl Tshabalala

In October 1987, Jamile instructed Daluxolo Luthuli to kill Ms Pearl Tshabalala, a prominent businesswoman and member of a women’s organisation which supported the Clermont Advisory Board. Tshabalala was the wife of board member Vuka Tshabalala. Luthuli instructed four ‘Caprivi trainees’, including Mr Alex Sosha Khumalo and Mr David Zweli Dlamini, to assist him in the killing. Jamile instructed Mr Msizi Hlophe [AM1779/96] to guide the group as they were not familiar with Clermont.

Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

289 Several witnesses told the Commission that it was not accurate to call these seven days a war, because the word ‘war’ implied a battle of equals, whereas the overwhelming majority of the victims were from one side. They were caught unawares and many were totally defenceless and unable to fight back. The victims were those who were unable to run away fast enough – women, children, pensioners and the sick. Survivors called it an armed invasion, a political cleansing.

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

318 On 8 November 1990, sixteen township residents were killed by approximately 1 200 hostel-dwellers and other Inkatha supporters who were allegedly brought into the area to assist in a pre-dawn attack. About 1 500 people, mainly women and children, fled their homes.

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THIS UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOUR CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE CONFLICT. HOWEVER, THE OVERWHELMING NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO DIED OR WERE INJURED WERE NON-IFP TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS. THE SCALE AND EXTREME BRUTALITY OF THE PRE-EMPTIVE ATTACKS CARRIED OUT BY THE INKATHA-SUPPORTING HOSTEL-DWELLERS ON NEIGHBOURING TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED. ELDERLY PEOPLE, WOMEN AND INFANTS WERE KILLED IN A MOST CALLOUS AND BRUTAL MANNER. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE SAP WERE AT BEST HOPELESSLY INCOMPETENT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR CONTAIN THE CARNAGE AND, AT WORST, COLLUDED WITH THE ATTACKERS BY OMISSION. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT LOCAL AND REGIONAL IFP STRUCTURES DID VERY LITTLE TO INTERVENE.

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

347 The IFP–ANC conflict escalated in 1990, erupting into full-scale violence in January 1991. The fighting culminated in the so-called ‘Battle of the Forest’ on 29 March 1991, in which twenty-three IFP supporters, including women and children, were killed and the ANC regained control of the major portion of Ndaleni area. A number of prominent IFP leaders in the area were attacked and/or killed: Mr Ndodi Thusi, IFP leader of Ndaleni and family members were killed; Chief Dingiziwe Ndlovu, KwaZulu Legislature member was killed in Ixopo and Chief Majozi (IFP leader) was attacked several times. On 21–23 June 1991, groups of heavily armed IFP supporters attacked ANC supporters in Ndaleni, Magoda and Townlands.

348 The Commission received more than ten accounts of the incident. Fourteen people were killed and nine others injured in attacks on seven homesteads in Ndaleni. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT TWENTY-THREE PEOPLE, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE KILLED BETWEEN 21 AND 23 JUNE 1991 IN THE RICHMOND AREA BY UNKNOWN SUPPORTERS OF THE IFP, CONSTITUTING GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS. TWO IFP MEMBERS, MR MDUDUZI PITSHANA GUMBI AND MR ROBERT ‘VO’ ZUMA [AM0433/96] WERE GRANTED AMNESTY FOR THEIR ROLES IN THE ATTACK ON 23 JUNE 1991.

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

355 In Umlazi, fifteen women and three children were killed and twenty-eight other people injured in an attack on the ANC-supporting Uganda informal settlement on 13 March 1992. Two of the children were still toddlers; one was decapitated. The attackers included a large number of KZP members and IFP supporters from the Unit 17 hostel complex in T Section, Umlazi.

356 Residents reported that a large contingent of KZP members was seen escorting hundreds of Inkatha supporters to the pre-dawn attack. The attackers withdrew after the SAP arrived on the scene. This was the third such attack in two months by hostel-dwellers and the KZP in U-section, Umlazi, though the casualties in the previous incidents had not been as high. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT EIGHTEEN PEOPLE, INCLUDING FIFTEEN WOMEN AND THREE CHILDREN, WERE KILLED AT UGANDA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, UMLAZI, ON 13 MARCH 1992 WHEN A LARGE NUMBER OF KZP MEMBERS AND IFP SUPPORTERS FROM THE UNIT 17 HOSTEL COMPLEX IN T SECTION STAGED A PRE-DAWN ATTACK ON THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT. THE KILLINGS CONSTITUTE GROSS VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH UNKNOWN KZP MEMBERS AND UNKNOWN IFP SUPPORTERS ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

358 At Bomela, twelve IFP-supporting youths were massacred on 4 September 1992 at the home of the local IFP Women’s Brigade leader, Ms Thokozile Dlamini, on the eve of an IFP Youth Brigade conference in Ulundi. Children had gathered at the Dlamini home to rehearse songs they were intending to perform at the conference. At about 19h00 or 20h00 a group of armed men wearing camouflage stormed the Dlamini home and opened fire on the children, who fled in all directions. At the time, Ms Dlamini [KZN/KM/543/PS] was sitting outside her house listening to the children singing. At the Port Shepstone hearing, she told the story of that day:

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

Women

409 While many women told the Commission of what happened to them, thousands came to the Commission to tell of what had happened to others – to their husbands, their children, their parents and their friends. These women tended to underplay the suffering that they had themselves experienced as witnesses and survivors of these tragedies.

410 As with children, the majority of women who were victims of gross human rights violations were not deliberately targeted but were caught in crossfire or were victims of indiscriminate attacks on party strongholds. The majority of victims in massacres of households were women. However, a number of women were specifically targeted for their political activism, their relation to male activists or in order to strike terror into the heart of communities. The Commission heard that both ANC and IFP supporters were guilty of extreme violence against women.

411 Although not easily quantifiable, a significant number of women told the Commission that they had been sexually abused in the name of politics.

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

18 Severe ill treatment was the dominant violation, accounting for 52 per cent of the violations in the region. The most common form of severe ill treatment reported was beating, followed closely by incarceration and shooting injuries. Males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-four were the primary victims. Amongst women there was a fairly constant level of violations between the ages of thirteen and forty-eight.

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

32 In Sharpsville, Johannesburg, more than sixty unarmed men, women and children died and hundreds more were wounded in the anti-pass campaign on 21 March 1960. When that news reached Cape Town, a crowd of 5–10 000 people assembled at the Langa Flats bus terminus around 17h00 in defiance of a country-wide ban on public meetings and gatherings of more than ten persons. Police told the crowd to disperse “within three minutes”. When this did not happen, they charged with batons and fired tear gas as well as bullets. At least three persons, Mr Cornwell Tshuma, Mr Leonard Mncube and Mr C Makiwane, were killed and many others injured. Cape Times employee Richard Lombard was killed by the crowd in the chaos that followed the shootings.

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

46 Among those killed by Poqo members in 1962 were several people in Paarl suspected of being police informers. Two of these were coloured women accused of keeping members away from the Poqo meetings. Another coloured woman was permanently disabled.

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

95 Police responded with tear gas, baton-charges and live ammunition, and declined to issue a casualty list. The number of deaths recorded at five Peninsula hospitals was at least forty-two, including Ms Avril de Bruyn [CT00847], Mr Andrew Saul Christians [CT00660], Ms Johanna Moses [CT02201], Ms Edith Lewis [CT00658], Mr Gavin Godfrey Slavers [CT00662], Ms Glenda Scheepers [CT00845] and Mr William Rose [CT00671]. Over 200 people were injured, including children, young or pregnant mothers and a large number of other women. Police officially confirmed thirty-four deaths, including one in the Boland, and 146 injuries which, they alleged, were mainly stabbing and stoning injuries. At least two fatalities occurred as a result of the actions of those engaged in street protest, including one Constable Hugo, who was stabbed to death in Blackheath during a police baton charge, and a civilian who died when his vehicle crashed after being stoned.

Reference 48 - 0.01% Coverage

WITH REGARD TO THE 1980 SCHOOL BOYCOTTS, THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE RESPONSE OF THE SECURITY FORCES TO LEGITIMATE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL GRIEVANCES AND PROTESTS WAS EXCESSIVELY HARSH. MANY OF THE FORTY-TWO PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED WERE UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN, AND MANY WERE WOMEN.

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

132 On 6 August 1989, sixteen restricted activists announced their defiance of their restriction orders at an Athlone church service, sparking off a cycle of arrests and continued defiance. On 8 August, defiance rallies were held at schools and campuses in the Peninsula, and the UDF was declared ‘unbanned’ by a mass meeting in St George’s Cathedral followed by a march under the banners of banned organisations. On 12 August, restricted activists again publicly defied their restriction orders at a National Women’s Day rally in Hanover Park, which was then teargassed. Many were detained under the emergency regulations.

133 On 19 August, thousands of people set off to defy ‘whites only’ beaches at Strand and Bloubergstrand in a high-profile act of ‘beach apartheid defiance’. Some groups were shot at with birdshot, others were sjambokked. There were multiple public protests in the following weeks. On 23 August church leaders, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, were teargassed on a march in Gugulethu, and a week later 170 women were arrested while kneeling during a women’s mass march in town. In a climax of the defiance campaign, thousands of protestors participated in a threepronged march to Parliament on 2 September. The march was dispersed with batons and a water canon loaded

with purple dye, and more than 500 people were arrested. Altogether, over 1000 people were arrested during these defiance activities.

Reference 50 - 0.01% Coverage

150 In the wake of these events, over seventy residents (sixty children, eleven men and eight women) of the township were arrested. Many in this group were subjected to severe assault and torture while in police custody and were teargassed in their cell. In a subsequent conflict with police on 22 July, fourteen people were injured, including Reverend Mcoyana [CT01528].

Reference 51 - 0.01% Coverage

158 In the Karoo town of De Aar, several casualties occurred as a result of police or administration board shootings. On 16 June 1985, civic leader Booie Mantyi was shot dead. Thirteen-year-old Leslie Kelemi [CT01517] was shot and seriously injured and blinded in one eye by police in July when fetching paraffin. He was later charged with public violence. On 9 July 1985, in Malay Camp, riot police shot and wounded a seventy-one-year-old woman, Ms Ida Koko Tantsi, her granddaughter, Ms Beauty Tantsi (30) and great-granddaughter Wendy (8) [CT00556]. The two women were then charged with public violence. A consumer boycott was launched until the end of the year to protest at the ongoing shootings and repression experienced by the residents and to demand the release of those detained and arrested. Police records indicate that Ms Vivian Tshadi, who allegedly broke the consumer boycott, was hacked to death and her body burnt in July 1985.

Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

176 On 29 August 1985, Riot Unit members Constable E Villet and Warrant Officer P Kruger hid in the garden of a Bellville South house on the orders of Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk. They later leapt out from this 'observation point' and fired at a group of people. Ms Sarah van Wyk [CT03201] was killed and at least four other women wounded. Ms Monica Daniels [CT00151] had to have her arm amputated as a result of the shooting.

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

384 Maseti also said that some of the attackers were dressed in women's dresses. This was independently confirmed by Nonikile Maxiti: "We could not see any one's face. All these people who were shooting were wearing women's clothes and wearing balaclavas covering their faces." Her husband Lumkile was shot dead and Nonikile herself was wounded, as was her baby Masizi Maxiti. A second baby, Sipokazi Mnama [CT08612] was also wounded. THE COMMISSION RECOGNISES THAT ANONYMOUS SO-CALLED 'BALACLAVA' VIOLENCE INVOLVED A RANGE OF PARTICIPANTS, RANGING FROM ELEMENTS WITHIN THE LINGELETHU WEST TOWN COUNCIL, WECUSA, THE POLICE, THE ANC, TAXI GROUPINGS AND CRIMINAL GROUPS.

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

399 Women and youth were frequently the victims of random attacks which destroyed hundreds of homes and caused many injuries. Fourteen-year-old Siyabulela Khobo was abducted on 22 May 1993 by a member of the Big Eight whom he identified as 'Small' (Victor Sam) and taken to Nongwe's base in Section 4 where he was beaten and told to give certain information to the police. Internal Stability

Reference 55 - 0.01% Coverage

412 In the early minutes of 31 December 1993, three women were killed and six people injured when two APLA operatives walked into the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory and fired at patrons, while other operatives waited in the car outside. The attackers also threw a hand grenade covered with nails into the room, though this failed to explode. Mr José 'Joe' Cerqueira was shot dead by the attackers when he ran out of a neighbouring tavern into the street. The three killed in the Tavern were Ms Rolande Palm (22) [CT00415], Ms Lindy-Anne Fourie (23) [CT02703] and Ms Bernadette Langford (22) [CT00415].

Reference 56 - 0.01% Coverage

454 During June 1993, there were again student protests and a consumer boycott in Boichoko. In one incident on 18 June, three women were injured with rubber bullets when police opened fire on residents in the street, including Mr Khole Machane [CT00136], Ms Elizabeth Thamaga [CT04103] and Ms Nozililo Ellen Horn [CT04200]. Horn was subsequently charged with public violence but was acquitted.

Reference 57 - 0.01% Coverage

WOUNDED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MARCH.
THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MANY OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MARCH WERE APOLITICAL, WOMEN AND UNARMED, AND HAD ATTENDED THE MARCH BECAUSE THEY WERE OPPOSED TO THE PASS LAWS. THE COMMISSION FINDS, THEREFORE, THAT MANY OF THE PEOPLE FIRED UPON AND INJURED IN THE MARCH WERE NOT POLITICISED MEMBERS OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY, BUT MERELY PERSONS OPPOSED TO CARRYING A PASS.

Reference 58 - 0.01% Coverage

When you speak about Barberton, what you really have to speak about is the brutality of the place ... Through a window, we used to see women, black women prisoners, carrying things sometimes. However fast they tried to run, the wardresses would urge them on by whipping them with those long leather straps attached to their keys and sometimes there would be a baby on a woman's back so the baby got whipped ... Worst of all were the shirts we used to wash, those came from the men's jail, they used to come in every Monday and at least one shirt and one pair of shorts every week (and they only got one clean shirt a week and they did very hard work it seemed in a hot climate) would not be stained with blood, but caked with blood from clogging and that sulphur ointment, caked.

Reference 59 - 0.01% Coverage

At the time of her death, my wife was thirty-eight years old. At that stage I had three sons or in fact three children, Pieter, Schalk and Marche and they were respectively fourteen, twelve and eight years old ... The hostages were, in general, all women and it can therefore be regarded as a very cowardly deed – a deed on a group of defenceless people.

Reference 60 - 0.01% Coverage

502 From late 1985 to mid-1987, certain MK units were tasked with the laying of antitank landmines in the rural areas of the northern and eastern Transvaal, the aim being to target military patrols. A number of civilians – farmers, farm labourers and members of their families – were killed in approximately thirty landmine explosions. According to the ANC, twenty-three people died, two of whom were MK members laying a mine. However, other sources give a death toll of thirty-seven: twenty-five civilians, nine MK members and three security force members. Some of the victims of these landmine explosions have testified to the Commission. Most of the casualties appeared to have been women and small children.

503 On 16 December 1985, the Van Eck and De Nysschen families were holidaying at Messina when their vehicle detonated a landmine. Three women and four children between the ages of three and nine died in the blast. There were four survivors: Mr Johannes Frederick van Eck [JB00707/01MPWES] and his eighteen-month-old baby boy, Mr de Nysschen and his daughter, who was seriously wounded. To this day, Mr van Eck does not know what happened to his three-year-old son, who had been travelling with them. He described the emotional trauma to the Commission:

Reference 61 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS MR MTHETHELELI MNCUBE AND MR MZONDELI NONDULA RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANTING THE LANDMINES THAT KILLED MEMBERS OF THE VAN ECK AND DE NYSSCHEN FAMILIES. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THREE WOMEN AND FOUR CHILDREN WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINING MEMBERS WERE INJURED. THE COMMISSION FINDS MK AND THE ANC RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

Reference 62 - 0.01% Coverage

534 Not only did the violence of the 1990s claim more lives, its nature changed dramatically. Indiscriminate massacres in which gunmen opened fire on train commuters, people drinking in shebeens or sleeping in their beds became endemic. Violence against women, children and the elderly rose dramatically. The more generalised nature of the violence in the early 1990s is reflected in a wider age range of victims. However, the deaths of victims in the 25–36 age group show the most significant increase during this period. The number of women victims of killing also rose during this period, particularly in the 25–36 age group. By far the majority of victims of killing violations were, however, men.

Reference 63 - 0.01% Coverage

564 In the attack which has become known as the Nangalembe Night Vigil Massacre in Sebokeng on 12 January 1991, forty-five people were killed at a night vigil for ANC Youth League (ANCYL) member, Mr Christopher Nangalembe [JB00317/03VT]. Mr Victor Khetisi Kheswa was allegedly responsible for Nangalembe's death. According to Kheswa's mother, the two boys had grown up together. Kheswa, however, had a long history of criminal involvement and, when youth in Sebokeng and Evaton launched an anti-crime campaign, Kheswa inevitably came into conflict with some of his former associates in the ANCYL. One of the allegations against Kheswa was that he had killed a young woman by forcing her to drink acid. Christopher Nangalembe sat on the 'panel' of a 'people's court' that accused Kheswa of this and other crimes. Kheswa was then shot, allegedly by members of the 'people's court'. Kheswa survived the attack.

565 Two days after

Reference 64 - 0.01% Coverage

578 The 17 June 1992, the Boipatong massacre was allegedly launched from the KwaMadala hostel in the Vaal by a group of more than 200 men armed with knives, pangas and guns, leaving at least forty-five people dead and twenty-two injured. Victims included at least nine children, two babies and seventeen women, one of whom was pregnant.⁴² Residents were raped, hacked, stabbed, shot, beaten and disembowelled. Hundreds of homes were attacked and looted. Victims said they had been attacked by white men in security force uniform and black men with red and white head bands speaking Zulu and chanting Zulu slogans.

Reference 65 - 0.01% Coverage

I was asleep and was awakened by women screaming. I thought she was being beaten by her man/husband. I went out to help. When I came out I saw four men throwing a baby onto the floor ... All had white headbands ... I continued to watch and saw a man standing at the back of the house next to mine. He was standing still and fixing the gun. I saw the back of his neck and hair. It was a white man ... When I passed house no 81 I saw the woman lying in the house and the baby child outside. The baby was dead; it could have been hit in the head.

Reference 66 - 0.01% Coverage

I attended the meeting where Mkhize, one of the indunas said that we are very tired of the people being killed in Boipatong which resulted in the IFP people having to live in the KwaMadala hostel because their houses were being burnt and they were being killed in Boipatong. Gqonqo said that night we were going to Boipatong to kill the people and said nobody was allowed to stay behind, only the women had to stay in the hostel...

Reference 67 - 0.01% Coverage

622 In May 1993, an ANC march past a Thokoza hostel catapulted the East Rand into turmoil. In the wake of the march, eighty-one people were killed and ninety-nine injured in seventy-one general incidents of political violence.⁵⁶ In the months that followed, violence continued. Between July and September 1993 alone, 544 bodies were found. Over a thousand women and children fled their homes to seek shelter and safety at hospitals and community halls. More than a hundred homes were gutted during the conflict.

Reference 68 - 0.01% Coverage

f On 12 July 1993, at least fourteen people were killed and sixteen others injured when gunmen in a white Toyota Cressida, drove through the streets of Evaton and Sebokeng's Zone 12, randomly shooting at residents. Four women were amongst those injured. It was reported that nine people were killed instantly; others died in hospital. The vehicle used in the killings had been stolen from a Sebokeng woman and was later found abandoned in Sharpville. One of the injured said that the vehicle drove past them, before three gunmen appeared and opened fire. The gunmen reportedly spoke "like Zulus". The Azanian National Youth Unity claimed that "white racists" were involved in the attacks. The injured were identified as Mr Ezekiel Mabuya, Mr Amos Mathe (16), Mr Petrus Phoswa, Mr William Pule, Mr Izike Maboe (18).⁶²

Reference 69 - 0.01% Coverage

and hacking commuters with pangas.

We were full in the train and different people and women were with us from Thokoza. The train left at 6 o'clock instead of at ten to six and some people came into the train whom I thought were ticket examiners. I did not pay any attention to them... They had dust coats [on] when they got into the train and that led me to think that they were the ticket examiners. When the train took off from Germiston suddenly the people changed and I was so surprised because in my mind they were ticket examiners ... From the other coach I heard a gun shot and when I was trying to peep and look to see what was happening I just received this bang on my head and that was from a panga... They were all over the train... They were speaking Zulu... There were many, I think about ten of them standing and seated.

Reference 70 - 0.01% Coverage

656 Three large scale attacks also took place in 1992. In one attack on 13 November 1992, Mr Lazarus Shabangu [JB00354/01ERKWA] of Daveyton and his fellow passengers, the majority of whom were women, became the victim of an attack on train commuters by unidentified men. A group of about fifteen men opened fire indiscriminately. Shabangu was shot twice (despite an operation to remove the bullets, one is still lodged in his head), hacked on the forehead and assaulted. He was then thrown off the train but by then, he had already lost consciousness.

Reference 71 - 0.01% Coverage

686 This did not, however, prevent a massacre which took place on 31 July when thirty people were killed and twenty injured after members of the Toaster Gang and hostel residents from Vusimuzi hostel attacked homes in Umthambeka section and Ndayeni, Tafeni, Ntsonalanza sections of Tembisa township. The attack was apparently precipitated by the burning of a Toasters gang member by a group of residents from Umthambeka section. Homes were petrol-bombed and vehicles set alight during the attack. The attackers were repulsed by residents and retreated to the hostel, before launching another attack on homes in the township. Twelve of the victims were killed when armed men stopped a taxi and opened fire on the passengers. Nine of the injuries were women.

Reference 72 - 0.01% Coverage

THE PEACE PACT WAS NOT ADHERED TO AND, ON 31 JULY 1992, MEMBERS OF THE TOASTER GANG AND VUSIMUZI RESIDENTS ATTACKED HOMES IN TEMBISA. VEHICLES WERE ALSO SET ALIGHT. IN THE ENSURING CONFLICT BETWEEN TOWNSHIP DWELLERS AND HOSTEL RESIDENTS, A MINIBUS WAS STOPPED AT A ROAD BLOCK WHERE TWELVE PASSENGERS, NINE OF WHOM WERE WOMEN, WERE SHOT AND THE MINIBUS SET ALIGHT. IN ALL, THIRTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND TWENTY OTHERS INJURED .

Reference 73 - 0.01% Coverage

713 In addition, SDUs became increasingly embroiled in internal conflict and territorial disputes, leading, in the most extreme circumstances, to the mass execution of rival units. The SDUs also increasingly took on the role of self-appointed 'community police', often becoming violent moral arbiters in community disputes. In theory, SDUs were community-based neighbourhood patrols and permitted as such under the National Peace Accord. In practice,

however, there was no satisfactory system of control and accountability. SDUs easily degenerated into bands of armed young men using their guns to control territory, women and resources. SDUs were infiltrated by numerous police informers and, in many instances, drifted into criminal practices. Towards the end of 1992, the ANC took steps to halt the extortion, car hijackings, rape, robbery and summary executions that had become associated with the SDUs. These steps were only partially effective.

Reference 74 - 0.01% Coverage

722 In 1993, internal conflict emerged in Khutsong when branch executive members of the ANC unleashed a reign of terror on the residents of the area. Several of these cases were brought before the Commission. The violence began shortly after the ANC branch executive committee (BEC) elections in January 1993. BEC members allegedly assaulted three women and a number of students on the day of the election. They then reportedly held 'kangaroo court' sittings at what was termed the 'Freedom Tree'. At least eight people lost their lives in the ensuing conflict. Eighteen-year-old Mr Abel 'Ngame' Motswaesane was killed on 23 May 1993 after refusing to reveal the names of youths who had attended a meeting to protest against the activities of the BEC. He was hit on the head with a pickaxe and, despite being taken to hospital, never regained consciousness. One of the students who attended the protest meeting said that he had been taken to the 'Freedom Tree' and questioned by the BEC regarding the meeting:

Reference 75 - 0.01% Coverage

More than 60 000 workers lost their lives in occupational accidents between 1964 and 1994... The carnage can be expressed in other ways. In 1974, for example, it was estimated that 100 000 hands, 50 000 feet and 40 000 eyes were badly injured; 31 000 men and women were permanently maimed; several hundred were injured severely enough not to be able to return to work, and 2 284 were killed.

Reference 76 - 0.01% Coverage

allowed to see her children.

38 Women were deliberately 'diminished'; subjected not only to physical discomfort and torture but also to extreme mental torment. The most effective method was to use family matters as a means of applying pressure on women where they were most emotionally vulnerable. Ms Zahrah Narkedien described how, although physical torture could not break her, she could resist no longer when she was told that her nephew would be killed:

Reference 77 - 0.01% Coverage

40 Although she tended to downplay the effects of her physical torture, Narkedien's description of how she was treated by the security police gave the Commission important insight into the special treatment received by women.

Reference 78 - 0.01% Coverage

Then one Friday, after three weeks of this, some of the women held on to the branches and to the riot police that constituted a riot. And they used teargas, rubber bullets (which, I don't know if you know, are six inches long and about an inch and a half in diameter of solid rubber) and police dogs to quell the riot, and we were having to treat the results of that. So we had kids with severe respiratory distress from the teargas, people with dog bites. I remember one time having to go out and see a mother who had a twenty-four hour old baby that was left in the rain because her structure had been torn down.

Reference 79 - 0.01% Coverage

49 Figure 1 represents the number of killings reported to the Commission. The left side reflects female victims and the right side male victims. Based on the graph, few children under the age of twelve were killed. The majority of victims of killings reported to the Commission were young men between the ages of 13-24. This can be seen as a reflection of the perceived threat posed by young males to the state, but is linked with other 'gendered' issues about women and their willingness to testify about their own abuses.¹⁰

Reference 80 - 0.01% Coverage

73 The extent to which violations were perpetrated against the young is again revealed in the data on abduction. The majority of those who were abducted were young males between the ages of 13 and 24. In the case of women, young rather than older women experienced this violation.

Reference 81 - 0.01% Coverage

75 Young males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-four reported the highest incidence of severe ill treatment of all age categories. Among females, women between thirty-seven and forty-eight years of age were most commonly the victims of severe ill treatment.

Reference 82 - 0.01% Coverage

% women 24.3

59.8 23.9 30.7 43.9 VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women PAGE 287

14 Table 3 breaks down the violations into four broad categories of attempted killing, killing, severe ill treatment and torture. The first column provides the percentage of reports of this category reported by women. It shows, for example, that while, overall, women accounted for 70 per cent of reports of killings, they accounted for only 19 per cent of reports of torture. The second column indicates the percentage of women's reports of this category where the woman said she herself was the victim. Here women are seen to be most likely to present themselves as victims of severe ill treatment. The third column gives the percentage of all reports (with known sex) of self as victim where the deponent was a woman. Women are again under-represented among those reporting torture. The fourth column indicates, for each centre, what proportion of primary victim women deponents reported each of the four categories. This column reveals that, overall, a full 8 per cent of women deponents who were themselves victims, spoke about severe ill treatment.

Table 3: Women's reports of gross human rights violations by type of violation

% REPORTS SELF VICTIM/ WOMAN SELF TYPE/ WOMEN VICTIM/ ALL SELF

Reference 83 - 0.01% Coverage

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Nombango Mazibuko emphasised the fact that, despite her lack of (formal) education, "the contribution that I've put in within the ANC structures is quite massive". Elsewhere, there is plenty of documentary and other evidence⁷ that women were active before the 1960s – in particular in the memorable 1956 antipass march that is today celebrated each year on Women's Day. There is also plenty of evidence in documents⁸ that women were severely punished – through detention, torture and other means – for their involvement.

29 Further, in South Africa, as elsewhere, women's 'private' roles have often been a strong motivating factor in their political engagement. Ms Thandi Modise of MK, for example, has stated emphatically that she was a guerrilla "because I am a mother". During the women's hearing, Ms Zodwa Lephina Thobela said that it was when her son was arrested in 1976 that she and her husband became involved in politics and "started being enemies with the security police". Also at the hearings, Ms Noncebo Zokwe recalled how the security police named her a "Communist mother". She used her role as mother and protector of the home when a policeman came to her home, telling him: "On these premises I am the government". When he threatened to kill her, she said: "The only pain I know is the pain of giving birth". She said: "It is womanhood which brought me this strength".⁹

30 Women's socialisation and roles could also mean that certain experiences, although seemingly similar, might bear more heavily on women than on men. For example, women's socialisation, more than that of men, focuses on intimate relationships. Without negating the pain felt by men in solitary confinement, this could make the experience even more painful for women. During the hearings, many women spoke in particular about what it meant to be separated from their children. Ms Evelyn de Bruin of Upington who, together with her husband, spent many long months on death row after being convicted of common purpose simply because they were present at a killing, told how she had to leave her two young children behind. On the basis both of the unfair judgement and the cruelty of separation, she was certain that "Judge Basson will never see the heavens".

31 Some women spoke about how their torturers used the strength of the motherchild bond against them. Ms Albertina Sisulu was told that her child was in intensive care with pneumonia and that, if she did not give a statement, "you won't bury the child". Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken feared that she herself would be killed in detention, leaving her three-year-old child an orphan.

7 Walker, C (1991), *Women and Resistance in South Africa*. David Philip Publishers: Cape Town 8 Such as an undated document by the Federation of Transvaal Women, 'A Woman's place is in the Struggle, not behind bars!', Johannesburg. 9 Ross, FC (1996), pp 14-15.

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Reference 84 - 0.01% Coverage

44 One of the particularly difficult areas of silence is sexual abuse. The Commission saw its provision of the opportunity "to relate their own accounts" as a way of restoring "the human and civil dignity" of victims. For many women, relating the story of their sexual abuse would in no way serve this purpose. It would, instead, leave them feeling a loss of dignity.

45 It is, perhaps, surprising that as many women as did spoke about being raped or otherwise sexually abused. As Ms Jessie Duarte put it, "the Commission is actually asking people to open the empty cupboard and expose that there are no groceries in the cupboard and then they have to live with that".

46 She noted the way in which the liberation movements had contributed to the silence during the 1980s, in that "if women said that they were raped, they were regarded as having sold out to the system in one way or another".¹⁰ She noted that women were among the cruellest in enforcing these attitudes.

Reference 85 - 0.01% Coverage

47 Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso suggested that men use sexual abuse to show the weakness of the men on the opposing side "because women are supposed to be these people that are protected by these men". She suggested that sexual violence is also used by those in power to destroy the identity of women who have rejected traditional roles, for example by engaging in 'masculine' roles in the struggle. Seifert suggests that in a war situation men, or the 'nation', might well collude in silencing talk of sexual abuse.

Reference 86 - 0.01% Coverage

50 In presenting the ANC report to the Commission, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki acknowledged that men in the camps had committed "gender-specific offences" against their woman comrades. He said that the perpetrators had been punished, but did not describe either the offences or the punishment in any detail. In the light of these silences, Commissioner Hlengiwe Mkhize remarked that "the submission fail(ed) women".

Reference 87 - 0.01% Coverage

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victims, she had felt that she was in some way to blame: "I thought I'd done something that I deserved to be treated like that." Ms Kedibone Dube said that after her abduction and rape, she had only told her family that she was kidnapped. Other women said that they had only been able to talk after undergoing counselling.

Reference 88 - 0.01% Coverage

52 Given the close relationship between sex and gender, one of the more obvious differences in the way women and men might experience gross human rights violations is the extent to which they suffered from sexual violations, and the nature of those sexual violations. Of the 446 statements that were coded as involving sexual abuse, 398 specified the sex of the victim. Of these 158, or 40 per cent, were women. Rape was explicitly mentioned in over 140 cases.

53 The Commission regarded rape as 'severe ill treatment' regardless of the circumstances under which it occurred. Solitary confinement was the other abuse categorised in this way. The women who described how they had been raped while in detention were, in effect, often describing a double experience of those abuses regarded as most severe. Ms Thandi Shezi first had her hands and feet chained while she was assaulted.

Reference 89 - 0.01% Coverage

54 Ms Phyllis Naidoo reported that, in 1976, when assisting child detainees, she came across several young women who had been raped and impregnated by the officers who detained them. Despite her offer of assistance, "they wouldn't (abort). They feared the special branch."

55 Several women described how they had been sexually abused, although not necessarily raped, while in detention. Ms Evelyn Masego Thunyiswa was twenty-two years old in 1977 when she and others were detained by police on their way to Steve Biko's funeral. She told the story at the special hearing on children and youth:
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Reference 90 - 0.01% Coverage

57 Their assailants said the reason they had undressed the women was that "they said they wanted to show us as to where Mandela is".

Reference 91 - 0.01% Coverage

61 Women who were not actually raped spoke about the ever-constant fear that they would be. Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken described how, while in prison,
13 Goldblatt and Meintjes (1996) p 16. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 92 - 0.01% Coverage

63 There were many stories of how women were degraded when menstruating. Most commonly, women would be forced to stand, with or without pads, with blood running down their legs while being tortured. Ms Phyllis Naidoo was forced to use newspapers instead of pads: "It was horrible, and terribly demeaning." For Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken, "the feel and smell of the sticky blood [was] a reminder of imminent slaughter at the hands of your torturers". When Ms Elaine Mohamed was told she was not allowed to use tampons, a policeman "shook the pad and hit it against the wall saying 'Put it on'". Ms Mohamed also reported that another woman had rats pushed into her vagina. She said that rats would come into her own cell and eat her soiled pads. "I'd just pick up the bits of my pads, but that experience was terror for me. I always felt that the rats were gnawing at me".¹⁵

Reference 93 - 0.01% Coverage

66 Fourteen-year-old Ms Winnie Makhubela, the child of Ms Mahlophe's brother, was the only one of the three young women to survive. In her testimony, Ms Makhubela said that the meeting was attended by women as well as men, and that the women "started applauding and they were very happy when they saw this happening to us. They slapped us when we tried to plead to them to help us."

Reference 94 - 0.01% Coverage

70 Several women spoke about how their femaleness affected how they were treated, and how they themselves behaved when tortured. Ms Jenny Schreiner described how, when she articulated her rights, she was met with brute force:

Reference 95 - 0.01% Coverage

78 Several of the women described in some detail the extent and nature of the physical abuse to which they were subjected. Ms Sylvia Nomhle Dlamini was hit with a wet towel. She was hung through a window and threatened that she would be dropped. She was blindfolded, handcuffed and then assaulted. She was forced to do the 'frog jump' and, when sweating, had a tube put over her head. Ms Deborah Matshoba was strangled with a towel and had her head bashed against the wall: "The beating up lasted for a week. I was asthmatic and they refused to give me medication." Ms Evelyn de Bruin described how her neck was measured against a metre-long rope in preparation for her hanging.

18 Goldblatt and Meintjes (1996), p 39. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 96 - 0.01% Coverage

81 Some women, such as Ms Yvonne Khutwane, described how they fought back against their torturers. Ms Khutwane's counter-attack provoked insults and taunts from onlookers that "I am a John Tait and a Gerrie Coetzee",

but she persevered until her shirt was “in tatters”. Ms Khutwane’s anger was heightened by the fact that her young, white male attacker “could be as old as one of my children”.

82 While several white women had been detained before, Ms Stephanie Kemp was perhaps the first to be physically tortured when she was arrested in 1964. Ms Kemp’s Afrikaner background may have increased her captors’ anger, but she also acknowledged her relative ‘advantage’ in that the fact that she, a white woman, was assaulted “made international headlines... (when) this was commonplace for black women in this country.”

83 In describing her experiences, Ms Kemp recalled how “Rossouw said he was very sorry that we had used women, but if I wanted to behave like a man, he would treat me like a man.” She then related how Warrant Officer ‘Spyker’ van Wyk “pleaded with Rossouw to allow him to be alone with me. In retrospect it was clear that he was seeking permission to use violence to break me.” Warrant Officer Van Wyk was also a primary actor in the stories of several other women victims of abuse. Ms Shirley Gunn recalled her own feelings when confronted with Warrant Officer van Wyk, as she had named her son after Iman Haron, who Warrant Officer van Wyk had been accused of killing in detention.

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84 Age was no defence against torture. Ms Elda Bani was fifty years old when she was detained in 1986 in Port Elizabeth. A diabetic, Ms Bani was denied medication and forced to eat normal prison food at prison meal times. After Ms Bani was finally taken away, allegedly to see the doctor, she returned with blood on her clothes and injuries on her back. Shortly afterwards she died. Ms Jubie Mayet described another case of an attack on an elderly woman when she described how Ms Gladys Hope Manzi, of Umlazi, bore sjambok marks on her back.

85 Even where they were not physically assaulted, the living conditions of women in detention in themselves often posed severe physical hardship. Ms Zahrah Narkedien spoke about the huge “cat-size” rats that inhabited her cell. Ms Shirley Gunn spoke about the toilet in her cell, whose contents overflowed and ran under the bed and into the yard when it was flushed.

Reference 97 - 0.01% Coverage

104 While much of the evidence related to abuse by government forces, women within the opposition also faced abuse from colleagues. General Masondo, who testified to the Commission about the ANC Quatro camps, gave the following evidence on the position of women MK members in exile

In Angola there are at one time twenty-two women in a group of more than 1 000 people ... there was an allegation that ... Commanders were misusing women ... the law of supply and demand must have created some problems.

Reference 98 - 0.01% Coverage

106 Ms Mazibuko acknowledged that “within the ANC there is no such rule that women should be violated in this manner. We used to be in camps and we would be told that men do not have a right to violate us. You could only get involved if you wanted to.” Nevertheless, she reported being raped by at least three comrades, one of whom “cut through my genitals and ... he tied my

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Reference 99 - 0.01% Coverage

107 Attitudes towards women who played active roles in organisations engaged in violent conflict were illustrated in evidence given at the Children and Youth hearings by Mr George Ndlozi, who had been involved with self-defence units (SDUs).

Reference 100 - 0.01% Coverage

112 As noted, women’s relationships were often used against them to weaken them and extract information. In their testimony, women also related how their experiences had affected those close to them, and their relationships with them.

113 On the one hand, concern for family could make women act fiercely. Ms Adonis told the Commission that she hit a policeman on the head with a chair when he came to arrest her son²⁴. Ms Lephina Zodwa Thobela related how, when she went to visit her husband in prison and a policeman tried to prevent her, she forced her way into the office of a superior officer: “He tried to assault me ... and we started fighting... I challenged him to kill me ... and at that time we were grabbing each other by the throats.”

Reference 101 - 0.01% Coverage

117 Several women said that their experience had left them unable to handle their children and other family members as well as they wished. Ms Thandi Shezi said she would “beat up” her children, or even her parents, “because deep down within me I was trying to grapple with this painful experience”. Ms Sheila Masote described how her mother, out of frustration at being excluded from the struggle, used to beat her. “And this I carried along even into my marriage life. I also bashed my son. I almost killed my son.”

118 Several women felt guilty about how their activities had rebounded on those close to them. Ms Virginia Mbatha acknowledged a broader burden, when she apologised to all the mothers who children she assisted to leave the country: “I

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Reference 102 - 0.01% Coverage

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134 Most of those who had suffered explicit torture had done so at the hands of men, most of whom were white. Mr Thandi Shezi explained that “the female used to hand over their assault and brutalisation to their male counterparts”. However, Ms Nomvula Mokonyane said that it was women who pumped water into fallopian tubes. She could not understand this betrayal:

Reference 103 - 0.01% Coverage

135 In the main, women warders exhibited cruelty in the way they treated prisoners outside of the explicit torture sessions. Thus, Ms Deborah Matshoba described as ‘torture’ the way that women warders threw her (bad) food at her. Her exasperation was such that one day she grabbed the hair of the woman concerned and “started bashing her head against the bars”. Her resistance won her a new warder, as well as exercise time and a weekly shower. Ms Matshoba noted that, when women warders were black, one was able to “conscientise them as time went on and to appeal to their senses and you would sensitise them to the point that they would realise that you are there for them.”

136 Ms Elaine Mohamed said she felt betrayed by the way the women police would “flick with their nails on my nipples, saying, ‘It’s a shame nobody wants you. You’ve obviously never had a boyfriend. No one touched these breasts, else why are they so firm?’”²⁹. Ms Phyllis Naidoo said that while, at first, she thought that women warders would be better because they would understand the women detainees’ fears of rape and violence, her experience of the “horrors” in Durban Central changed her mind

Reference 104 - 0.01% Coverage

WOMEN WERE ABUSED BY THE SECURITY FORCES IN WAYS WHICH SPECIFICALLY EXPLOITED THEIR VULNERABILITIES AS WOMEN, FOR EXAMPLE RAPE OR THREATS OF RAPE AND OTHER FORMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, THREATS AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN, REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR CARE, FALSE STORIES ABOUT ILLNESS AND/OR DEATH OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND CHILDREN, AND HUMILIATION AND ABUSE AROUND BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS SUCH AS MENSTRUATION AND CHILDBIRTH.

WOMEN IN EXILE, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN CAMPS, WERE SUBJECTED TO VARIOUS FORMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT, INCLUDING RAPE.

Reference 105 - 0.01% Coverage

62 None of this means, however, that there were no atrocities beforehand. Historical circumstances build over a long period and, in South Africa, conflict goes back to the initial appearance of invader-settlers. Nor does it mean that atrocities decline entirely following a change in political dispensation. There have, indeed, been isolated incidents of violence from far-right-wing groups and ominous recent attacks against farmers. Violence continues in KwaZulu-Natal and, of course, criminal violence and violence against women have not abated.

63 Yet the pattern is different. Atrocities are widespread and rampant at particular times, then decline and dribble away to sporadic cases. Types of violence change; hit squads, torture, abductions, cross-border raids, assassinations, guerrilla bombings decline and disappear. Criminal activities, and violence against women, have different motives.

Reference 106 - 0.01% Coverage

71 The massacre was directly related to the clandestine activities of Captain Brian Mitchell, Station Commander at the New Hanover police station at the time. On his orders, eleven people were killed and two others wounded at a night vigil following the death of a relative. Five of them were men and the rest were women and children. None were UDF members. In April 1992, Captain Mitchell was sentenced to death eleven times for his role in ordering the attacks. His sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment in 1994. After serving a prison term of about five years, Captain Mitchell was granted amnesty by Commission in 1997.

Reference 107 - 0.01% Coverage

The frightening statistics of violence against women and children which has reached, in my own view, Chairperson, genocide levels, have to be addressed. We cannot hope that there is going to be yet another [Commission] to address that, because in these sessions we're backward looking. We've got to take the process forward; we've got to look in the now and the future. We have just come out of this war. Part of the violence against women and children is because of that war. But part of that is the operation of patriarchy itself, because when male control and authority is in any way challenged or threatened, as it is being challenged and threatened every day in our country, it turns itself to the most violent forms. And with women and children, their bodies being used as, once again, the terrain of anger and struggle.

Reference 108 - 0.01% Coverage

as the 'KwaMakhutha massacre', thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed by an IFP hit squad, armed and trained by the SADF as part of Operation Marion, on 21 January 1987.²⁶

Reference 109 - 0.01% Coverage

days later of three MK operatives near Derdepoort, Thabazimbi by an SADF patrol. Mr Vuyo Moleli (aka Kagiso Mogale or Vito), the captured operative, was handed to the Western Transvaal Security Branch. During interrogation, they established that his unit had stayed overnight at a transit house in Botswana. They then handed him over to Special Forces who launched an attack on the house, killing a senior MK commander, Mr Patrick Sandile Mvundla, (aka Naledi Sehume) and two women, both of whom were Batswana nationals. Mr WJ Loots [AM4149/96; AC/2001/228] was granted amnesty for this incident.

Reference 110 - 0.01% Coverage

342. On 8 June 1988, a joint C1/Eastern Transvaal team ambushed a vehicle they believed would be carrying armed MK operatives near Piet Retief. Three women and a man, all unarmed, were killed. In order to give the impression that a shoot-out had occurred, shots were fired from inside the vehicle and arms were planted in the vehicle.

Reference 111 - 0.01% Coverage

families were on holiday on their game farm in the Messina area when their vehicle detonated a landmine. Four children, aged between three and nine years, and two women were killed in the blast. Mr Johannes Frederick van Eck and his eighteen-month-old baby boy, Mr de Nysschen and his daughter survived this ordeal, although they were seriously wounded.

Reference 112 - 0.01% Coverage

173. In one incident, Mr Jerry Chimanyana Motaung [AM5594/97], an MK operative in an SDU in Vosloorus, targeted and attacked two women suspected of being IFP members and of having provided information to IFP

hostel-dwellers. However, when questioned at the Johannesburg hearing on 13 October 1998, the applicant was unable to provide any evidence for his suspicions:

Reference 113 - 0.01% Coverage

205. In Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape, conflict broke out between PASO and COSAS, spilling over into the community. There were attacks on both ANC and PAC members. On 21 February 1993, a large crowd of ANCYL supporters, including Mr Thobani Makrosi [AM0362/96], abducted two women, Ms Nomsa Mpangiso and Ms Nomangwana Mandita. Ms Mandita was later found dead in a street, partially burnt, with a motor vehicle tyre around her neck and a large bloody stone near her head. Medical evidence indicated that she had been set alight while she was alive and had sustained serious head wounds. Ms Mpangiso, who was pregnant, managed to escape. Makrosi was granted amnesty for his role in the abduction of the two women [AC/1997/0022].155

Reference 114 - 0.01% Coverage

attacks sometimes led to fairly indiscriminate killings, often including the killing of women and children

Reference 115 - 0.01% Coverage

245. They stopped the bus as it drove along a rural road and ordered women and children to get off. They then allowed passengers who were not from that area to get off as well. They opened fire on the remaining passengers, killing six and injuring eight. Amnesty was granted [AC/2001/088].

Reference 116 - 0.01% Coverage

133. Three women were killed and six people injured when two APLA operatives opened fire on patrons in the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory in Cape Town on 31 December 1993. Another person was killed and one injured when the attackers fired on two people outside a neighbouring restaurant as they were making their escape.207

Reference 117 - 0.01% Coverage

c The remains of women who were pregnant at the time of death result in a double sense of loss.

Reference 118 - 0.01% Coverage

248 The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF Military Intelligence, were directly involved in planning and execution of the operation. The court was not able to find who had provided backing for the attack.

Reference 119 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF's Directorate of Special Tasks, were directly involved in planning and execution of the operation. The court was not able to find who had provided backing for the attack. The Commission is mindful of the fact that senior members of the former SA Defence Force and Inkatha were acquitted in this lengthy trial on charges of murder and conspiracy to

murder. In its findings, the Commission explains fully, in Volume 3 (Regional Profile) as well as in volume 5 (Findings Volume), the basis upon which it found, on a balance of probabilities, that the SADF and Inkatha are nonetheless accountable for the human rights violations committed by Caprivi trainees.

Reference 120 - 0.01% Coverage

ANDERSON, Gavin, a trade unionist in Johannesburg, was banned in 1976 and subjected to ongoing harassment during March 1977. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for harassment (AC/2001/005). ANDERSON, Peter, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). ANDERSON, Sapper A, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. A. ANDREAS, Niklaas, was arrested with ten friends on 16 June 1986 in Carnarvon, Cape, for wearing black ties commemorating those who died in the SOUTHWEST AFRICA NATIONAL UNION (SWANU) struggle. He was repeatedly beaten by named members of the SAP at the police station and detained for 72 days under emergency regulations in Carnarvon and then in Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. See POLICE BRUTALITY. ANDREWS, Daniel, a MUNICIPAL POLICEMAN, was shot dead by UDF/ANC supporters near the Langa police station, Uitenhage, Cape, on 20 April 1990. Two UDF/ANC supporters were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/99/0280). ANDREWS, Levena (16), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while walking in the street. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day, after the SOUTHWEST AFRICA NATIONAL UNION (SWANU) had spread to the Cape. ANDREWS, Piet September (36), was injured when he was shot in the back by SAP members in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990, during a legal community protest. ANDREY, Karl, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). ANGLESS, Edwin, a NUSAS activist, was detained on 16 June 1980 and held in solitary confinement for eight and a half weeks in Caledon Square police station, Cape Town. ANTHONY, Somasundram Manas (22), was shot through the head and killed on 15 November 1988 by members of the SADF in Pietersburg, Tvl. Mr Anthony was allegedly killed because he had seen confidential information while working for the SADF.

Reference 121 - 0.01% Coverage

ARNOLD, David, was injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ARRIES, Mina (51), was in her home in Cradock, Cape, when it was stoned and petrol-bombed by unidentified youths in 1985. The attack is believed to have taken place because her son was a policeman. ASIYA, Zinakile Charles (31), a UDF supporter, was severely beaten by members of the SAP at Colesberg police station, Cape, in August 1986, and again later in 1988, allegedly because of his involvement in the campaign against the municipal elections. ASMAN, Rookea (29), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down on 20 March 1994 in Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SONKOMBORSONAT TACKS. ASVAT, Abu-Baker (47), was shot dead by two men at his surgery in Rockville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 27 January 1989. Dr Asvat was allegedly killed because he had knowledge about numerous assaults that took place at Ms Winnie Madikizela-Mandela's home in Orlando West, Soweto, including the death of youth activist Stompie Seipei. ATKINSON, Gary, co-owner and manager of the Heidelberg Tavern situated in Observatory, Cape Town, suffered red damages when APLA operatives attacked the tavern with a rocket launcher and automatic weapons on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). ATSHOSE, Mykeni Given (19), was beaten and shot by members of the SAP at a bus stop in Kanana, Orkney, Tvl, during a strike on 16 March 1986. AUBREY, Mashego, was at home in KwaGuga, Witbank, Tvl, when it was bombed by a member of the SAP in March 1986. The incident occurred at a time of increased political conflict in the country which led to the imposition of a state of emergency. AUGUST,

Felisizwe Lucky (16), a youth congress activist and ANC supporter, was severely beaten by members of the SAP at a school in Fort Beaufort, Cape, during the 1980 SCHOOLBOYS. He was subsequently arrested and detained on numerous occasions during the 1980s, and subjected to severe torture by named SAP members. He was imprisoned and released in 1992, after which he was severely assaulted during violent conflict between ANC and PAC supporters in Fort Beaufort. AUGUST, Siphon (24), an ANC supporter, was beaten by police upon his arrest with more than 70 other youths in Robertson, Cape, on 20 November 1985. Mr August was again beaten by police on 18 June 1986 and thereafter detained for three months under emergency regulations. See POLICE Brutality. AUGUST, Thobeka Joyce (63), an ANC supporter, had her home destroyed in an arson attack by PAC supporters during political conflict at Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 24 February 1993.

Reference 122 - 0.01% Coverage

BLAIR, J, was injured in what became known as the MAGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BLAIR, Michael, was injured in what became known as the MAGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BLAKE, Michael, was injured when an explosive device was detonated at a CNA (newsagent) in Pinetown, Natal, on 7 October 1988. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/159). BLAKE, Stanko, was beaten to death while in police custody at Jamestown police station, Cape, in 1991. BLAYI, Welile Dindala (30), a PAC supporter, was charged with sabotage in 1963 and imprisoned for 15 years on Robben Island, Cape Town, for his Poqo activities. On his release he was banished to the Transkei. BLEKI, Mntwabukho Oswel (34), a member of the Ciskei Police, was shot dead in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING while he was on duty at the Potsdam police station in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 12 April 1993. The attack on the police station occurred during political conflict following the assassination of the SACP leader, Chris Hani. BLESS, Mnyamezeli, a corporal in the CDF, died after being stoned and burnt by a crowd of UDF and ANC supporters at the funeral of UDF leader, Victoria Mxenge, near King William's Town, Cape, on 11 August 1985. BLESS, Raymond Mthetheleli (19), an ANC supporter, was shot in the leg by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). BLOCK, John, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). BLOEM, Trevor, was detained by members of the Security Branch in Johannesburg, in 1975 and charged under the Terrorism Act. Mr Bloem was active in the BCM and assisted in the formation of the 'Brotherhood', an organisation opposed to the state sponsored coloured Representative Council. BLOEM, WJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREETBOMBING, PRETORIA.

Reference 123 - 0.01% Coverage

the Matola suburb of Maputo, Mozambique, on 30 January 1981. Fifteen other South Africans, including several senior MK operatives, were killed in the attack. Three of the attackers (all ex-Rhodesian security force members) and a Portuguese citizen were also killed. BOOSMAN, Klaas (25), was arrested on charges of public violence and tortured in detention at Pearston, Cape, on 19 March 1985. He was acquitted of all charges. BOOTH, E, was injured in what became known as the MAGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BOOYENS, Dudley Alexander, was one of five people injured when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. One SAP member was fatally wounded. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108). BOOYSE, Jacomina Thespina (49), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). BOOYSEN, American Petrus, an SAP member, was injured in Bloemfontein in 1990,

when an MK operative threw a hand grenade at a police minibus. The MK operative was attempting to evade arrest. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/096). BOOYSEN, Edward (30), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990, when police opened fire on a legal community protest march. Several others were injured. BOOYSEN, Grace, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). BOOYSEN, Hercules Benjamin (33), a UDF supporter and CAYCO member, was detained and tortured repeatedly at the Guguletu police station, Cape Town, by named and other members of the Security Branch and Riot Police in June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for several months. See POLICE Brutality. BOOYSEN, Jan, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). BOOYSEN, Mbuyiselo Puni (15), a CAYCO member, was shot in the leg in KTC, Cape Town, in 1986. He was one of several CAYCO members arrested in October 1986 and tortured by named SAP members while in detention at the Guguletu police station, Cape Town. BOOYSEN, Queenie, died after inhaling teargas fired into her home by members of the SAP at Despatch, Cape, on 31 March 1985.

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He was imprisoned for two years during which time he was tortured. He had been involved in an armed attempt to free PAC leaders from prison. In the years following his release he was harassed and assaulted by members of the Security Branch, some of whom are named. BOZO, Tabani Candra, was shot dead by IFP supporters in Daveyton, Tvl, on 23 July 1993 during political conflict in the area. BRAAM, Connie, an ANC member, was poisoned in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1987. She believes members of the Special Branch, CCB and Military Intelligence were responsible for this incident and other attempts on her life which included a bomb that did not explode. As a result of the poisoning, she suffered post-traumatic stress. BRAND, Johannes Jacobus, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). BRANDER, Carel Carolus (24), was shot and injured in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990, when members of the SAP opened fire on a legal community protest march as Mr Brander was passing by. One man was killed and several others injured. BRAUDE, Benjamin (31), a civilian, was shot and injured when APLA operatives attacked the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory, Cape Town, on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. Mr Braude was outside a neighbouring restaurant when he was hit. See APLA AT TACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). BREEDT, J, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PIRETORIA. BRENNER, Friedrich Wilhelm (20), was framed for the murder of three members of an ANC-supporting family in Benoni, Tvl, in 1986. Mr Brenner was shot by members of the Benoni SAP for refusing to implicate his co-accused. He was imprisoned, charged and convicted. Mr Brenner spent ten years in prison – two and a half years on death row. A member of the CCB has applied for amnesty for the killings. BRETT, D, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BREYTENBACH, W, suffered material loss when a bomb planted by AWB supporters exploded and destroyed the premises of his medical practice at Sannieshof, Tvl,

Reference 125 - 0.01% Coverage

14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BUCIBO, Champein Abram, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Phiritona, Heilbron, OFS, on 22 July 1992, when police opened fire to disperse a crowd of protesters gathered in the street. BUCIBO, Joshua Mkhulu, was shot in the leg and stomach when residents of the Vaal Triangle embarked on a rent boycott during 1984. The boycott escalated into a full scale uprising which also led to the deaths of a number of town councillors. See VALLURISING. BUCKLE, JD, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated

an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, P. BUCKLE, P, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, P. BUCKTON, Cedric Henry (28), was shot and injured by members of the South African Railway Police in Athlone, on 15 October 1985, in the TROJAN HORSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN. BUCWA, Kwanele Moses (16), was shot in the head and injured, and then arrested and assaulted by members of the SAP while he was riding a bicycle at the front of procession of mourners marching to a prohibited funeral at Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See LANGASHOOTING S. BUHALI, Joseph Mshayina (23), was detained on 21 July 1976 and then beaten and tortured with electric shocks. While working at the Witbank Hospital he had illegally supplied food to children injured during the SOWETO UPRISING. BUKA, Alfred Zakade (54), was charged in 1986 with aiding and abetting terrorists in Umtata, Transkei. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison, and was released in 1989. Mr Buka had also been detained and tortured in 1985. BUKHOSINI, Constance Jabulisiwe (33), had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SONKOMBORSONAT TACKS. BUKHOSINI, Nomusa N (30), an ANC supporter, had her house at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters on 18 April 1991. BUKHOSINI, Thandiwe Mirriet (37), an Inkatha supporter, had her house burnt down by ANC

Reference 126 - 0.01% Coverage

BUCWA, Nonosi, was severely injured during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). BUCYA, Nomakhwezi (32), a UDF supporter, was kicked and slapped by named members of the SAP on 9 June 1986, and held for six months in a corrugated iron shack on a farm near Cookhouse, Cape. Named SAP members attempted to bribe the victim to become an informant. BUCYAPI, James Manka, was arrested and tortured by members of the SAP while in detention at the Queenstown police station, Cape, in November 1962, following a clash between police and PAC activists. BUYEYE, David (29), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Rockville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 17 June 1976 during the SOWETO UPRISING. BUYS, Attie, a sergeant-major in the SADF, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, P. BUCYA, Khethiwe (43), had her home and possessions burnt down at Isithebe, KwaZulu, near Mandini, Natal, on 13 April 1994 in intense conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. BUYS, Marshall Cornelius (33), was beaten, tortured and stabbed to death in Brits, Tvl, on 21 May 1988. He was the chairperson of the Brits Action Committee, which was resisting forced INCORPORATION into the former Bophuthatswana homeland. The named perpetrators were allegedly members of a vigilante group acting against the Oukasi community. BUZA, Tilu Daniel, a FAWU member, was shot and injured by members of the SAP while participating in labour strike action in Viljoenskroon, OFS, on 4 December 1992. Two police vans entered the work premises and police members opened fire on the striking miners, injuring six. BYNEVELDT, Shaun, was shot with rubber bullets by police in Eersterivier, Cape Town, on 6 July 1993, while participating in a community sit-in to demand improved water services. BYRNE, Kevin, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BYRON, P, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). CLAASENS, Mike, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Eastern Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). CLAASSEN, Shedrak Kholisile (18), a UDF supporter, was tortured in detention by named members of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 2 October 1986. CLARENCE, M, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. CLARENCE, Neville James (23), a captain in the South African Air Force, was severely injured and blinded when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. CLARKE, Kenneth Ralph (37), was shot by police as he walked down a street in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 17 June 1980, during unrest and protest in the area commemorating the SOWETO UPRISING. As a result of the shooting, he is partially paralysed. CLARKSON, Anik, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CLARKSON, Christopher, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CLASSEN, MPG, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). CLEMENTSON, Amanda Jane Elizabeth (14), was present when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). CLOETE, LNJ, a private in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command

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headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). CLOETE, MC, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). CLOETE, Petrus Alberts (15), was shot and injured in the face and body by members of the SAP in Saldanha, Cape, in June 1986, after students and community organisations had marched to town in commemoration of the SOWETO UPRISING. CLOETE, Roseline Desiree (4), was shot dead by a named SAP member in Kakamas, Cape, on 13 February 1988. The perpetrator opened fire on residents outside a house being raided by police. Two children were shot dead and 13 people injured. CLUCAS, Clive Winston Quayle (47), was killed when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). COCHRANE (BOTES), Belinda (28), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). COCHRANE, Sharon Margaret, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. COEKS, M, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). COERECIUS, Winston Errol (27), a BCM supporter, was arrested in Oudtshoorn, Cape, in September 1976, and was kept in solitary confinement for three months in a prison in George, Cape. COETZEE, Abraham Christoffel Naude, a policeman, was shot and injured by ANCS ELF-DEFENCEUNIT (SDU) members during April 1992, in Ficksburg, OFS. Three of the SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0229 and AC/2000/191).

COETZEE, Adri, was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Gardiner Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA AT TA C K S.

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One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). COETZEE, AJ, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. COETZEE, CS, a traffic officer, was shot at and injured by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. One colleague was killed and another injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). COETZEE, Dirk Johannes, a former Vlakplaas commander who had exposed the activities of Vlakplaas, survived an attempt on his life by Security Branch operatives in 1991. A bomb intended for him detonated when his attorney activated a tape recorder. His attorney died in the explosion. Nine Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/167). COETZEE, DJ, a colonel in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). COETZEE, Hester Catharina (57), and her husband were severely injured and their business destroyed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. COETZEE, JH, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. COETZEE, Lorraine Gwendoline (33), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). COETZEE, Mercia Marilyn (25), was shot and injured by named members of the SAP in Bellville, Cape, on 29 August 1985. The policemen hid in a garden and then leapt out, opening fire on protesters and bystanders alike. One person was killed and two seriously injured in the shooting. COETZEE, MPA, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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and released later. See APLA AT TA C K S. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/2001/239). CRONJE, Elizabeth Maria Sussana, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). CRONJE, Pierre, was a victim of an armed robbery by APLA operatives at the farm 'Panama', near Bloemfontein, during 1993. The victims were threatened and locked in a bathroom. One person was abducted and released later. See APLA AT TA C K S. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/2001/239). CRONJE, Pieter (7), was injured on 16 April 1987 when an MK unit detonated a limpet mine under a car at a shopping centre in Newcastle, Natal. Four people, including two children, were injured in the explosion. CROUS, Carel Frederick, a commandant in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). CRUCCKET, (full names not given), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by IFP members during political violence at Extensia, Ermelo, Tvl, in 1991. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). CRUISE, Nicholas James Elvin (23), was killed on 2 October 1990 in Durban, when he opened a parcel bomb delivered to a computer company that was known to work with trade unions and anti-apartheid organisations. Three other people were injured in the explosion. Six right-wingers were detained and questioned in connection with the incident. CUBBITT, Jenny, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CULE, Siphwe Elsie (35), an

ANC supporter, had her home petrol-bombed by IFP supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1990. CULLING, Stanley Johannes (23), an ANCYL member, was severely injured when he was shot and beaten by members of the SAP at 42nd Hill, OFS, on 16 April 1993, when the police opened fire on protesters mourning the death of Chris Hani. CULLIS, (first name not given), was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). CUPIDO, Clive Christopher (18), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Bellville, Cape Town, on

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29 August 1985, in the widespread protest and police shootings that followed the POLLSMORCH held the previous day. CURIEL, Henry (60), an ANC member, was shot dead in front of his flat by suspected members of the Delta Group in May 1978 in Paris, France. At the time, he was training and managing ANC exiles. CURREN, Brian, a human rights lawyer, had his life threatened in a pamphlet manufactured by the Security Branch and purporting to be issued by the Witvolwe, a right-wing group. One Northern Transvaal Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2001/027). CUTSHWA, Weleshia Puleng (25), an IFP supporter, died after she was axed and then set alight by a named ANC supporter, in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 12 June 1992. CWAILE, Boingotlo Moses, was beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Taung, Bophuthatswana, while participating in a march on 13 March 1992. CWELE, Aubrey Mduduzi (6), was severely traumatized during an armed attack by IFP supporters on his family home in Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992. Three members of his family were shot dead in the attack. CWELE, Herbert Dingaan, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Mirriam Thenjiwe, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Mzawuqalwa Elliot, an ANC supporter, was shot and severely injured by IFP supporters, at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Nonkululeko Michelle, was shot and severely injured by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Ntombazanyana Annie, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Ntombikhona (22), ANC supporter, had her house partly burnt down by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CYRNOW, M, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CYSTER, Belinda (20), a UDF supporter, was detained on 15 June 1986 while attending a church service in Elsies River, Cape Town. The entire congregation of 189 people was detained. Ms Cyster was interrogated and held under emergency regulations for three weeks. D'ATH, George, a photographer and journalist, was hacked and stabbed to death by WITDOEK E vigilantes in Nyanga, Cape Town, on 10 June 1986, during the mass destruction of UDF-supporting squatter camps

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DE LA HARPE, Sharon, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. DE LEEUW, KP, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. DE LIMA, Alberto De Arizch Magalhaes, was injured by PAC supporters at the Durban beachfront on 9 October 1990. The perpetrators attacked white people at random, killing one elderly man and injuring several other people. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/144). DE NYSCHEN, Carla (10), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK

operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSCHEN, Marie (2), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANC L A N D M I N E C A M P A I G N aimed at m i l i t a r y patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSCHEN, Thea, was seriously injured when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANC L A N D M I N E C A M P A I G N aimed at m i l i t a r y patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSSCHEN, Grizelle (7), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANC L A N D M I N E C A M P A I G N aimed at m i l i t a r y patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSSCHEN, Johannes Jacobus (37), was s e v e r e l y injured when the vehicle he was travelling in detonated a landmine, planted by MK members, on 15 December 1985 on a farm in Messina, Tvl. See A N C L A N D M I N E C A M P A I G N.

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D O N L E Y, Esther Nene (72), was blinded by tear g a s t h r o w n into her yard by members of the SAP in M u r r a y s b u r g, Cape, in 1991. The perpetrators were aiming at toyi-toying students as they passed Ms D o n l e y ' s house. DONOGHUE, L, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DONYELI, Mongezi (13), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all s e v e r e l y assaulted and tort u r e d. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). DOS SANTOS ASSUNCAO, Maria Gloria, was s e v e r e l y traumatised and sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a r e m o t e c o n t r o l device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). DOS SANTOS, Debbie, was wounded in a bomb planted by named members of the AWB in Johannesb u r g, on 24 April 1994 in an attempt to derail the A P R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S. DOS SANTOS, Maria Irene Nunes, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Tw o spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 1 6 1). DOUGLAS, Dane (28), was severely injured when he was hit by stones thrown by protesters as he was driving past Cro s s roads, Cape Town, in March 1986. DOUGLAS, Njenani (46), an ANC support e r, was shot dead in Tokoza, Tvl, on 27 August 1993, allegedly by IFP support e r s . DOUSE, Soyisile (32), a UDF support e r, was shot dead by a named Special Constable in Bongoletu, O u d t s h o o r n, Cape, on 16 January 1988. Two other persons were shot dead by SP E C I A L C O N S T A B L E S i n Bongoletu that day. A fourth person died of his serious injuries two years later. The community subsequently won a court restraining order against the Special Constables. D O U W- M A R T I N, Maria Nozamile (29), injured her leg while jumping to safety when a named member of the SAP fired teargas into a crowded hall in Plettenberg B a y, Cape, on 17 July 1990. The incident occurr e d during a community protest meeting against poor housing conditions. DOUZE, Vuyani (19), was shot dead by a named member of the M U N I C I P A L P O L I C E during protests in Jansenville, Cape, on 27 April 1986.

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DOWNING, Errol, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King W i l l i a m ' s Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT T A C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). DOWNING, V a n e s s a, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King W i l l i a m ' s Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT T A C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). DOYI, Abram Lesley (23), was shot in Reagile, Koster, Tvl, in September 1991 by an IFP supporter r e t u r n i n g f r o m the funeral of an IFP member killed in ongoing political conflict. DOYISA, David Vu s u m u z i, was abducted and stabbed to death by IFP supporters

after he had left home for work at Gamalakhe, near Port Shepstone, Natal. Mr Doyisa's body was later found mutilated near where he was last seen. DOYISA, Phucuyisa, was severely injured when members of the O rde Boerevolk opened fire with automatic weapons on a passenger bus in Durban on 9 October 1990. Seven people were killed and 27 i n j u red in the attack. See P U T C O B U S A T T A C K. Amnesty was granted to two of the three applicants and refused to the leader of the unit (AC/1997/0053). DOYISA, Princess Buyisiwe (25), an ANC support e r, had her home burnt down by Inkatha supporters at Malukazi, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 27 Febru a ry 1990. See M A L U K A Z I A T T A C K S. DOYISA, Thoko Patricia (24), an ANC support e r, had her house burnt down by unidentified persons in KwaMashu, Durban, on 1 March 1991 in continuing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the are a . D R A M A T, Anwar, an MK operative, was detained under S E C T I O N 29 in August 1987, held for several months and s e v e r e l y tort u red by named We s t e r n Cape Security Branch members in Cape Town. He was later charg e d with terrorism and sentenced to 12 years in prison. One Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the tort u re (AC/1999/0027). DRIMMEL, Friedrich, was injured in what became known as the M A G O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and i n j u red at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DRUMMOND, (first name not given) , was attacked in Bafokeng, Bophuthatswana, at the Impala Platinum Mines during union action in 1991. D U P L E S S I S J A N S E V A N R E N S B U R G, W i l l e m, s u f f e red injuries when a landmine exploded as he d rove over it in Messina, Tvl, on 12 December 1986. The attack was part of an A N C L A N D M I N E C A M P A I G N aimed at military patrols in the rural border re g i o n s . T h r e e MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/093). D U P L E S S I S, E S, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car

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DUBE, Siphosenkosi Bonginkosi (40), was stabbed to death by unidentified UDF supporters in Clerm o n t , near Durban, on 22 March 1987. He was accused of being an Inkatha supporter because he drove a H a m m a r s d a l e - r e g i s t e red car. DUBE, Solomon (48), an ANC support e r, was shot dead by IFP supporters at his home in Umkomaas, near Durban, on 3 Febru a ry 1991. DUBE, Stanley Lebogong, was injured when A W B members detonated a car bomb in Bree Stre e t , J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 24 April 1994, in an eff o r t to disru p t the electoral process. Seven people were killed and 13 i n j u red in the blast. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See R I G H T - W I N G A T T A C K S. DUBE, Thambolini Elizabeth (43), an ANC support e r, was shot and her home was burnt down by named IFP supporters in Mtunzini, Natal, in Febru a ry 1992, in continuing political conflict in the are a . DUBE, Thembinkosi Dennis, was intimidated and harassed by IFP members when they attacked his house at J1 Section, Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 23 January 1993. Four perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). DUBE, Theobold Dumisani (25), was severe l y intimidated and detained by members of the SAP, one of whom is named, in Mpophomeni, KwaZulu, near Howick, Natal, on 31 March 1990. He was falsely c h a r g e d with possession of an illegal fire a r m . DUBE, Thulani (20), an ANC support e r, was shot at by IFP supporters during political conflict at Sundumbili, KwaZulu, near Mandini, Natal, on 7 August 1993. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). DUBE, Ve ronica Kedibone (24), was abducted, raped and assaulted by named ANC supporters in Kagiso, Tvl, on 14 May 1992 for allegedly searching dead bodies after the Swanieville massacre of 12 May 1992. DUBE, Vusumzi Samuel (14), was thrown out of a moving Casspir, tort u red, and whipped on his genitals, in Kagiso, Tvl, on 16 June 1986 by members of the ISU who accused him of stoning cars and burn i n g shops and houses in the township. DUBE, Yvonne (45), was shot dead by a named SAP member in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while she was walking home with relatives. Ms Dube was one of three women shot dead in widespread unre s t in Paarl that day after the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. DUBE, Zeblon Mfana (38), an ANC support e r, was shot dead by a named fellow ANC supporter in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 7 March 1994, during the run-up to the A P R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S. Mr Dube was killed for failing to attend an ANC meeting. DUBE, Zibokwakhe Frederick (38), an ANC s u p p o r t e r, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters in Umbogintwini, near Durban, in January 1990. DUBENI, Zola Michael (aka 'Jabulani') (28), an MK operative, was shot dead by named members of the local Security Branch and a V l a k p l a s operative in a bushy area near Kuilsrivier, Cape Town, on 14 Marc h 1987. The Commission rejected the police version of his death that Mr Dubeni tried to throw a hand gre n a d e

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The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). EBRAHIM, Ebrahim Ismail (49), an ANC member, was abducted from Swaziland by security agents during a c r o s s - b o r d e r raid. He was later tort u r e d in Pretoria, by members of the Security Police in December 1986. Mr Ebrahim was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for high treason. He was released later on appeal. ECKSTEIN, Heidi, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). E D D Y, Gordon Wi l l i a m, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a r e m o t e c o n t r o l device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). EDELSTEIN, Melville Leonard, was killed by p r o t e s t i n g students near the Morris Isaacson School, Soweto, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 16 June 1976. Mr Edelstein, a sociologist for the West Rand Administration Board, was the first white person to be killed in the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. EDGAR, C, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). E D W A B A, Bonginkosi Samuel (17), was one of ten youths from Mamelodi, Tvl, who were r e c r u i t e d during the state of emergency by a n a m e d a s k a r i, ostensibly for ANC military training in Botswana. Near Nietverd i e n d, the youths were forcibly injected with sedatives or some other chemical substance and were burnt to death when the vehicle they were in was deliberately crashed and exploded during June 1986. The security policemen involved were congratulated for good service and r e w a r d e d. The perpetrators applied for amnesty. See NI E T V E R D I E N D A M B U S H. E D W A R D S, Amanda (15), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (A C / 1 9 9 9 / 0 2 9 4). E D W A R D S, Johanna Catherina Aletta (16), was i n j u r e d when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). EK, CE, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Churc h P

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S t r e e t, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people w e r e killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of M K ' s Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CH U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. ELESE, De Poutch (26), an ANC branch chairperson, was repeatedly harassed and raided by police in C r o s s r o a d s, Cape Town, in 1993. He was an opponent of a local C r o s s r o a d s leader who was removing people f r o m the area by force. Masked gunmen attacked his home on 19 March 1993 leaving three family members and friends dead and two injured. One perpetrator was later jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELESE, Joyce 'Ndinisa', an ANC support e r, was shot dead by masked gunmen who burst into her home and opened fire on 19 March 1993 in C r o s s r o a d s, Cape Town. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One perpetrator was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELESE, Tinie (51), an ANC support e r, was shot and i n j u r e d by masked gunmen who burst into his home and opened fire on 19 March 1993 in C r o s s r o a d s, Cape Town. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One perpetrator was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELLIAS, Sophie, was severely beaten by SAP members in Paballelo, Upington, Cape, on 23 November 1985. She was r e t u r n i n g from the funeral of a slain activist when police beat her with batons. A local doctor r e f u s e d to treat her. ELLIS, Michael, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command h e a d q u a r t e r s in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and A C / 2 0 0 0 / 2 4 8). ELS, Nicholas Johannes, a member of the SAP, was shot dead when an MK operative opened fire from a vehicle in Nyanga, Cape Town, on 7 July 1990. He and his colleagues had attempted to stop the vehicle which was occupied by an MK unit. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0331). E N G E L B R E C H T, Johannes Petrus George (30), a f o r m e r AWB member and a police r e s e r v i s t, was s e v e r e l y beaten by named members of the SAP in Welkom, OFS, in March 1991. Mr Engelbrecht r e s i g n e d f r o m the SAP and AWB after witnessing a black person being brutally assaulted by police. He was branded a traitor and was arre s t e d. ENGLISH, K, was injured in what became known

as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ENKELA, Qoltle Ben (4), was shot and injured by a named police officer while playing in the yard at his home in Ditlhake, Koffiefontein, OFS, in April 1990. Police

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w e re shooting at a crowd of protesting youth activists as they re t u rned from an ANC-organised marc h . ERASMUS, B, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ERASMUS, JJ, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Churc h S t reet, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people w e re killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of M K 's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives w e re granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CH U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, PR E T O R I A. ERASMUS, Martha Johanna Magdalena (56), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in S i l v e rton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives w e re granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). ERASMUS, Niklaus (30), was tort u red by members of the SAP during protests in Steytlerville, Cape, in July 1985. ERASMUS, Stephen Mthuzeli (25), an ANC s u p p o r t e r, was arrested and detained by named members of the SAP who entered his home on 21 July 1985 in Steytlerville, Cape, and beat him with sjamboks. The beating continued while travelling to the local police station, and during his detention. E R N E S T, Suzan (39), was shot and blinded in one eye by members of the SAP during unrest in Beaufort West, Cape, in 1985. E R N S T, Frederick Wi l l i a m, was injured when a car bomb exploded outside the Johannesburg M a g i s t r a t e 's court on 20 May 1987. Four policemen w e re killed in the explosion, which took place after a decoy smaller bomb had lured them to the scene. Tw o other people were injured. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0067). ESSACK, Riedewaan (19), lost the sight in one eye after being shot by SAP members during a rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 22 October 1985. ETHELL, E, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ETSEBETH, Stefanus Filippus (39), an SAP member, was injured when a car bomb, planted by MK operatives, exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Tw o MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (A C / 2 0 0 0 / 0 5 5) . E VANS, Gavin (26), a journalist and ANC underg r o u n d m e m b e r, was assaulted, threatened and harassed by members of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth in 1984 and 1985. Mr Evans was subsequently monitored by members of the CCB in Johannesburg and was targ e t e d

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FENI, Mbophele Petrus (34), an ANC support e r, lost her house in Hammanskraal, Tvl, when it was demolished on 12 January 1993 following an eviction order fro m the Bophuthatswana govern m e n t . FENI, Patrick, was shot and injured by a named member of the SAP at Grahamstown, Cape, on 16 November 1984. On 21 May 1985, he was detained by the same perpetrator. FERREIRA, Henry Shaun, suff e red severe trauma when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in F o r t Beaufort, Cape, on 23 March 1993 and opened f i re on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). FERREIRA, Petrus Johannes, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Tw o MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. FERGUSON, Andrew Henry Douglas (30), was shot dead by a member of the SAP in Hanover Park, Cape Town, on 2 September 1976, a day which saw a peak of unrest and casualties of police shootings acro s s Cape Town during the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. FERGUSON, James, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and i n j u red at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e re granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). F E R H E L S T, Muhammad Farid (18), a UDF support e r and member of the BMW, was detained and severe l y beaten and suffocated while under interrogation, by named members of the special police UN R E S T I N V E S T I G AT I O N U N I T, at the Bishop Lavis police station, Cape Town, on 19 June 1987. He was later detained a second time and again severely beaten at

the Brackenfell police station. He was not convicted of any of the charges against him. FERREIRA (NEE VENTER), Matilda Eleonore, sustained injuries when a limpet mine, placed in a pot plant, was detonated near the Juicy Lucy restaurant on the corner of Andries and Vermeulen Streets, Pretoria, on 26 May 1988. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/199). FERREIRA, Gezine, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). FERREIRA, Jappie, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving

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the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). FERREIRA, R, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FERUS, John Marinus (20), an ANC supporter, was detained under the 90-day law in 1963 and 1964, and tortured by named SAP members in Worcester, Cape, and Cape Town. He was placed under house arrest in 1964, 1970 and 1981, and served three years on Robben Island, from 1967, for breaches of his banning orders. In 1980 he was detained again for three months and assaulted by police. He died in a car accident in 1981. FESI, Mzukisi Johannes (21), a UDF supporter, was assaulted by members of the SAP during conflict between the police and members of the community in Cookhouse, Cape, in 1985. FESTER, Gertude Magdalene Nethania (36), a UDF and UWCO activist, was detained in Maitland, Cape Town, on 18 May 1988 and held for three and a half months under SECTION 29, in solitary confinement. She was also interrogated, threatened and psychologically tortured by named members of the Security Branch. Thereafter, she spent a further nine months in custody in Pollsmoor prison while on trial with 13 other ANC members, for terrorism. Charges against her were withdrawn in March 1990. FESTILE, Nombulelo Joyce (37), a street committee secretary, was tortured and interrogated by named members of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth during June 1986. Police allegedly wanted information about the street committee and about a named informer who had been killed. FICK, Colleen, was one of ten students arrested after a political rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 17 September 1985. The students were then severely beaten by named and other members of the SAP in the Brackenfell police station. FICK, Shantel, was one of ten students arrested after a political rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 17 September 1985. The students were then severely beaten by named and other members of the SAP in the Brackenfell police station. FIDLER, Jeanne Judith, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FIDLER, Walter, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FIKANI, Lungile (28), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with sjamboks and pick handles by members of the SAP in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on 15 March

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FLEATELA, Nombi Ethel (42), an ANC supporter, was detained for at least a month in solitary confinement under emergency regulations in Kimberley, Cape, in June 1986. She later experienced ongoing harassment by the Security Police until 1990. Her son, an MK operative, died in exile in Angola while serving in combat against UNITA. FLEMMER, Charles (48), was shot and fatally stabbed in Tokoza, Tvl, on 12 October 1993 after he was abducted and taken to Madala hostel during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters FLEPU, Ntsikelelo Dugmore (17), was shot and injured by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the 'BISHOMASSACRE'. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). FLETCHER, David, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FLOYD, Liz, a trade unionist, was subjected to a campaign of

harassment and intimidation by the Witwatersrand Security Branch over a number of years from June 1982. One Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/005). FOBE, Sobantu Munich (25), a UDF supporter, burnt to death when he was 'necklaced' by a named perpetrator on 25 June 1986 in Port Elizabeth. Mr Fobe was accused of being an informer. FODO, Sthembele (38), an ANC member, was abducted and taken to Vusumuzi hostel by IFP supporters, and shot dead on 7 March 1993 in Tembisa, Tvl. His colleague also died in the attack. FOKHWEBE, Amos Mxolisi (18), a member of Jouberton Youth Congress, was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Jouberton, Klerksdorp, Tvl, on 22 May 1989 during a rent boycott and the illegal occupation of council land. FOKOTI, Nombulelo Eunice (40), had her home destroyed in an arson attack by UDF supporters in East London in September 1985. She was allegedly targeted because her brother-in-law was a policeman. FOLEY, Phumelele Duncan (28), a UDF supporter, was stabbed and hacked to death by named AZAPO supporters in his house during political conflict in Port Elizabeth on 30 August 1986. FOLOSI, Annah, was injured when MK operatives from the 'Dolphin Unit' detonated a limpet mine at the Security Branch offices in Roodepoort, Tvl, on 17 August 1984. Five members of the Security Branch and several civilians were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/0003). FOLOTSI, Elizabeth Maserame, was shot and burnt to death in Tokoza, Tvl, on 11 October 1993 while visiting relatives at a hostel during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. Her husband was shot and burnt to death in the same incident.

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the Giwi Breyton Construction compound in Evander, Tvl, on 6 July 1992. Another security guard was shot dead and two others were tied up. The SDU members, who sought to seize guns at the site, were engaged in clashes with the BLACKCATS in Ermelo, Tvl. Two SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/19998/0121). FRAIR, L, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FRANCE, Thamsanqa Anderson (33), a UDF supporter, was beaten and stabbed by AZAPO members and AMAAFRIKAS supporters during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape, on 4 January 1987. FRANCESATO, Giovanni, was assaulted and shot dead during a robbery by APLA operatives at his home in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 6 September 1992. Three APLA members (who were acquitted of the murder and who applied for amnesty for the robbery alone) were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0251). FRANCIS, Marie (58), was shot and injured by bullets fired from a passing train in Benoni, Tvl, on 20 February 1994. See TRAINVIOLENCIE. FRANKE, P, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. FRANS, Maigobe Jackson (55), was severely beaten by Bophuthatswana Police in Taung, Bophuthatswana, on 6 December 1990 during a meeting at Dryharts Bathlapin tribal office. Dryharts villagers had summoned chief Jerry Mahura to hear their grievances when police dispersed the crowd with tear gas and sjamboks. FRANSCH, Anton (20), an MK operative, was killed in a hand grenade explosion on 17 November 1989 in Athlone, Cape Town. A large group of named police and soldiers surrounded the house and engaged in an exchange of fire with Mr Fransch throughout the night. It could not be determined whether his death was the result of a final act of suicide or from a police grenade. FRANZSEN, Andrew Lategan, a civilian, was traumatised when APLA operatives opened fire on a vehicle travelling from Zastron to Sterkspruit in the OFS, on 18 March 1992. In the attack, one person was shot dead while he lay injured next to the car. Another was severely injured. Two managed to escape unhurt. See APLA AT TACKS and ZASTRON ROADAMBUSH. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/2000/148). FREDDIE, Annah, suffered severe damage to her house and property as a result of a car-bomb explosion in Gaborone, Botswana, on 22 April 1987. See GABORONECARBOMB. The head of the Security Branch and four Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214).

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to death, but was later released as a political prisoner. He was granted amnesty for the killing. GERMISHUIZEN, Cornelia Johanna, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were

granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GERRARD (OOSTHUIZEN), Marchelle Cheryl (28), was severely injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). G E RTSE, Jan 'Outjie' (20), lost his sight after he was shot by members of the SAP in Ashton, Cape, in July 1990 during a protest march for the opening of public facilities to all races. GETYESIE, David Dayi (36), was shot and injured in Tembisa, Tvl, in April 1992 during an attack by IFP s u p p o r t e r s . In the early 1990s several Tr a n s v a a l townships were embroiled in political conflict between the ANC and IFP. GETYESIE, Livuyo (3), died when he was thro w n against a wall by alleged IFP supporters in Vu s u m u z i hostel, Tembisa, Tvl, in March 1992 during conflict in the area between ANC and IFP supporters. GETYEZA, Mncanyalwa Ernest (40), an ANC s u p p o r t e r , was injured in a shooting in Umlazi, Durban, on 23 June 1993 in continuing political conflict b e t w e e n IFP and ANC supporters in the are a . GEWENSA, Hloniphile (23), an ANC support e r , had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP s u p p o r t e r s in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1991, in ongoing political conflict in the are a . GEYSER, John, a gardener on a farm outside Paarl, Cape, was shot dead on 15 April 1986 during an a r m e d r o b b e r y of the farmhouse by a small group of UDF supporters who sought to acquire weapons. A domestic worker was also shot dead in the attack. T h r e e UDF supporters applied for amnesty for the killings and the r o b b e r y . Two applicants were granted amnesty for both acts. The applicant who had p e r f o r m e d the shootings was refused amnesty for the killings and granted for the r o b b e r y (AC/1997/0038). GEZA, Lucky Mishack (24), was shot dead by an Inkatha supporter in Imbali, Pieterm a r i t z b u r g , on 16 October 1988, in intensifying political conflict in the are a . GHOSA, Desiree Veronica (21), was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Atlantis, Cape, on 17 September 1985, during a rent boycott. GIANINI, (first name not given), was assaulted and robbed by IFP members at Ve r w o e r d b u r g , Pretoria, on 24 March 1991. His wife was also a victim in this incident. One IFP member was granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 0 / 2 2 6) . GIANINI, Ms (first names not given), was assaulted and robbed by an Inkatha supporter at Ve r w o e r d b u r g , near Pretoria, on 24 March 1991. One person was granted amnesty (AC/2000/226). GIBBINGS, Kevin Noil, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on
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14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and i n j u r e d at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIBBINGS, Kim Patrick, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and i n j u r e d at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIBE, Mongezi Mosset (50), an ANC support e r , was shot and killed by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people w e r e killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the B I S H O M A S S A C R E . Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). G I D D Y , B , was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIDIMANA, Fonjana (33), a PAC support e r , was arrested and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town, in 1963, after conflict with the local headmen in Upper Qitsi location, Cofimvaba, Transkei. GIE, Janet, was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilwort h , Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See A P L A AT TA C K S . Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application s t r u c k off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). GIGABA, Ambrose Thulani (40), an ANC support e r , was severely beaten by IFP supporters in Murc h i s o n , near Port Shepstone, Natal, in 1992. GIGABA, John, an ANC support e r , was shot by Inkatha s u p p o r t e r s at Izingolweni, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 5 Febru a r y 1990. GIGABA, Kholekile (40), an ANC support e r , was shot dead, allegedly by members of the SAP who were assisting the local council to demolish shacks in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl on 11 July 1990. GIGABA, Lungu Dominick (24), an ANC support e r , was shot and stabbed to death by Inkatha support e r s on 13 January 1990 in the MngomeZulu area, near P o r t Shepstone, Natal. GIGI, Ntomontomo (aka 'Zwelindaba Gova') (42), an ANC member from Engcobo, Transkei, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on several ANC houses and a block of flats in Maseru, Lesotho, on 9 December 1982. Thirty South Africans and 12 citizens of Lesotho were killed in the midnight attack. GIJA, Vuyisile Victor (59), an ANC support e r , died after being stabbed and shot by IFP supporters in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 27 April 1991. GIJIMA, Mnyamezeli (47), was severely harassed, assaulted with a gun, arrested on a number of occasions and had his

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Elizabeth, during the state of emergency in April 1988. He was released a year later and placed under house arrest. H A B I YA, Nokuthula Hazel (34), an ANC supporter, had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban. See SONKOMBOARSONATTA CKS. H A B I YA, Ntombiyenkosi Thandiwe (26), had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SONKOMBOARSONATTA CKS. HADABE, Bhekithemba Pieterse, an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by IFP supporters at his home in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 10 April 1991. The family was forced to flee the area. HADDEN, Carl, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HADEBE, Alias, had his house and car set alight by named Inkatha supporters at Hambanathi, near Verulam, Natal, in August 1984 in intense conflict between JORAC and Inkatha supporters over the INCORPORATION of Hambanathi into KwaZulu. HADEBE, Anthony, was abducted from his home along with a friend, by self-defence unit (SDU) members and ANC supporters, in the Motsoaledi informal settlement, Tvl, on 29 March 1994. They were taken to a nearby school in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, where he was shot and injured and his friend killed. They were suspected of participating in an IFP march that day. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0320). HADEBE, Bekwenze Absalom (43), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by unidentified attackers while he was washing his car in Bruntville, near Mooi River, Natal, on 1 October 1991. He was allegedly targeted for refusing to participate in a stayaway. HADEBE, Bettina (59), was shot dead by named IFP supporters at her neighbour's home in Emamfemfetheni, near Bergville, Natal, in March 1992, allegedly because she was thought to be an ANC supporter. The perpetrators were arrested, but were acquitted for lack of evidence. HADEBE, David Zamfana, was killed by Inkatha supporters in Port Shepstone, Natal, on 24 March 1990, in intense political conflict in the area. HADEBE, Dumisane, a UDF supporter, had his house looted and set alight on 6 April 1990 when a group of Inkatha supporters attacked UDF supporters and residents at Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in spite of a heavy police and military presence. Fourteen people were killed and at least 120 homes burnt down. One former IFP member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). HADEBE, Elias (32), a UDF supporter, had his house and car set alight by named Inkatha supporters at Hambanathi, near Verulam, Natal, in August 1984 in conflict between JORAC and Inkatha supporters over the INCORPORATION of Hambanathi into KwaZulu.

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June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HARKER, Gerhard (21), was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTA CKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). HARKER, Wesley (13), was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTA CKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). HARMANS, Zonwabele Moksom Pele (24), an AYC O m e m b e r, was shot dead by a named member of the M U N I C I P A L P O L I C E during protests in Alexandria, Cape, on 23 May 1986. HARRIS, Abida (12), was shot dead by named SAP members who opened fire on a rioting crowd in George, Cape, on 13 September 1976. Her family asserted that she was shot while on her way to a shop. HARRIS, John, a member of the Armed Resistance Movement (ARM), was sentenced to death and executed on 1 April 1965 for his role in an explosion at the Johannesburg station, which left one person dead and several injured. HARRIS, Lindi, a member of the Black Sash, was shot in the back by members of the SAP in East London on 22 April 1986 during the state of emergency. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. HARRIS, Ronald (25), was shot dead by SAP members in Athlone, Cape Town, on 16 September 1976, during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. H A R T L E Y, Sedick (22), was severely assaulted by SAP members in a Cape Town prison in June 1976, and again in June 1980. Mr Hartley and other supporters were in a march on Cape Town which ended with arson attacks and stone-throwing after the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. H A R T M A N, A, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit'

detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tv1, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). HARTZENBERG, Fuad (14), was detained on 2 October 1987 and held for three months, during which time he was severely tortured at the Brackenfell police station and Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, by named members of the special police UNRESTINVESTIGATIONUNIT. HARVEY, Paula, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June

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1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HASHE, Siphosiso (58), a member of PEBCO, and two colleagues, were abducted from the Port Elizabeth airport in a joint Eastern Cape and Vlakplaas operation on 8 May 1985. The PEBCO THREE were allegedly severely assaulted, then shot dead. Their bodies were doused with diesel fuel, set alight and burnt, and their remains were allegedly thrown into the Fish River. Five Eastern Cape Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, and four Vlakplaas operatives applied for amnesty. Two of the applications were granted and six were refused (AC/1999/0223 and AC/2001/064). HATTAS, Riefaat (18), a UDF and ANC supporter, was severely tortured by named members of the SAP in Athlone, Cape Town, in November 1985. He was arrested during a march to honour those who were in detention or had died in political conflict. HAWULANA, Mbulelo Steven (56), an ANC member, was assaulted by CDF soldiers at Bulembu Airport, near King William's Town, Cape, on 21 August 1992, during political conflict between ANC and ADM supporters. HAYI, Zonisele Brevis (42), an ANC supporter, was shot in the thigh and injured on his way to work in Katlehong, Tv1, allegedly by members of the SAP, on 3 June 1993. HAYIYA, Gidion Zamiqhinga (28), an ANC supporter, was detained and charged with murder on 15 November 1985 in Middelburg, Cape. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He had allegedly refused to act as a police informer. HAYNES, Derek, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire in the Crazy Beat Disco in Newcastle, Natal, on 14 February 1994. See APLA ATTACKS. HAYTER, GB, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. HEERS, Katy (32), an ANC member, was detained for two months on 27 May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape. During her detention, she was beaten by members of the SAP. HEISE, Khabele (59), was shot dead in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 8 March 1992 during political conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. HEKA, Nonceba Priscilla Majola (34), a UDF supporter, had her home burnt down in Somerset East, Cape, in May 1985 during a state of emergency and a period of consumer boycotts. HEKTOOR, Andries Hector (35), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Robertson, Cape, on 11 April 1990. Police fired tear gas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. Over 100 people were treated for injuries relating to the subsequent stampede and shootings.

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HEKTOOR, Mienie (33), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Robertson, Cape, on 11 April 1990. Police fired tear gas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. Over 100 people were treated for injuries relating to the subsequent stampede and shootings. HELA, Khayaletu (19), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 9 October 1985, while on his way from a public meeting. HELESI, Vuyani Richard (16), was severely beaten and partially paralysed by a named member of the SAP on 7 November 1986 in Grahamstown, Cape. Civil action that followed found in favour of the perpetrator. HEMPSTEAD, T, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HENNING, Izak Jacobus (51), a commandant in the South African Air Force (SAAF), was killed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. HENRY, Mark 'Yazir' (19), an MK operative, was arrested at his family home in Grassy Park, Cape Town, on 17 November 1989. Named Security Branch members

extorted the whereabouts of an MK operative from him by threatening to kill his family members. He was detained under SECTION 29 until 22 March 1990. HERBST, Abraham Johannes Wi ese, suffered severe trauma when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 23 March 1993 and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). HERBST, Jacqueline Edna (21), was severely beaten with rifle butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion, in Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Ms Herbst was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents including women and teenagers assaulted by members of 32 Battalion after an SADF member was shot and injured in Phola Park. Two women were also shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended that the unit should not be used for peacekeeping duties anywhere in South Africa. HERCULES, Ebrahim (19), a member of the BMW, was detained in 1987 in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, and severely tortured at the Bishop Lavis police station by named and other members of a special police UNREST INVESTIGATION UNIT. He later served over two and a half years of a five-year prison term.

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in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 2 May 1991. Her four-year-old son was severely injured in the explosion. HLATSWAYO, Setota Agnes Assa Sota (7), lost her home in Vereeniging, Tvl, when it was burnt down by ANC supporters on 20 September 1990. HLATSWAYO, Sifiso (4), was critically injured when a hand grenade exploded in his home in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 2 May 1991. His mother, an ANCWL member, was also injured in the attack. HLATSWAYO, Siphwe Victor, an ANC supporter, was shot dead, allegedly by IFP supporters, at his home in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 1 January 1992. His brother was killed in the same attack. HLATSWAYO, Themba (16), was shot and injured in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING, allegedly by IFP supporters in Daveyton, Tvl, on 25 July 1993. At least five people including Themba's brother died, and another brother was also injured in this incident. HLATSWAYO, Wiseman (16) was shot and injured, allegedly by IFP supporters on 25 July 1993 in Daveyton, Tvl, in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING. At least five people including Themba's brother died, and another brother was also injured in this incident. HLAULI, Mohanuwa Edith 'Nani' (20), an ANC supporter, was assaulted and raped by IFP supporters at the Lefhiedi household in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1993. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. Ms Hlauri was the only survivor because she pretended to be dead. HLAZO, Desmond Zolile (15), was detained in June 1986 in Zweletemba, Worcester, Cape, and was beaten by named members of the Security Branch while being interrogated about arson attacks in the area. Shortly after his release he was shot and injured by police in Zweletemba. HLAZO, Mariam Nothobile Nongenangaye (49), a UDF supporter in Oudtshoorn, Cape, was detained in May 1986 and held for two months in George, Cape. During her detention she was held for four days in an isolation cell. HLAZO, Nkosinathi Patrick, a UDF supporter, was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Lawaai kamp, George, Cape, on 12 March 1986. HLAZO, Sandile, a youth activist, was shot and injured by SAP members in Bongoletu, Oudtshoorn, Cape, on 17 June 1985, during the fatal shooting of the BONGOLETH UTHREE. Mr Hlazo was thereafter sentenced to two years' imprisonment for public violence. HLEKANI, Nomalisa Doris (22), an ANC supporter, was left disabled after being shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). HLEKWAYO, Bakhokhisile (62), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in Mabuyeni, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 25 December 1993.

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HOHO, Qonda, an MK operative, was shot dead during a shoot-out with members of the SAP on 4 March 1985 at his cousin's house in Khayelitsha, Queenstown, Cape. HOJEM, Mozelle, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HOLLAND, Abraham Johannes, suffered property loss when his car was stolen by members of the AWB on 25 April 1994 and used in a bombing operation at a taxi rank in Randfontein, Tvl, with the

aim of disrupting the electoral process. Six AWB members were granted amnesty for the theft and for the attack (AC/1999/0342). See R I G H T - W I N G A T T A C K S. HONOKO, Daniel Molebatsi (22), was shot dead in a D R I V E - B Y S H O O T I N G during a night vigil for C H R I S H A N I in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 18 April 1993. H O O G A A R D T, Spasiena Carolina (15), was one of three women shot dead by named members of the SAP on 9 September 1976, during extensive street protests in Paarl, Cape. She was returning home from church with her family when she was shot. HOPSHIRE, Roseline Nomhle (13), was shot and severely injured by members of the SAP on 27 May 1985 while playing outside during S C H O O L B O Y C O T T S in Fingo Village, Grahamstown, Cape. She was hospitalised and suffered permanent disfigurement as a result of the shooting. HORN, Christo, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). HORN, Cornelia Johanna Aletta, (67), was severely injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). HORN, Nozililo Ellen (40), was shot with rubber bullets in Boichoko, Postmasburg, Cape, on 18 June 1993. She was charged with public violence, but was acquitted. HOSHELA, Sedezama William (34), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by a named member of the SAP in Phomolong, Henneman, OFS, in 1990. After being hospitalised and released, he was arrested and detained without charge for 50 days. H O S L E T T, DA, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A.

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H O T A N A, David (24), a SAYCO member, was detained by members of the SAP at Kareedouw, Cape, in April 1986. In detention he was tortured by attempted suffocation with a wet bag. H O T A N E, Onkokame Rebecca (39), an ANC supporter, was beaten when she was arrested by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Pampierstad, Bophuthatswana, on 1 January 1994. Ms Hotane was arrested with 18 others and accused of arson and malicious damage to property. Charges were dropped in November 1995. H O T A N I, Rebecca, was detained for two weeks at the Pampierstad police station, Bophuthatswana, on 1 January 1994 during a spontaneous community march in support of the first democratic elections to be held in April 1994. Marchers were assaulted by alleged members of the Bophuthatswana Police. There was a court case held subsequently and all the marchers were acquitted. HOWE, Illana (6), survived an explosion caused by a bomb planted by MK operatives at the Benoni Plaza Wimpy, as part of the MK sabotage campaign. One person died and 56 were injured in the explosion. HSOZI, Viliza (46), was shot dead by ANC supporters in KwaNdengezi, KwaZulu, near Pinetown, Natal, on 17 June 1991, during political conflict in the area. HUDSON, Thomas, was killed in a limpet mine explosion at the Wild Coast Casino in Bizana, Transkei, on 18 April 1986. Two people were killed and several others injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/99/0181 and AC/2000/240). HUFKIE, Frederick Emmanuel (58), an ANC and UDF supporter, was detained by members of the SAP at Spandau High School, where he was a principal, in Graaff-Reinet, Cape, during a student protest against police harassment. In June 1985 he was again detained and tortured by SAP members outside his home in Graaff-Reinet after returning from Noupoot, Cape, where he had been engaged in church work. HUGHES, Ann, suffered damage to property when paint remover was thrown over her vehicle while she was visiting Helen Joseph, a banned Congress of Democrats member. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/230). HUGHES, Pat (19), had his home burnt down by IFP supporters in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 31 December 1993 in ongoing political conflict in the area. See 'RE D' A N D ' G R E E N' F A C T I O N S. HUGO, Rosy (34), a member of the Council of Ten, was detained on 12 June 1986 and held for six months under emergency regulations in George, Cape. Ms Hugo was pregnant when she was detained. HULSE, Keith, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HUMA, Musa Patford (41), was shot dead in Tembisa, Tvl, on the 23 December 1993 during clashes between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and mainly ANC-supporting residents.

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HUMA, Sylvia Mono, was shot dead by Bophuthatswana Police in Thabane, Bophuthatswana, on 25 February 1990. Youths were burning government buildings when the police opened fire. HUMAN, Dirk Hendrick, sustained damage to his property in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). HUMAN, HS, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. HUMAN, Theron, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). HUNT, Sarie, was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Gardiner Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). HUTCHESON, Andrew, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HUTCHESON, Marayana, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HUTCHINSON, Judy, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HUTTER, JF, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. IKANENG, Jeffrey Motsamai, was shot by IFP supporters in Pimville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 May 1991 in conflict between ANC and IFP supporters.

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IKANENG, Lerotodi Andrew, was stabbed and severely injured by members of the MANDELA UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB in Orlando West, Soweto, Johannesburg, in February 1989. Mr Ikaneng had left the Mandela household a few months before and was labelled an informer. IKGOPOLENG, Masego, a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Botswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. INDIA, Mongezi Gladstone (26), an MK operative, was detained under SECTION 29 and severely tortured in detention by named members of the Security Branch at their offices in Cape Town, on 21 July 1988. He was held for six months until his release in January 1989. INDIA, Nomvulo (32), a UDF supporter, was detained for three weeks on 25 July 1987 in Mdantsane, Ciskei, by named members of the Ciskei Security Police who wanted information on the whereabouts of her brother. During her detention, she was tortured by attempted suffocation. IRVING, Mark Robin (20), was incarcerated in Voortrekkerhoogte prison and Boksburg prison between 1981 and 1984 for his refusal to participate in national service in the SADF. ISAACS, Abdusalaam (18), a UDF supporter, was detained for two weeks at Bishop Lavis police station, Cape Town, in June 1986. He was arrested for possession of banned material. ISAACS, Colin (28), died the day after he was shot by SAP members in Retreat, Cape Town, on 8 September 1976, during widespread unrest in the area related to the SOUTHERN AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. ISAACS, Faiza (16), was detained for one month under emergency regulations in October 1987 at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, because of her student activities and political associations. ISAACS, Henry Eric (24), a SASO activist and later PAC member, was detained in 1973 and later placed under a banning order while serving as the SRC President at the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town. While under house

arrest in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, he and his family faced ongoing intimidation by named members of the SAP. He fled into exile and became a senior PAC representative until his resignation in 1982 during severe internal conflict within the PAC. ISAACS, Shanaaz (17), a Bonteheuwel student activist and UDF supporter, was detained under emergency regulations in June and July 1986 in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. ISAACS, Beulin (16), who was pregnant, was shot dead by SAP members in Paballelo, Uppington, Cape, on 11 November 1985. Several other residents were injured. A community meeting held the previous day

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JAXA, Herintan, was detained by named members of the SAP on 8 April 1989 at Welverdiend police station, Carletonville, Tvl, during a consumer boycott. Several youths were shot and others detained and tortured during the boycott. JAXA, Mzukisi Candry (27), a UDF and street committee member, was arrested on 1 September 1989 in Hofmeyer, East London, and repeatedly doused with cold water while under interrogation. Mr Jaxa was charged with the 'necklace' murder of a police informer, convicted and received a 15-year prison sentence, of which he served three years. JAXA, Xolile, an ANC member, was captured near the Botswana border by members of the Security Branch in March 1988. He was assaulted with batons, kicked, suffocated with plastic bags and kept for a week without food during his interrogation near Zeerust, Transvaal. JAYI, Vuyni, a UDF supporter, was tortured by members of the SAP in 1986, and again in 1992, in Fort Beaufort, Cape. JAYILE, Nokuphila Eunice (38), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by named IFP supporters in Grootvlei, near Stanger, Natal, on 6 February 1994, during political conflict in the area. JAZA, Michael Vusumzi (17), was severely burnt in a petrol bomb attack on the vehicle in which he was travelling in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 15 April 1993. One person burnt to death and another was injured in the attack, which took place during widespread unrest, following the assassination of the SACP leader, Chris Hani. JEBE, Martin Xola (aka Anthony Xaba) (25), an MK operative, was shot dead with three other operatives in a confrontation with members of the SAP and SADF at Alldays, Tvl, on 3 November 1983. Mr Jebe's family had heard nothing from him since he went into exile in Lesotho in 1977. JEENAH, Feizel Roshan (22), was shot and injured by named members of the Railway Police on 16 October 1985 during the TRONHORSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN in Athlone. After the shooting, named police dragged Mr Jeenah into a Casspir where he was repeatedly kicked. He was later acquitted of all charges against him. JEENAH, Mosheen (23), a PASO supporter, was shot dead in a Durban charge office in 1985. An inquest was held, but it merely established that SAP reports that the charge office had been attacked with AK47 rifles, with some of the shots being fired by Mr Jeenah, were not based on fact. JEENAH, Sabera (21), a political activist, was detained for eight days in Cape Town in 1969. Ms Jeenah, who was eight months' pregnant, was denied food and water for the duration of her imprisonment. JEFFERS, Jonathan Joseph (33), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JEFFERY, John Harold, an ANC member, was shot at by named IFP supporters when the car in which he

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and two other ANC officials were travelling was ambushed near Ixopo, Natal, on 27 October 1992. He was part of an ANC delegation attempting to broker peace with the IFP. He was not injured, but an ANC Midlands Executive Committee member was shot dead in the ambush. JEFFRIES, S, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JEKEQA, Nkosizile Livingstone (24), an ANC supporter, was shot in the leg by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). JEKEQA, Pindile Albert (25), a PAC supporter, was shot in the leg while marching on the King William's Town police station, Cape, to obtain the release of PAC detainees. He was arrested the following day, charged and imprisoned for 12 years on Robben Island, Cape Town, from 9 October 1963. JELA, Nontshizana Mocica (35), an IFP supporter, had her home burnt down by ANC supporters in Amaoti, Inanda, near Durban, in January 1991. JELE, Bafana (24), an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by members of the KZP at Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 20 June 1993. The perpetrators claimed they had mistaken Mr Jele for someone who had killed a policeman. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty

(AC/1999/0332). JELE, Cyprian Mlungisi (40), an ANC supporter, was attacked with iron bars and knobby knives by IFP supporters in a train near Boksburg, Tvl, on 7 July 1992. See TRAIN VIOLENCE. JELEMSI, Government, was beaten to death on 26 December 1976, during political conflict between Nyanga residents and migrant workers from the hostels over the Christmas 1976 period. JELU, Nomathemba, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Grahamstown, Cape, on 30 December 1990, when she was caught in crossfire during violent political conflict in the area. JENGETA, Bongwiwe Grace (18), lost her home in an arson attack during political conflict in Old Crossroads, Cape Town, in February 1993. JENTE, Mfukuka (43), a SANCO member, was detained by members of the Ciskei Police in 1989 in King William's Town, Cape, allegedly because of SANCO's opposition to the reimposition of the headman system in Ciskei. JERLING, Johannes Frederick, was shot and killed when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods Hotel, in Uitenhage, Cape, and opened fire on staff and patrons on 23 March 1993. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). See APLA attacks.

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with state support targeted residents opposed to KwaNdebele independence. JIYANE, Ms (first name not given), was publicly assaulted in Hambanathi, near Durban, on 5 May 1985, allegedly by Inkatha supporters who were possessing the homes of UDF supporters at a time of political conflict. Other women lost their homes in the same attack. JIYANE, Ritta (54), had her house burnt down by Inkatha supporters at Ntuzuma, near Durban, on 7 December 1989 in intense conflict between Inkatha and UDF supporters in the area. JIYANE, Tazi Maria, lost her property in an attack by a named perpetrator in Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in July 1975. JIZA, Thobeka Sylvia (14), was shot by members of the SAP during a protest in Aliwal North, Cape, in 1985. See ALI WAL NORTH HS HOOTING S. JIZANA, Pambili Mzwandile (24), an ANC supporter, was detained, stripped naked and assaulted by members of the Transkei Security Branch in Umtata, Transkei, in 1988. A Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture (AC/2000/076). JOAO, Toni, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JOBE, Bonginkosi Hitler (50), died on 26 April 1994, two days after being shot by IFP supporters at Mtubatuba, near Empangeni, Natal, in political conflict in the area. The IFP were reportedly targeting families that did not allow their children to attend IFP self-defence training camps. JOBE, Nkosinathi Velaphi (28), an ANC supporter, was severely injured when he was stabbed and shot by a named KWAZULU POLICE member and IFP supporters at Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 28 April 1992. JOBELA, Ntunaye 'Sholi' (38), a member of the Steynsburg Residents' Association, was shot dead by named members of the SAP on 5 July 1985 during a march in Steynsburg, Cape. Several others were injured. JOBO, Daliwonga Justice (15), a UDF supporter, was assaulted, detained and tortured by named members of AM AAFRIKA in Uitenhage, Cape, on 17 November 1987, in an alleged revenge attack. JOBO, Margaret Sibongile (17), was shot dead by a member of a self-defence unit in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 24 December 1992. JOFILE, Lucas (24), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten and tortured by members of the 'Zim-Zim' faction of the ANC-supporting KHUTSONG YOUTH CONGRESS and the SAP in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in 1991. JOHANNES, Ben (33), was arrested with others in April 1968 in Victoria West, and severely beaten while in detention by named members of the SAP, allegedly for his part in a Poqo conspiracy to poison the water in the town. He was acquitted after spending 18 months in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, while on trial.

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JOHANNES, Mzolisi (26), an ANC supporter, broke his fingers when the door of a police van was slammed closed on his hand. He was detained at Soweto-by-the-Sea, Port Elizabeth, on 16 June 1986, during a commemoration for the SOWETO UPRISING, and was beaten and kicked by members of the police. JOHNSON, Gugulethu (16), a UYCO member, was shot to death by a named perpetrator during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape, on 29 May 1986. JOHNSON, Jennifer, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JOHNSON, Mvula Simon Petros (23), was shot in the back when members of the SAP attacked theatre-goers in a church hall at Seyisi, near Port Elizabeth, on 3 August 1980. Mr Johnson was detained and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for arson. JOHNSON, Mzimkhulu Stanley, was shot dead by

members of the SAP during a community meeting in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 30 November 1991. Several others were killed in the same attack. JOHNSON, Phillip Young, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). JOHNSON, Rafeek (35,) was shot dead by members of the SAP at his father's shop in Port Elizabeth on 9 August 1990 during protests in the area. JOHNSON, Thamsanqa Major (20), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with rifle butts and an iron rod while in detention in 1990, by members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force members demanding a confession that he was an MK operative. JOHNSON, Vuyiswa Sheilla (36), was severely injured when she was shot by members of the SAP in KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, on 18 August 1976 during protests in the area. JOHNSON, Wana, an IKONGOLEADER, was shot dead by members of the SADF on 6 June 1960 in the NGQUZA HILL massacre in Flagstaff, Transkei. He was hoisting a white flag as a sign of peace when police opened fire on community members attending a meeting at Ngquza Hill during the PONDOLAND REVOLT. JOJI, Nothemba (3), was shot and blinded in one eye by named members of the SAP, in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 28 August 1985, in widespread unrest on the day of the POLLSMORA RCH. JOKA, Ngeba Andrew 'Mzala', was shot dead by a named Special Constable in Hanover, Cape, on 14 November 1987, while arguing with friends outside the constable's home. JOKAZI, Viela Getrude (50), was injured when a hand grenade exploded in a bus transporting workers in Heidelberg, Tvl, on 28 September 1992, during a
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KAUMA, Mcedisi Johannes, a UDF official, was stabbed to death by Inkatha supporters in KwaShange, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, in March 1988. KAWA, Zayo Jackson (63), was detained on 13 March 1986 and held for a month in Stutterheim, Cape. Mr Kawa, who had been a leader in a consumer boycott, was released on bail and had to report at the police station for the next three years. KAWULE, Bajaswa Lena, was severely beaten by supporters of Chief Mahlangu in Goederede, near Dennilton, Tvl, in July 1975. Chief Mahlangu stood to benefit from the INCORPORATION of Goederede into Lebowa, and his supporters launched widespread attacks on residents who resisted INCORPORATION. KAWUSE, Vumani (54), was shot and injured during political conflict in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in March 1993. At least 18 people were killed in political violence in Bhambayi this month. Seventy-five homes were burnt down. KAYE, Hendrina Magdalena 'Babetjie' (39), was shot in the leg by members of the SAP in Wolsley, Cape, on 24 November 1990. Residents had staged a legal protest when police opened fire, killing one person and injuring others. KAYOLA, Kgape (7), was seriously injured when he was shot in the head by members of the SAP in Emdeni South, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 6 April 1991 after an IFP rally was held in the vicinity. He and his mother were visiting a relative when neighbours saw members of the SAP attack the house. Two others were injured in the attack. KAZI, Ivan, was arrested in Upington, Cape, on 3 December 1985, and spent long periods in custody while on trial for the crowd killing of a MUNICIPAL PALPOLICEMAN. One of the UPINGTON 26, Mr Kazi was given a suspended sentence, overturned on appeal. KAZIUA, Willoughby, a member of the SAP, survived an armed attack on the Orlando police station in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 2 November 1979. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/2000/195). KEANE, Susan-Anne (39), Secretary-General of the Johannesburg - North ANC, was killed when AWB members detonated a car bomb in Bree Street, Johannesburg, on 24 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Seven people were killed and 13 injured in the blast. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING TACTICS. KEARNEY, Gerald Patrick (43), a UDF supporter and director of the religious organisation Diakonia, was arrested in Durban on 26 August 1985 for organising resistance against conscription. He was detained under the Internal Security Act and kept in solitary confinement for 17 days. KEARNEY, Helen (42), was severely injured in what became known as the MANGO O'SBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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KEMP, Stephanie Sachs (23), a member of the African Resistance Movement, was detained on 4 July 1964 and held for several months in solitary confinement in Cape Town. During her detention she was severely beaten by

named Security Branch members at Caledon Square police station. She was convicted of sabotage and served two years of a five-year prison sentence. She sued the Minister of Justice and a member of the Security Branch for the assault and the case was settled out of court in her favour. KEMPELE, Vu y i s i l e (41), an ANC support e r, had his house damaged in a hand grenade attack by members of the Ciskei Defence Force in Dimbaza, Ciskei, on 21 September 1992, in the wake of the B I S H O M A S S A C R E. KEMPENAAR, Aletta Johanna, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's c o u r t and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 Marc h 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were i n j u r e d in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). KENALEMANG, Kelebile Wagon (24), was stabbed and severely injured by a fellow worker at the Stilfontein hospital, Tvl, on 21 December 1972. Mr Kenalemang opposed Chief Mangope's regime and was labelled a 'terrorist' by the superintendent. KENNING, C, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). KERAETSWE, Kebitsamang Seru rubele Agnes (3 0) , experienced ongoing abuse and harassment by police, including being sjambokked and kicked by named Bophuthatswana Police and members of the SAP on several occasions near Vry b u r g, Cape, from 1974. The police were searching for her husband, an ANC activist. K E R C H H O F F, Peter Campbell (52), was detained under emergency regulations in June 1986 and held for 97 days without trial. For 32 of those days he was kept in solitary confinement. A Supreme Court injunction eventually forced the police to grant Mr K e r c h o f f access to a lawyer. KERLEN, J, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). K E S W A, Bongani (11), was shot dead in Pimville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1986 when members of the police driving a bus fired on a gro u p of children playing next to the road. A stayaway had been organised that day and the children had allegedly stoned the bus. K E S W A, Rodney Goba Eleazor (45), a commander in the Transkei Defence Force, was tort u r e d in detention on 27 May 1981 in Engcobo, Transkei. He had travelled to foreign countries to seek military assistance. On his r e t u r n he was accused of meeting with the ANC and was branded as a communist.

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KHAKHANE, Samson Thabiso, an ANC support e r, was shot dead in Katlehong, Tvl, on 3 November 1993 during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the are a . KHALA, Nophakamile (36), was shot and injured in Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Ms Nophakamile was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents including women and teenagers who were assaulted by members of the SADF 32 Battalion after a member of the SADF was shot and injured in Phola Park. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the attack. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended their removal from South Africa's t o w n s h i p s . KHALIPHA, Senzangabom Vu s u m z i, an MK operative, was in a unit of five MK operatives active in the Eastern Cape when he was caught in a police roadblock near Elliot, in August 1981, and shot dead. Three others were killed in the ambush and a survivor was arrested. The bodies were secretly buried on a farm near Aliwal Nort h, Cape, and exhumed by the Commission in 1997. KHAMA, Khama Henderson (50), lost his home in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, when it was burnt down during a power struggle over chieftaincy in 1976. KHAMBABA, Njabulo (19), was shot dead on 5 Febru a r y 1992 at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban when a rmed men in two minibuses opened fire on ANC s u p p o r t e r s, killing three people at a home and thre e s c h o l c h i l d r e n on their way to school. KHAMBULA, Sitololo Gladys (40), had her house b u r n t down at Umzumbe, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC s u p p o r t e r s in the area. Her husband was severe l y i n j u r e d in the same attack. KHAMBULE, Bajabuhle Christinah (39), was stabbed and severely injured by a named Inkatha supporter in Bhekulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 14 May 1989. Her husband, a UDF support e r, was killed in the same attack. KHAMBULE, Baza, an Inkatha support e r, was stabbed and injured by UDF supporters at Inchanga, Natal, on 28 October 1989, during political conflict in the are a . KHAMBULE, Ben November (20), an ANCYL member, was burnt to death when he was 'necklaced' by 'comrades' who suspected him of being an informer and an IFP member, in Sharpeville, Ve reeniging, Tvl, in 1992. KHAMBULE, Edward Mvuyo (41), was shot dead by a named perpetrator at Mvutshini, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 22 March 1994 when the car he was driving was ambushed during political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. His employer's daughter was also killed, and her brother and father were injure d in the attack. KHAMBULE, Khombisile, an ANC support e r, was stabbed and severely injured and her home was burn t down by a named

Inkatha supporter at Sinathing, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, on 1 June 1989, in intensifying political conflict in the area. Two other family members were injured in the attack. The family was forced to flee the area.

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KOELMAN, Bernard 'Besa' (20), a UDF supporter, was detained in Oudtshoorn, Cape, in May 1985, and charged with public violence for which he was later acquitted. During his interrogation, he was assaulted at the Oudtshoorn police station by named members of the SAP. He was detained under emergency regulations in 1986 and again in 1988. See POLICE Brutality. KOELMAN, Noma-Efese Niemary (20), was detained under emergency regulations for a week in 1985 in Klipplaat, Cape, and thereafter transferred to Middleburg prison, Cape, for a further month. She was assaulted daily while in detention. See POLICE Brutality. KOEN, Christina Fredericka (42), had her house petrol-bombed by APLA members in Ficksburg, OFS, on 29 September 1992. Ms Koen was wounded by shrapnel during the attack. See APLA Attacks. KOEN, Gabriel Johannes (46), had his house petrol-bombed by APLA members in Ficksburg, OFS, on 29 September 1992. See APLA Attacks. KOENA, Anna (33), was stabbed in the chest with a spear and hit with knives by IFP supporters returning from a rally in White City, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 8 September 1991. Other residents in Ms Koen's street were killed in the attack. KOENING, L, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). KOFANE, Thulani Walter (25), a UDF supporter, had his house burnt down and his minibus destroyed by Inkathasupporters at Ashdown, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, on 14 April 1987, in intensifying political conflict in the area. KOHL, Aliston Phillip (17), died after being shot in the head by members of the SAP on 12 May 1986 while she was participating in a funeral procession in Joza, Grahamstown, Cape. KOHLA, Conrad Ncobela (23), was shot dead when ANC security guards opened fire from the ANC headquarters at Shell House, Johannesburg, on a crowd of IFP marchers, on 28 March 1994. At least nine marchers were killed and around 100 injured. Ten ANC security guards were granted amnesty (AC/2000/142). KOHLAKALI, Nontle (12), was shot and injured on 6 October 1992, while asleep in his home in Khayelitsha, Cape Town. Shortly before the attack, his mother's life had been threatened, because of her prominent role in the ANC Women's League. KOHLI, Qalisile John (20), an ANC supporter, was shot and severely injured by named members of the SAP in Elliot, Cape, in March 1992, while participating in a march to protest against conditions in the township. KOITENG, Moses Mothuphi (31), an APLA member, was shot dead by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Hammanskraal, Tvl, on 29 March 1992 during a period of political repression in Bophuthatswana. KOJANE, Itumeleng Ernest (15), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by an AWB member while participating in a march to the magistrate's court in Hertzogville, OFS, on 1 March 1994. The AWB had

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LANGA, John (40), an ANC supporter, died from multiple injuries inflicted by IFP supporters in Richmond, Natal, on 23 June 1991, in intense political conflict in the area. See Richmond Attacks. LANGA, Lerato (1), was shot and injured when unidentified gunmen opened fire on children playing at a party in Daveyton, Tvl, on 13 August 1991. LANGA, Lindeni Ivy (52), an ANC supporter, had her home destroyed by IFP supporters in an arson attack at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, in April 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. LANGA, Lucky Thulani (30), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by a member of the SAP in Ntuzuma, near Durban, on 26 June 1989, during political conflict. LANGA, Magekeni Herbert (48), an IFP supporter, had his house burnt down by ANC supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in November 1990. His wife was stabbed and severely injured in the attack. LANGA, Mbongeni Robert (39), died from injuries sustained when his room in Katlehong, Tvl, was petrol-bombed on 13 May 1991 during ongoing political conflict in the area. LANGA, Mfundisi Douglas (35), an ANC supporter, was shot at by members of the KWAZULU POLICE while he was in his home in Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, in June 1990 during intense political conflict in the area. LANGA, Michael Ngamula (35), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Durban on 12 March 1993 during continuing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. LANGA, Michael, was injured when Security Branch members detonated an explosive device at the Why Not Club, Vanderbijl Square, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. The club was targeted because it was allegedly frequented by ANC supporters. Four members of the Witwatersrand Security Branch, including the divisional commander and his deputy, and one Vlakplaat

operative were granted amnesty for the operation (AC/2001/046). LANGA, Ms (first name not given), was publicly assaulted in Hambanathi, near Durban, on 5 May 1985, allegedly by Inkatha supporters who were possessing the homes of UDF supporters at a time of political conflict. Other women lost their homes in the same attack. LANGA, Mvakashi (47), an IFP supporter, was stabbed to death, allegedly by ANC supporters, in Katlehong, Tvl, on 14 August 1990. LANGA, Mzu Caiphas (47), an IFP supporter, was shot dead on 14 February 1994 in Durban, in political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. LANGA, Nkosinathi Emmanuel (34), had his home and possessions destroyed in an arson attack on 24 March 1992 in Empangeni, Natal, during ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. LANGA, Nombulele, was shot dead by alleged members of the SAP in Daveyton, Tvl, on 13 August 1991. LANGA, Phaphamani (40), an ANC supporter, was shot dead at his home in Umlazi, Durban, on 24 August 1992, by men wearing camouflage uniforms.

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who first threw teargas into the house. The attack occurred at a time of intense conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. LANGA, Phumzile Josephina (50), an ANC supporter, had her home burnt down by IFP supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, during February 1990, following the UNBANNING of political organisations on 2 February. Ms Langa's son was killed in the attack. LANGA, Sibuku Petros, was shot dead when ANC security guards opened fire from the ANC headquarters at Shell House, Johannesburg, on a crowd of IFP marchers, on 28 March 1994. At least nine marchers were killed and around 100 injured. Ten ANC security guards were granted amnesty (AC/2000/142). LANGA, Thembelani Reginald (21), was severely tortured while in detention in Welkom, OFS, in 1980. Mr Langa was involved in a SCHOOLBOYCOTT at the time. LANGA, Vukani Melusi (18), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 26 February 1990, following the UNBANNING of political organisations on 2 February. LANGA, Wellington Phungulu (28), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the KWAZULU POLICE in KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 8 October 1988 in intensifying political conflict in the area. LANGA, Zoleka Rosemary (36), an ANC supporter, was tortured with electric shocks at the Bizana police station, Transkei, in 1989. LANGBOOI, Bulelwa Cynthia Sbenge (19), was shot and injured in Kirkwood, Cape, on 12 April 1993, when members of the SAP opened fire on a demonstration to protest against the killing of ANC/SACP/MK leader, Chris Hani. LANGENHOVEN, John Christoffel 'Ivan' (21), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Valhalla Park, Cape Town, on 18 September 1985. Numerous indiscriminate assaults and another shooting by police were reported by residents in the area that day. LANGFORD, Bernadette Sharon (22), a civilian, was shot and killed when APLA operatives attacked the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory, Cape Town, on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). LANGRIDGE, E, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). LAPSLEY, Michael Alan (41), lost both hands and an eye as well as suffering other serious injuries in a letter-bomb attack in April 1990 in Harare, Zimbabwe. Father Lapsley, an Anglican priest from New Zealand, had previously been expelled from South Africa and Lesotho for his active support of the South African liberation movements. The Commission found that the attempted killing of Father Lapsley was a South African Security Force operation. LATA, Petros Kufakwezwe, an ANC supporter, was shot and stabbed to death in Ndaleni, Richmond, P

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Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). LEFAKANE, Tshehla Simon (62), an ANC supporter, was stabbed in the eye by IFP supporters on a train between Jeppe and Benrose stations, Tvl, on 13 September 1990. See TRAINVIOLENCE. LEFHEIDI, Justinah (19), was raped and shot dead in her home by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped three women and then killed seven people. The house was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. Ms Lefhiedi's brother was an MK operative and had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHEIDI, Zacharia, was shot dead by IFP supporters on 19 April 1992 in his home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl. The perpetrators raped three women before killing seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. Mr Lefhiedi's brother was an MK operative who had

recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHIEDE, Khabi Elias (22), an MK operative, was shot and killed in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 27 February 1994 during political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. LEFHIEDI, Elias Rangoane (22), an MK operative, was shot dead by a member of the SAP in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 24 January 1992. Police were searching for arms and ammunition allegedly belonging to Mr Lefhiedi. Mr Lefhiedi was in a safe house with a fellow operative when they were killed. LEFHIEDI, Lekhooa Elias (47), was shot dead, by IFP supporters in his home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped two women before killing seven people. Mr Lefhiedi's home was targeted because his son was an MK operative. LEFHIEDI, Matshediso Johanna, was shot dead by IFP supporters in her home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefhiedi family were ANC supporters. Ms Lefhiedi's brother was an MK operative and had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHIEDI, Wesi (6), was shot dead by IFP supporters in his home in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992 along with other family members. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefhiedi family were ANC supporters. Wesi's brother was an MK operative who had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFOKA, Tshivhidzo Frank (18), was beaten and severely burnt by a named perpetrator in Louis Trichardt, Tvl, on 8 December 1989, apparently in retaliation for a series of attacks on farmers in the area. LEGARE, Mkhokho Simon (51), an ANC supporter, was subjected to a number of house searches and beatings by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Phokeng, Bophuthatswana, in 1988. LEGETHO, Adeline Puleng (40), was beaten with knobby knives by supporters of a local chief in her home in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, in August 1976.

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LIVINGSTONE, L, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). LIWANE, Georgina Ma-Umfundisi (43), an ANC supporter and women's activist, was arrested and detained in Robertson, Cape, on 11 June 1986. She was held for three months under emergency regulations at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. LIWANE, Mzwandile 'Mechanic' (49), a member of the Lagunya Taxi Association, was shot dead in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 11 July 1993, by a hit squad wearing balaclavas. Mr Liwane was a witness and plaintiff in cases laid against WEBTA, an opposing taxi organisation. The attack took place during heightened taxi conflict that acquired a political dimension due to perceptions of political allegiances. See TAXI VIOLENCE. LIZANI, Nomathemba Sheila (40), an ANC member, was injured in the head when police threw a tear gas canister at her during a funeral in KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, in 1986. LIZO, Anderson Mpenelo 'Blackie' (20), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paballelo, Upington, Cape, in August 1992, during an ANCYL demonstration against the municipality. LLALE, Matlodi Diane, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 August 1976 during the SOWETO UPRISING. LOAPE, Papiki (16), was shot dead when members of the SAP opened fire on protesters in Thabong, Welkom, OFS, on 17 August 1984. Mr Loape, an invalid with only one leg, was on his way home from a local hospital at the time of the shooting. LOBELO, Derrick Boithlomo (aka 'Vusi Mayekiso') (34), a member of MK from Bophuthatswana, was detained by the ANC security department in Angola in 1982. He was subsequently executed by order of a military tribunal. A number of ANC members were detained, tortured and killed during a period of anxiety about infiltration by South African agents following the SADF bombing of Nova Catengue camp in 1979. LOBELO, Francis Ohaletse (19), a UDF supporter, was severely burnt in a petrol bomb attack by vigilantes in Vryburg, Cape, on 26 November 1985. He was allegedly targeted because he had been part of a group that

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MADINDA, Thenjiwe Queenette (40), lost her home in an arson attack during political conflict in Grahamstown, Cape, on 4 June 1986. MADINDI, George, was shot and beaten by members of the SAP in Beaufort West, Cape, during 1985. MADINGA, Luvuyo Johannes (34), was shot and wounded by members of the ISU in 1993 during political conflict at Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban. His home was looted while he was recovering in hospital. See 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. MADIPERE, (first name not given), a community councillor, suffered extensive damage to her home in a hand grenade attack by MK operatives in Meadowlands, Johannesburg

s b u r g, during 1986. One MK operative was granted amnesty for the incident (AC/1999/0317). MADISA, Frans Malemeli (44), was severely beaten by members of the IM B O K O D O vigilante group in KwaNdebele, in 1985 during conflict over KwaNdebele independence. MADISA, John Mponana (20), an ANC support e r, was arrested and detained by members of the SADF in Dennilton, Tvl, on 28 Febru a ry 1986 following conflict over the govern m e n t 's plan for I N C O R P O R A T I O N of the area into KwaNdebele. MADISA, Klaas Boesman (58), was severely assaulted by members of the SADF in Moutse, KwaNdebele, in December 1985 at a community meeting held to mobilise residents to resist their forced I N C O R P O R A T I O N into KwaNdebele. MADISA, Kleinbooi Makwe (51), was shot and i n j u red by members of the SAP in Lesehle ng Vi l l a g e , Moutse, KwaNdebele, on 15 Febru a ry 1986. Mr Madisa allegedly refused to heed a command to stop running when police were dispersing stone-thro w i n g youths during conflict over I N C O R P O R A T I O N into the newly self-governing KwaNdebele homeland. MADISA, Martha Bonolo (19), a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forc e s operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaboro n e , Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Batswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch h e a d q u a rters and other Security Branch members w e re refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arm s cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. MADISA, William Kimbi (40), was arrested at Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in 1986 and detained for a month in several prisons. His detention occurre d during conflict between IM B O K O D O, allegedly aided by members of the SAP, and people opposed to KwaNdebele independence. MADISHA, Elias, was abducted on 7 July 1977 in Moutse, KwaNdebele. There was conflict in the are a because the people in Maganagobushwa were against the I N C O R P O R A T I O N of the area into KwaNdebele. MADISHA, Fana Phineas (52), an ANC support e r, was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police, in Mabopane, Bophuthatswana, on 7 M a rch 1990 during a protest march from Ga-Rankuwa to the local police station. Several others were injure d in the attack.

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sations. Two UDF supporters were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 1 0 6) . M A D U T W A N E, Percia NOMPI, was stabbed by UDF s u p p o rters when her parents' home was petro l - bombed in Kagiso, Tvl, on 1 March 1986. Her father was a policeman and the community saw the family as legitimate targets during the rent and consumer boycotts of the time. M A D U W A, Nomgidi Martha (41), a SADTU member, lost her home and was later stabbed by IFP support e r s in Katlehong, Tvl, on 25 May 1993. An ANC marc h past an IFP-supporting Tokoza hostel on 22 May 1993 sparked violent conflict that led to over 1000 women and children fleeing their homes. About 35 people were killed and 14 injured in Katlehong during May 1993. M A D U W A, Nyamaxholisa, died when she was assaulted and set alight by youths in Venda on 21 Marc h 1990. She held a leadership position in the Ve n d a g o v e r nment and was accused of using witchcraft to hinder the work of political activists in the area. Tw o perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/094). M A D W A N Y A, Themba Melville (48), was arrested on 3 Febru a ry 1977 and detained for 115 days without trial at Dimbaza police station, Ciskei. He was persecuted by named members of the Ciskei Police because he did not participate in CNIP activities. MADWE, Thembekile Joyce (41), an ANC support e r, had her house in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, b u rnt down by IFP supporters in April 1992. MAEMA, Pitso Simon (28), lost both his legs after he was shot by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenberg, Tvl, on 16 December 1991 during an industrial strike at the Impala Platinum Mine. MAENETJA, Senyaheno Thomas, was the target of an attempted ro b b e ry in Thabamooop, Tvl, when two MK operatives tried to rob him of his vehicle on 7 January 1990. One MK operative was granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 0 / 8 1) . MAENETJE, Tshelo Brown Anthony, an ANC s u p p o r t e r, was severely beaten with sjamboks and rifle butts by members of the Lebowa Police in Tzaneen, Tvl, on 8 May 1986 during a state of emerg e n c y. M A E P A, Ntebele Marg a r e t, was injured and suff e r e d damage to pro p e rty on 17 June 1992 in the BO I PAT O N G M A S S A C R E in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirt e e n perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further thre e applications were refused (AC/2000/209). M A F A, Bantubonke (40), an ANC member, was attacked in his home with spears, shot in the leg and his house burnt by an Inkatha supporter in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, in 1984. M A F A, Ntembeko Oswald (22), an ANC support e r, was shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people w e r e killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BI S H O M A S S A C R E. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122).

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1993, allegedly in internal conflict over access to resources and 'muti'. Ten people were killed and 35 houses were burnt down. MAKAWULO, Anna (65), an ANC supporter, lost two houses in an arson attack at Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, on 20 April 1994 in the conflict between ANC and the IFP supporters in the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. MAKAYI, Gideon, was hacked with pangas by hosteldwellers in Mzimhlophe, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 August 1976 during conflict between residents and hostel-dwellers. Two of his brothers died with him when violence erupted after hostel-dwellers supported the state in their brutal suppression of the SOWETO UPRISING. MAKAZA, Michael Mthetheleli, died four days after he was shot by members of the SAP while he was attending a night vigil in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape, on 14 January 1985. MAKAZA, Samuel James (18), was severely tortured while in detention by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Pearston, Cape. The police wanted him to admit to the killing of the mayor's son and to submit names others who took part in the killing. MAKAZENI, Shuluthu, an ANC supporter, was killed in KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 5 October 1991, allegedly by members of the KWAZULU POLICE. MAKEBE, Ramakhomane Adam Dipepe (21), an ANC supporter, was detained and severely beaten by members of the SAP at the Reddersburg police station, OFS, in March 1988, after toyi-toyiing with others during a political demonstration. MAKEKE, Michael (23), was shot in the leg by members of the SAP during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, on 16 August 1985. MAKENA, Mapoti Stephen, was arrested by members of the SADF in Moutse, KwaNdebele, on 1 January 1986 and shot while in police custody. Many villages in the area were raided that day, allegedly to suppress resistance to INCORPORATION into KwaNdebele. MAKENA, Steven Rakosho, a COSAS member, was recruited for military training by a Security Branch agent purporting to be an MK operative, and was killed in the NIETVERDIEN DAMBUSH near the Botswana border on 26 June 1986. Eight operatives from SADF Special Forces, North ern and Western Transvaal Security Branches were granted amnesty for the operation (AC/1999/0190; AC/1999/0192; AC/1999/0194; AC/1999/0031; AC/1999/0188; AC/1999/0030 and AC/1999/0197). MAKER, E, was injured in what became known as the MANGO O'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MAKETHA, Elizabeth Mantoa (50), lost her home in KwaMashu, Durban, in an arson attack by Inkathasupporters on 17 November 1989 in intensifying political conflict. MAKEWU, Ntlukwane, an ANC supporter, was severely beaten while detained at Bizana prison in Emqeni, Transkei, in 1960, allegedly because of his

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Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. MAXELA, Nontobeko Fancy (27), an ANCWL member, was tear-gassed by members of the SAP in December 1986 while on his way to the funeral of an unrest victim in Zwide, Port Elizabeth. MAXENGANA, Mbuyiseli (18), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 11 April 1985, in a confrontation between community residents and the police. He had been sent to the shop but did not return, and his mother found his body in a pool of blood with a bullet wound in the head. MAXHEGWANA, Eric Sindile (37), was detained on 22 October 1987 by members of the Ciskei Police in East London. While in detention, he was severely beaten and tortured by suffocation. MAXITI, Lumkile (49), was shot dead by members of a BALACLAVA GROUP, allegedly linked to the Lingeletu West Town Council, in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 16 December 1991. The attack was aimed at a local ANC Women's League activist and left three people dead, three wounded and 40 houses burnt. MAXITI, Nonikile (38), was shot and injured by members of a BALACLAVA GROUP, allegedly linked to the Lingeletu West Town Council, in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 16 December 1991. The attack was aimed at a local ANC Women's League activist and left three people dead, three wounded and 40 houses burnt. MAXONGO, Amos Vabantu (26), an MK operative from New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, was detained at Nova Stella Sao prison in Luanda, in 1983, where he was assaulted. In 1984, he was again detained and held at Quatro for five years, during which time he was repeatedly tortured. See ANCCAMP S. MAXONGO, Cecilia Nozipho, a UDF branch treasurer, was detained under emergency regulations on 16 June 1986 in Willowmore, Cape. While in detention, she was tortured. MAXWELE, Bubele (28), a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was killed during an ATTEMPTED COUP IN UM TATA, TRANSKEI, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six Vlakplais operatives were granted amnesty for providing arms for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in supporting the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and

AC/2001/199). MAXWELL, Gavin (24), was severely injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). M AY, Alicia Thembakazi (14), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten by named members of the SAP on her arrest in Robertson, Cape, on 24 December 1985. She was also tear-gassed in the police van and in her cell while being held in custody for a week. M AY, Audrey Catherine, a civilian, was assaulted and severely ill-treated during an attack on a farmer at

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transport into South Africa she was responsible. She was initially held in Mozambique and then in Zambia for over a year. During her incarceration, she was subjected to repeated severe ill-treatment and torture, including a staged execution. She was later transferred to a prison in Tanzania where she was held until December 1992 when she returned to South Africa. MAZIBUKO, Lucia Mampi (38), was forced from her home and displaced by IFP supporters in Alexandra, Johannesburg, in 1992. Hundreds of people had their homes forcibly occupied by IFP supporters in the area following clashes between hostel-dwellers and ANCs supporters. MAZIBUKO, Lukas (59), was stabbed in Meadowlands, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 11 April 1993 by unidentified people who boarded his taxi and accused him of being an IFP supporter during conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. Mr Mazibuko died of his injuries eight months later. MAZIBUKO, Mandla, was one of three suspected vigilantes pursued and hacked to death by UDF supporters in Standerton, Tvl, in June 1987, because he was believed to have collaborated with members of the MG Pirates soccer club and community councillors to persecute UDF supporters. Conflict between UDF supporters and the Pirates had led to a number of deaths and injuries. Two UDF supporters were granted amnesty (AC/2001/071). MAZIBUKO, Mashinkane Johannes (51), was shot and injured in Soweto, Johannesburg, in September 1991 when IFP supporters returning from a rally at the Jabulani stadium attacked residents. MAZIBUKO, Maureen Lango, was killed when members of the Security Branch shot at her and threw a petrol bomb into her home in Inanda Newtown, Durban, on 17 March 1987. The attack was directed at a family member who was labelled a 'terrorist'. MAZIBUKO, Maureen Thandi (23), was beaten in detention by members of the SAP at Bishop Lavis, Cape Town, in 1976, during protests related to the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. She lost her home in KTC, Cape Town, in June 1986 when it was burnt down by WITDOEK E vigilantes, acting with the support and sanction of the security forces. Several days later she was severely beaten by police while protesting with other women against the attack. MAZIBUKO, McRobert Boy (22), had his home in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP supporters on 17 November 1992 in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. MAZIBUKO, Mduduzi Syoney (19), was shot and injured by alleged members of the KwaZulu Police in Ncotshane, Tvl, while attending a night vigil on 27 November 1993. MAZIBUKO, Mndwanakazi (58), an ANC supporter, had his property destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters in Haladu, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, in April 1994 during the run-up to the A P R I L 1 9 9 4 E L E C T I O N S. MAZIBUKO, Mpiyezwe, was shot dead when his house in Emajeni, Ezakheni, KwaZulu, near Ladysmith, V

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and severely injured by IFP supporters at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 3 January 1993, while travelling in a taxi headed for a known ANC area. The perpetrators boarded the taxi and opened fire, killing two people and injuring Ms Mchunu. MCHUNU, Thenjiwe Maria (52), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by ANC supporters at Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, in 1993 during political violence in the area. The motive for the attack is unknown. MCHUNU, Tuku Thembi (32), an Inkatha supporter, had her house in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, burnt down in October 1989 in intensifying political conflict in the area. MCHUNU, Victor Julius (38), a UDF supporter, was injured when his house was burnt down by named members of the Chesterville A-T E A M during political conflict in Chesterville, Durban, on 30 December 1986. MCHUNU, Victor, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MCHUNU, Vincent Mazwi (17), a UDF supporter, was abducted by Inkatha supporters in Pietermaritzburg on 17 July 1986 during intensifying political conflict in the area. He has not been seen since and is presumed dead. MCHUNU, Vincent, an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by Inkatha supporters during political violence at Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in August 1988. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). MCHUNU, Wiseman Simomo (26), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP

supporters, allegedly assisted by members of the KWAZULU POLICE, at Ntiyane, Umbumbulu, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 1 March 1991. MCHUNU, Wiseman Sipho (29), an ANC supporter, was shot dead on 8 March 1992, when IFP supporters attacked a home in Zamani informal settlement, Umlazi, Durban. Mr Mchunu was staying overnight with friends at the house. MCHUNU, Zamani, an IFP supporter, was killed by ANC supporters in Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, on 28 March 1993. MCHUNU, Zodwa Margaret (42), an IFP supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters in Haladu, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, in April 1994 in intense political conflict in the area during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. MCHUNU-NTINGA, Mandla, an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by a group of IFP supporters at Ndlovu's Kraal, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 7 March 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. Eight people died and five were injured in the attack. One perpetrator serving a prison sentence was refused amnesty (AC/1998/0010). MCILONGO, David, was stabbed and burnt to death on 13 April 1986 at Mzwini, Mooiplaas, near East

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MCIZWA, Pungula, an ANC supporter, spent five years in prison following his arrest in 1960 in Bizana, Transkei, for his involvement in the PONDOLAND REVOLT. Mr Mcizwa died shortly after his release, allegedly as a result of injuries sustained while in detention. MCKAY, Anne Frances (23), an ENDCONSCRIPTIION CAMPAIN member, was harassed and her home was petrol-bombed by named members of the Security Branch in Berea, Johannesburg, on 11 July 1986. Ms McKay was also a UDF and JODAC activist. McKENNA, John, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). McKENZIE, Keith Charles (35), from Eersterus, Tvl, was detained in Botswana by ANC security members in April 1987 and held for several years in Zambia and Angola during which he suffered severe ill-treatment. At the time, Mr McKenzie was involved in a joint Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branches and Special Forces operation which resulted in the deaths of three Botswana citizens, including two children, and injury to three others. This occurred when, a few days after his detention, South African security agents found the bus he had been driving and detonated the bomb it was carrying. According to amnesty applicants, Mr McKenzie was unaware he was driving a booby-trapped vehicle. Five members of the Security Branch were granted amnesty for the explosion (AC/2000/0214). McLEAN, Thamsanqa Godfrey (34), a PAC supporter, was stabbed, hacked and left seriously injured by WITDOEK E vigilantes in KTC, Cape Town, on 9 June 1986, during the mass destruction of UDF-supporting squatter camps by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. MCO SANA, Mampho Betty (53), was beaten by SAP members at her home in Parys, OFS, on 28 September 1990, allegedly because the police overheard her commenting about them. Her 16-year-old daughter was also severely beaten by the SAP members when she tried to help her mother. MCO SANA, Sweetness Tanetjie (16), who was pregnant at the time, was beaten by named members of the SAP in Tumahole, Parys, OFS, on 28 September 1990, when she tried to help her mother, who was being beaten by the police. Sweetness Mcosana's child is now blind and mentally retarded. MCO SINI, Nombali Philby (28) was stabbed and severely injured in December 1985 at KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, in what became known as the UMBUMBULU MASSACRE. MCOYANA, Moses, a UDF supporter, was shot with a birdshot and injured by named members of the SAP when a student demonstration passed his home in Colesberg, Cape, on 22 July 1985. Reverend Mcoyana was detained under Article 50 of the Internal Security Act on 24 July 1985. He was acquitted of all charges by the Supreme Court, Eastern Cape.

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1960 treason trial. Mr Mini was allegedly betrayed by 'comrades' who turned state witness in the case. MINNIYANE, Nomasonto Mirriam (48), had her house burnt down at KwaMbonambi, KwaZulu, near Richards Bay, Natal, by IFP supporters and members of the KWAZULU POLICE on 5 February 1992 in ongoing political conflict in the area. MINNIE, Mathews Otto, lost his shack in KTC squatter camp, Cape Town, in June 1986, during an arson attack by members of the WITDOEK E vigilantes, acting with the support and sanction of the security forces. MINTZ, S, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MIRAGE, Emily, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police

station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003).

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MIRANDA, Michael (11), was shot dead by members of the Railway Police in Athlone, Cape Town, on 15 October 1985, in the TROJANHORSEINCIDENT, CAPE TOWN. MIRION, Mark Craig was injured when AWB members detonated an explosive at the taxi rank in Westonaria, Tvl, on 25 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Five people were killed in the blast. Six AWB members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING AT TACKS. MISHOMBO, Ben (47), was beaten and tear gassed by members of the SAP in Moletsane, Soweto, on 29 August 1976 after he went looking for his grandchild who had not returned from school. He was found in the street and died in Baragwanath hospital on 4 September 1976. MITCHELL, L, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MITCHELY, Norman, a scholar, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which he was travelling at Eikenhof, Tvl, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). MITCHELY, Sandra, an unarmed civilian, died when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which she was travelling at Eikenhof, Tvl, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). MITCHELY, Shaun, a scholar, died when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which he was travelling at Eikenhof, Tvl, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). MITSHALI, Heriet Sisi (49), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by an IFP supporter at Jeppe station, Johannesburg, on 28 October 1993. Ms Mitshali was targeted by co-workers who were members of the IFP-aligned UWUSA, because of political conflict in the workplace. MIYA, Bongamusa (17), was shot and killed by IFP supporters in Carisbrook, Ixopo, Natal, on 2 April 1992, allegedly for refusing to join the IFP. His father was also killed in the attack. MIYA, Dibhiliza Gesta (54), an IFP supporter, had her house in Malukazi, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, burnt down by ANC supporters on 5 February 1991. Her son was killed in the attack, and she was forced to flee the area. MIYA, Jabulani Godfrey (21), was shot dead by members of the Security Police in Guguletu, Cape

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MOKGOKOLO, Nooi (26), was shot in the abdomen and spinal cord at a night vigil in Alexandra, Johannesburg, on 6 August 1992. The victim alleges that she and other mourners were standing in the street when an army Hippo stopped nearby and members of the SAP approached and opened fire. Two people were killed and 16 injured. MOKGOME, Boy Samuel (38), survived being stabbed, severely assaulted and thrown from a moving train in Nancefield, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 10 October 1992. See TRAIN VIOLENCE. MOKGONYANE, Mmanoko Martina (26), a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, was arrested and subjected to electric shock torture in Pretoria in 1982. As a result, she suffered a miscarriage. Due to their political involvement, the Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for 'terrorists'. Ms Mokgonyane was detained again in February and September 1988. MOKGONYANE, Mokgalo John (66), had his home damaged in an arson attack by members of the SAP in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 4 April 1986. The Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for 'terrorists'. MOKGONYANE, Phuti Bennet, a COSAS member, was arrested in August 1988 and imprisoned for a year in Pretoria, for furthering the aims of a banned organisation. MOKGONYE, Evelyn Mampo (59), had her home burnt down in November 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, during conflict over the chieftaincy of the area. MOKGOPHA, Ledile Manare (54), had her home burnt down on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MOKGOSI, Lorraine Kiekie (23), a SAYCO member, was detained for seven months from 26 April 1988 in Johannesburg, and interrogated on the whereabouts of her student activist boyfriend who had gone into hiding. She was pregnant at the time, and was released under house arrest for the birth of her baby. She later left home due to continued police harassment. MOKGOSI, Setenegeng Doreen (17), was severely beaten by Bophuthatswana Police at Leeuwfontein, Tvl, on 12 May 1989 during political conflict arising f

rom the community's resistance to I N C O R P O R A T I O N i n t o Bophuthatswana. M O K G O S I N Y A N E, Florence Maditshipi (34), had her home damaged and her possessions destroyed in an arson attack by AZAPO supporters on 5 November 1990 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, during conflict between AZAPO and ANC supporters. MOKGOTHO, Jan Thwakga (27), was shot and i n j u r e d by a named member of the Wit Wo l w e, an e x t r e m i s t r i g h t - w i n g g r o u p, at Strydom Square in P r e t o r i a, on 15 November 1988. The perpetrator f i r e d r a n d o m l y at black people, killing seven and injuring 15. The perpetrator applied for amnesty for the attack.

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W o r c e s t e r, Cape, in 1977. She was again detained in 1985 under S E C T I O N 2 9 for three months, and in 1987 and 1988 for periods ranging from three to six months under emergency r e g u l a t i o n s . M O L E L I, Vuyo Gladman (23), a r e t u r n e d A N C e x i l e, was shot dead on 4 April 1989 in Zondi, Soweto, J o h a n n e s b u r g, during a shoot-out after members of the Security Forces discovered his hiding place. One other person was also killed. M O L E M A, Louisa Mamphahlela (46), an A N C W L m e m b e r, was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenburg, Tvl, while on her way to a rally in 1992. M O L E M A, Meshack Moleko, was killed on 24 F e b r u a r y 1994 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, while taking part in an attack on the house of an I F P s u p p o r t e r in the township. Bekkersdal was embro i l e d in conflict between ANC, IFP and AZAPO support e r s during the early 1990s. M O L E M A, Michael, was injured in a h a n d g r e n a d e explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a h a n d g r e n a d e at the building which bounced back into the c r o w d, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). M O L E M A, Thomas, survived an attack by SADF Special Forces and V l a k p l a s o p e r a t i v e s on homes at Ditlharapeng village, Ramathlabama, Botswana, 1000 m e t r e s from the South African b o r d e r, on 11 December 1988. An MK operative and a 15-year- o l d boy were killed and three homes were destroyed. The V l a k p l a s o c o m m a n d e r and eight of his operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/108). M O L E M A, Walter Mpho, was shot and killed, by a well-known member of the SAP on 23 December 1985 in Soshanguve, Pretoria, during a boycott of canned products in solidarity with striking metal workers. The perpetrator shot Mr Molema in the head after he had asked two women carrying canned beer to adhere to the boycott. M O L E T E, Florence Makgwedi (46), was injured during the B O I P A T O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirt e e n perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further thre e applications were refused (AC/2000/209). M O L E T E, Innocencia Mifa, was severely injured in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992 in the B O I P A T O N G M A S S A C R E. Forty-five people died and 27 others were seriously injured when IFP-support i n g residents of the KwaMadala hostel descended on the c o m m u n i t y. The attack was allegedly planned and c a r r i e d o u t with the aid of the police. M O L E T E, Isiah (46), lost his house in an arson attack in 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana during conflict over the chieftaincy of the a r e a .

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kicked and sjambokked by members of the SAP and a named member of the Security Branch at K r u g e r s d o r p police station, Tvl, on 15 October 1986. Her injuries caused profuse bleeding through her ears and vagina. Ms Motale was detained with other women under e m e r g e n c y regulations and was released in July 1987. Police wanted information about K A Y C O 's involvement in organising bus and consumer boycotts. M O T A N G, Alexandra (20), was shot dead by gunmen who fired at him from a passing car on 12 July 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, during conflict between IFP-support i n g hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. See D R I V E - B Y S H O O T I N G S . M O T A S I, Busi I r e n e, was shot dead by N o r t h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives at T e m b a, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. Her husband, also killed, was an SAP member who had laid charg e s of assault against a white SAP off i c e r. Four N o r t h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O T A S I, Richard, an SAP member, was shot dead by N o r t h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Temba, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. S e r g e a n t Motasi had been suspended after laying c h a r g e s of assault against a white SAP off i c e r. Four N o r t h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings. They testified that they had conducted the operation on the instructions of the divisional commissioner of police, who had told them that Sergeant Motasi was a double agent (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O T A S I, Rita, an ANC support e r, was arrested on 4 November 1985 in Zolani, Ashton, Cape, and held in custody for many months. She was later convicted of public violence. M

O TASI, Sedito Charles (3) suffered severe ill-treatment when he was left throughout the night with the bodies of his parents who had been shot dead by North ern Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Temba, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. The boy and his mother had been locked in a bedroom until his father returned home. Four North ern Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O TAU, Abednigo Botiki Leu (19), an ANC supporter, was shot and severely injured by members of the SAP in 1986 in Bela-Bela, Warmbaths, Tvl. Mr Motau was involved in organising a rent boycott at the time of the shooting. M O TAU, Josephine, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA.

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Tvl, on 7 January 1994. He was recruiting new members for the local branch of the PAC Youth League. MOTSHAOLE, David Oupa, was shot and injured by members of an APLA 'repossession unit' who were fleeing from the scene of an armed robbery in Randfontein, Tvl, on 16 April 1994. See APLA ATTACKS. Two APLA operatives were granted amnesty for this shooting (AC/2001/102 and AC/1998/119). MOTSHEPE, Salmon Monalane (33), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by members of the THREE MILLION GANG at Koe-Koe Village, Kroonstad, OFS, on 10 October 1993. MOTSHEPE, Tamporo James (27), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with rifle butts and sjambokked by members of the SADF 32 Battalion in his shack in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Mr Motshepe was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents, including women and teenagers, who were assaulted by members of 32 Battalion after a member of the SADF was shot and injured in the area. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended they be removed from the townships. MOTSHEPE, Mutsu Sonnyboy (79), was arrested, tear-gassed and detained by named police members at Wintrveld, Bophuthatswana, on 26 March 1986 during a mass meeting at the City Rocks stadium, where the police opened fire, killing people and wounding others. See CITY ROCKS SHOOTING. MOTSHOGO, Stephen (22), was beaten to death with knobbleries by members of the SAP on 24 February 1984 in Kagiso, Tvl, during a rent boycott in the area. MOTSHWA, Johannes, a former mayor of Lebohang, near Leandra, Tvl, lost his home when it was burnt down in August 1984. One UDF supporter and the Leandra Action Committee member were granted amnesty for the arson attack (AC/1999/0169). MOTSHWANEDI, Moses Serunye (35), was severely beaten by members of the SAP on 24 April 1986 in Alexandra, Johannesburg, during conflict between police and residents. MOTSHWANELA, Jacob, suffered severe damage to house and property as a result of a car-bomb explosion in Gaborone, Botswana, on 22 April 1987. See GABORONE CAR BOMB. The head of the Security Branch and four North ern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214). MOTSIRI, Mapule Anna, suffered severe ill-treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). MOTSIRI, Sam, was shot and killed, by IFP-aligned KHETISIKHESWAGANG members on 12 January 1991 in Sebokeng, Tvl, at the night vigil of an ANCYL member

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killed by the gang. Gang members fired and threw hand grenades at mourners, killing a number of people and injuring several others. Police arrived on the scene but provided no protection, ignoring both the attackers and the injured. See NANGALEMBENIGHTVIGILMASSACRE. MOTSISI, Nthoesang Stephen (20), was severely injured on 18 April 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, when IFP supporters shot at people at a night vigil for assassinated SACP leader CHRISHANI. Nineteen people were killed. MOTSISI, Patrick, was shot dead by members of the SAP in June 1976 in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, Tvl, in the aftermath of the SOWETO UPRISING. MOTSITSE, Teboho Jacob (45), was beaten, stabbed and thrown from a train by IFP supporters in Wadeville, Tvl, on 1 December 1992. Between 1990 and 1993, 572 people died in TRAIN VIOLENCE initiated by groups opposed to a democratic transition. MOTSITSI, Daniel, was shot and injured on 15 April 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, in one of many DRIVE-BYSHOOTINGS which followed the assassination of SACP leader

CHRISHANI. Residents barricaded roads to protect themselves from attack. Mr Motsitsi and others were fired at when they came to the assistance of a victim of such a shooting. The attackers doubled back and fired at them, killing several people. MOTSITSI, Doctor Elliot, an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by a named member of the SAP in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 10 September 1992 during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. MOTSITSI, Joseph, was shot dead at his home by members of the SAP during a stayaway in Tembisa, Tvl, in 1984. MOTSOALEDI, Elias Mathope (39), an ANC member, was arrested and detained in June 1964 in Johannesburg, for actively resisting the apartheid state during a clampdown on all black political organisations. He was one of the Rivonia trialists and, after being charged with treason, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. He served 27 years and was released after the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners. MOTSOANE, John Lehlohonolo (38), was shot in the arm and foot by members of the SAP during the SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 21 March 1960. MOTSOENENG, Bikinyana David (17), was shot and injured by IFP supporters on 15 May 1992 in Sebokeng, Tvl, during conflict between IFP-supporting hosteldwellers and ANC-supporting residents. MOTSOENENG, Emma (40), had her home destroyed by IFP supporters on 8 September 1991 in Mofolo, Soweto, Johannesburg, during conflict between ANC supporters and IFP-supporting hosteldwellers. The IFP supporters were on their way back from a rally at Jabulani stadium when the attack took place. Four women in the household were killed. MOTSOENENG, Esther (13), was stabbed and injured on 8 September 1991 in Mofolo, Soweto, Johannesburg, during conflict between ANC-supporting residents and IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers. The IFP supporters were on their way back from a rally at

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on 20 March 1990. She was accused of practising witchcraft to hinder the anti-homeland political activities of youths in the area. One ANC supporter was granted amnesty (AC/2000/094). MULAUDZI, Muumisi Samson, a COSATU member, was stabbed and injured at Johannesburg, on 9 December 1989 while on his way to work during a strike by railway employees. MULAUDZI, Phanuel, was hacked to death at work by Inkatha supporters in Germiston, Tvl, in September 1989 during conflict between the Inkatha-aligned UWUSA and COSATU - a affiliated NUMSA. MULAUDZI, Tshililo Jackson (66), an ANC supporter, lost his house in an arson attack by alleged 'comrades' in Thohoyandou, Venda, in 1990. MULEYA, Betty (71), was lying in her bedroom in Messina, Tvl, during March 1994 when police threw tear gas canisters into her house, causing her permanent injury. Residents were protesting against attempts by FW de Klerk to canvass in the township for the APRIL 1994 ELECTION when police fired tear gas. MULHOLLAND, P, was injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MULLER, Frederick Maclagan (57), a UDF activist, was detained under emergency regulations by members of the SAP in Middelburg, Cape, on 16 June 1986. He was held for five months. During this time, several false charges were brought against him. He was found guilty on all those charges and subsequently ordered to pay the State a large amount of money. He got financial assistance through the Western Province Council of Churches for his release. MULLER, HI, a traffic officer, was shot at and injured by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. One colleague was killed and another injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). MULLER, Patrick (13), was shot and killed by a named member of the SAP in Bellville, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989, during widespread protests against the apartheid election being held that day, accompanied by police shootings, injuries and deaths. MULOBEA, David (32), a Zambian citizen, was killed by alleged members of the SADF on 25 April 1987 in a cross-border attack on the family home in Livingstone, Zambia. Some months prior to the raid the house had been rented to ANC members. His brother was also killed and his wife seriously injured in the raid. Elsewhere in the city two other Zambian citizens were killed in separate attacks on this day. MULOBEA, Hilda, a Zambian citizen, was shot and severely injured by alleged members of the SADF in a cross-border raid in Livingstone, Zambia on 25 April 1987. Her husband and brother-in-law were killed in the attack on her residence which had previously been rented to ANC members. Elsewhere in the city two other Zambians were killed in separate attacks in this operation.

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MVUNDLA, Katshana, was shot dead in Mbayimbayi, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 20 June 1993, in ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. MVUNDLA, Lungisile (15), was shot dead in Mbayimbayi, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 20 June 1993, in ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area.

MVUNDLA, Mantombi Eslina (28), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in the Goshi area, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in September 1992. MVUNDLA, Msitho (17), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by IFP supporters at Nyandezulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 September 1992. MVUNDLA, Patrick Sandile (aka 'Naledi Sehume' or 'Charles Mokoena') (30), MK regional commander in Botswana, was shot dead on 28 March 1988 in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana. The house was then set alight. One senior MK member survived the attack but two Botswana women were killed. The head of C-section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. Mr Mvundla was from Soweto, Johannesburg. (AC/2000/228). MVUNDLA, Robert Msithwa, an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by named IFP members at Gamalakhe, KwaZulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 September 1992. MVUNDLA, Sithonga Jacob (16), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 26 March 1990. There were a number of marches in the area during March 1990 which mostly ended in clashes between the police and marchers. MVUNDLA, Sylvia Ntuthu (43), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed by IFP supporters at Mjika, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 14 June 1992. MVUNDLA, Thulisile Purity (26), a member of the IFP Youth Brigade, was shot dead, allegedly by ANC members, at Nyangwini, Port Shepstone, Natal, on 4 September 1992. See NYANGWINI AT TAC K. MVUNDLE, Thamsanqa, was detained and burnt by members of the SAP in Rustenburg, Tvl, in April 1986. MVUNE, Mthiyonke (65), an IFP chairperson, had his house in Amanzimtoti, near Durban, petrol-bombed by ANC supporters on 13 October 1992. Mr Mvune's wife was burnt to death in the attack. MVUNE, Nzanana Linah (51), an IFP supporter, was burnt to death when ANC supporters petrol-bombed her home in Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October 1992. Her husband was an IFP chairperson. MVUNI, Flora Ntombiyakhe (33), an IFP supporter, was shot dead in Bhekulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October 1992 in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. Three other family members, including two children, were shot and killed in the attack. MVUNI, Lungile Pretty (6), was shot dead in Bhekulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October

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NDOKWENI, Anthony Sakhelipe (60), was shot dead by Inkatha supporters at New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC supporters in the area. NDO KWENI, Ms (first name not given), was forced by Inkatha supporters to leave her home at Mapumulo Stairs, New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990, allegedly because her father was an ANC supporter. NDOMILE, Siphiso David (12), was injured when a device given to him by SADF soldiers exploded in his hands in Colesberg, Cape, on 15 June 1979. NDONDO, Batandwa (22), a former student activist, was abducted, shot and killed by a member of the Transkei Security Branch and a group of Vlakplaas askaris at Cala, Transkei, on 24 September 1985. The commander of Vlakplaas and an askari were granted amnesty for the incident, while the Transkei Security Branch member was refused amnesty (AC/2000/057). NDONDO, Mbulelo (7), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 11 November 1985 when police fired shots at random to disperse a group of demonstrators. Mbulelo was walking with a friend nearby when he was shot. NDONGENI, Paulina Nolungile (45), a UDF supporter and women's activist, was detained and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. She was held under emergency regulations for several months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONGENI, Siphiso, was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NDONGENI, Sipho Bowden (60), had his house burnt down on 26 July 1992 when armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban. See FLOWENI MASSACRE. NDONGENI, Vukile 'Pikoko' (61), an ANC supporter, was arrested and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONI, Buyisile (15), was charged with public violence after being accused of setting alight a school in Cradock, Cape, on 24 April 1985. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. On 16 October 1985, he was stabbed to death by named fellow prisoners. NDONI, Nontobeko Edith (50), an ANC supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape, allegedly because they wanted information about her daughter, an activist, and about people who burnt houses in the area. NDOTSHAYISA, Melvin Nkwenkwe, was shot dead in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985 by Municipal Police looking for 'the boys'. NDOTSHAYISA, Norita Regina (24), was severely beaten by members of the MUNICIPAL POLICE during protests in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985.

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c u s t o d y. Mr Nentsa was hit on the head with an axe and injured by a named vigilante in June 1986. He was then arrested on 19 June 1986, severely tortured by named Security Policemen, and detained for several months under emergency regulations. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. NENTSA, Nomawonga Debrah (18), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten on 18 June 1986 by vigilantes, together with police, and forced to clean the township in Robertson, Cape. She was then detained for three months under emergency regulations at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. NENZHELELE, Rebecca, was burnt to death and her house set alight by a group of community residents in Venda on 10 March 1990. Nine people were killed and 11 houses burnt down in attacks on people accused of practising witchcraft to impede the community's campaign for re-incorporation of the homeland into South Africa. Two ANC supporters were refused amnesty (AC/2000/094). NETSHAKHUMA, Aida Takalani, was one of the bus commuters stopped by Venda Police at a roadblock at Vleifontein near Louis Trichardt, Tvl, on 16 April 1986. They were sjambokked on the way to the police station because their identity books were not stamped 'Venda'. They were later charged with resisting INCORPORATION into Venda. NETTLETON, Gavin Edward (46), a member of the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). NEVILLE, Barry Arthur, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). NEWBY-FRASER, B, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). NEWENGA, Kate Sibongile, suffered severe ill treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). NGABINDE, Anna Mmapule, was severely injured when a hand grenade thrown by MK operatives exploded at her son's house at Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 13 October 1985. Her son, a member of the SAP, and his wife were injured in the explosion. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/260). NGABOM, Mandlakapheli

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shot and severely injured by named Inkatha supporters, allegedly in collusion with members of the KWAZULU POLICE and SAP, in Swayimane, Table Mountain, near Pietermaritzburg, on 6 January 1990. The attack was allegedly directed at her son-in-law and his colleague, who were both shot and left to die in a corn field. NGCOBO, Khonzile (67), an IFP supporter, had her house in Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, set alight by ANC supporters on 20 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON AT TACKS. NGCOBO, Lillian (62), an ANC supporter, lost her house and possessions when a group of armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 26 July 1992. NGCOBO, Linda Edward, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). NGCOBO, Lindeni Gladys (59), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 16 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON AT TACKS.

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NHLUMAYO, Hlino Irene (49), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters at Mvutshini, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 March 1994. NHLUMAYO, Khiye Robert (35), had his house burnt down by IFP supporters at Port Shepstone, Natal, on 10 April 1994, during political conflict in the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. NHLUMAYO, Kota (65), was shot and injured when IFP supporters attacked homes in an ANC stronghold in the Umbumbulu area, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 18 October 1992. Eight people were killed; six women and eight children were injured in the shooting. Many homes were attacked and destroyed. NHLUMAYO, Musi Raymond (22), an ANCYL member, had his car and house set alight in an arson attack by

IFP supporters and KWAZULU POLICE members at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 6 December 1990.

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1993, during ongoing conflict following the launch of an IFP branch in the settlement earlier that month. NKOSI, Thembokosi Patrick (23), was shot dead by a named IFP councillor in Osizweni, KwaZulu, near Newcastle, Natal, on 14 December 1991 during political conflict between community members and local councillors. NKOSI, Thomas (42), was stabbed to death between Jeppe and Straford stations, Johannesburg, on his way home from work and his body was found in a train compartment at Braamfontein station, Johannesburg, on 23 February 1990. Between 1990 and 1993, 572 people died in TRAIN VIOLENCE initiated by groups opposed to a democratic transition. NKOSI, Thomas, an ANC supporter, was shot by members of the SAP in Lebohang, Leandra, Tvl, on 19 November 1985 when the community was protesting against the eviction of shack-dwellers. NKOSI, Tilly, a prominent member ANCWL member, was shot and injured by IFP members during political conflict near Wesselton, Tvl, in 1991. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). NKOSI, Tititi Betina (62), had her home in Katlehong, Tvl, damaged in a petrol bomb attack, allegedly by IFP supporters and members of the ISU, on 12 August 1993. NKOSI, Tito (14), was shot and wounded when Inkatha-aligned BLACKCATS attacked his family's home in Ermelo, Tvl, in 1987, during a clash between members of the gang and UDF supporters in the area. His father was also wounded. NKOSI, Virginia Cabangani (25), was shot dead by IFP supporters during political conflict at Dumbe, Pulpitersburg, Natal, on 18 November 1993. At the time of the shooting, Ms Nkosi was standing outside a tavern that was considered to be ANC stronghold. NKOSI, Vukani Gilbert (37), an ANC supporter, was stabbed and thrown from a moving train in Katlehong, Tvl, on 27 July 1993, allegedly by IFP supporters. Between 1990 and 1993, 572 people died in TRAIN VIOLENCE. The East Rand was a key site of train violence with the track from Katlehong to Kwesine station becoming the line with the highest risk in South Africa. NKOSI, Winnifred Notini (48), a UDF supporter and political activist, was one of three women abducted in January 1986 in New Cross roads, Cape Town, by WITDOEKIE vigilantes. She was held captive in a container in Cross roads for nearly a week without food, and her life was threatened. NKOSI, Zephania (36), was stabbed and hacked to death by Inkatha Youth Brigade supporters during political conflict at Madadeni, KwaZulu, near Newcastle, Natal, in July 1985. The perpetrators had allegedly searched anyone suspected of being an ANC supporter, and mistook Mr Nkosi for a man who had refused to be searched. NKOSI YANA, Nomanesi (18), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in Chimora, Umlazi, Durban, on 16 January 1992. See CHIMORASETTLEMENT AT TACKS.

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NQUMAKO, Dora Hlobozani, was shot dead in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 9 July 1992. The return of busloads of IFP supporters from a mass funeral in Durban had sparked intense conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. NQUMAKO, Thethani, lost her house and her belongings at Ngwemabalala, KwaXolo, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in an arson attack by unidentified IFP supporters on 15 March 1994, during a period of political conflict. NQUMSE, Afrika Lorence, was killed by 'necklacing' by UDF supporters in George, Cape, on 12 March 1986. He was accused of being a collaborator since he was working for the council that was forcibly removing people from Lawaakamp to Tembalethu. NQUMSE, Zibonele Edward (38), a self-defence unit (SDU) member, was shot and injured by members of the Security Forces while participating in an SDU patrol in Phola Park informal settlement in Tokoza, Tvl, on 6 April 1992. Two days later two women were shot dead, four were raped and more than 100 Phola Park residents were assaulted by members of the SADF 32 Battalion which was deployed in the area as a peacekeeping force. NQWALA, Zamile Terrence (24), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). NQWAZI, Khululekile, a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was injured during an ATTEMPTED COUP IN UM TATA, TRANSKEI, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six Vlakplaas operatives were granted amnesty for providing arms for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in supporting the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). NQWELE, Mncedisi Rooi (17), was shot dead by members of the SAP during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, on 13 August 1985. NQWENANI, Maphangwana

, was brutally assaulted and his home and livestock were destroyed by members of the Transkei Police and other named perpetrators in Lady Fre re, Transkei, in February 1980, allegedly because he refused to adhere to an eviction order issued by the Transkei Government. This happened during the implementation of the Trust Land Act in the area. NQWENANI, Marikeni (28), was brutally assaulted at his home by members of the Transkei Police and other named perpetrators in Lady Fre re, Transkei, in February 1980, allegedly because he refused to adhere to an eviction order issued by the Transkei government. This happened during the implementation of the Trust Land Act in the area.

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NTULI, Elliot Celani (43), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by a named IFP supporter at his place of employment in Maqongqo, Table Mountain, near Pietermaritzburg, on 18 November 1992. One of his co-workers was injured when he chased the attackers. Mr Ntuli and his family had previously fled their home because of IFP harassment. NTULI, Ernestinah Vuyisiwe, had her house burnt down by ANC supporters during political conflict at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in August 1990, allegedly because she was perceived to be an IFP supporter. NTULI, Fikelephi Nelisiwe, had her house at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by Inkatha supporters in 1986, allegedly because she was perceived to be a UDF supporter. NTULI, Fikisiwe Dorah (58), had her house burnt down during ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters at Eshowe, Natal, in 1993. NTULI, Filda, was one of 11 people killed by SPECIALCONSTABLES who attacked an all-night prayer vigil at Trust Feeds, New Hanover, Pietermaritzburg, on 3 December 1988. See TRUSTFEEDS MASSACRE. The station commander at New Hanover police station was granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1996/0011). NTULI, Gloria, was shot dead in Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 2 August 1992, when members of the KWAZULU POLICE opened fire on a group of women, allegedly in order to implicate the ANC. Two others, including a three-year-old child, were killed in the attack, and two people were injured. NTULI, Helen Basizile, lost her home in an arson attack in Sowanjane, KwaZulu, near Eshowe, Natal, on 4 September 1993 in conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. Her son, an ANC supporter, was killed in the attack. NTULI, Hleziphi (66), an IFP supporter, lost her house in an arson attack carried out by fellow IFP supporters at Bhukhanana, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 10 January 1993, allegedly because her children were thought to be ANC supporters. NTULI, Ivy Joy Gabisile (25), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by Inkatha supporters at Ntuzi, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 25 May 1990. She was returning from an ANC meeting with others when she was shot. Ms Ntuli was treated at Ngwelezane hospital, but the bullet could not be removed from her broken arm. She has since lost the use of the arm. NTULI, Jackson, an ANC member, was beaten and detained by members of the SAP in Bizana, Transkei, during the PONDOLAND REVOLT. NTULI, Jacob Nkopane (29), was severely beaten and shot by kitskons tabels in Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, on 30 June 1987 during conflict over the independence of KwaNdebele. NTULI, James Phamakusho (20), a UDF supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters after attending a COSATU rally in Durban on 1 May 1987. NTULI, Jeremiah, a COSAS member, was recruited for military training by a Security Branch agent

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conflict on 2 July 1993. Eight people were killed in this attack on the NXELEHOMESTEAD. NXELE, Sizwe Wilson (5), was injured on 2 July 1993 when masked men armed with AK47 rifles opened fire on a home in Phatheni, Richmond, Natal. Seven refugee women and a baby were shot dead and six children were injured in the attack. Peace talks on the return of refugees had collapsed two weeks previously. NXELE, Ziyekile (58), an ANC supporter, had her house in Esimozomeni, Richmond, Natal, set alight by IFP supporters in 1991. NXELE, Ntsikelelo Glory (46), was shot dead by named IFP supporters in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 26 June 1993 during the 'Vaal monster' reign of terror in the area. See KHETISIKHESWAGANG. NXIBA, Thomas (59), an Inkatha supporter, had his home burnt down by UDF supporters at Sweetwaters, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, in June 1987. NXYITYWA, Zwelidumile Abel, was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NXIWENI, Pumezo George James, an MK commander operating in Natal, was abducted by the Port Natal Security Branch on 4 November 1988, shortly after being acquitted in a trial relating to MK activities. He was taken to a house at Verulam, where he was interrogated and killed the next day. His body, which was buried in a sugar-cane field, was exhumed by the Commission and reburied by his family. Six Port Natal Security Branch operatives,

including the divisional commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/112). NXOPO, Zwelinzima Albert (25), was shot in the leg and back by members of the SAP at the funeral of PAC leader, Robert Sobukwe, in Graaff-Reinet, Cape, in 1978. After his release from hospital, he was detained for three months and tortured. NXUMALO, (first name not given) (8), was shot in the knee by members of the SAP in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on 15 November 1976 as he ran towards a helicopter approaching the police station and allegedly bringing the Minister of Police to the township. The boy spent six months in hospital. NXUMALO, Aaron (18), a UDF supporter, had his home in KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by a named Inkatha supporter in January 1986. NXUMALO, Amon Thabiso, survived an attempted killing by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Katlehong, Tvl, on 7 December 1993. Eleven ANC members were killed in conflict with an SDU in Moleleki section that day. Thirteen SDU members were refused amnesty (AC/1998/0013). NXUMALO, Anthony, was shot dead in an arson attack on his home at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, in intensifying conflict between Inkatha and UDF supporters in 1990. NXUMALO, Bachazile (49), lost her home at Engonyameni, near Umlazi, Durban, when it was set

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GABORONECARBOMB. The head of the Security Branch and four Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214). ODLER, Sydney, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). OLAYI, Sidumo Petrus (28), a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was killed during an ATTEMPTED COUP IN UMTATA, TRANSKEI, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six Vlakplaas operatives were granted amnesty for providing arms for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in supporting the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). OLDJOHN, Victor (50), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the KWAZULU POLICE at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 6 February 1989. The perpetrators allegedly came to his home saying they were looking for his sons, who were UDF supporters. OLDS, C, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). OLEG, Karamzin, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APPLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). OLIEN, Willie Ronny (33), was shot by members of the SAP in Tokomrus, Randfontein, Tvl, on 18 October 1990 during protests over electricity cut-offs. OLIFANT, Joel, was shot dead in Makwassie, Tvl, during a student demonstration at Lerunsi Secondary School on 25 April 1993. OLIFANT, Magdalena Elizabeth (37), had her home damaged in an arson attack at Atlantis, Cape, on 29 November 1993. Shortly before the attack, the family had received letters threatening Ms Olifant's former husband, an ANC and union activist. OLIFANT, Shadrack Teko (25), was severely beaten and tortured by named members of the Security Branch at the Fountain police station, Bloemfontein, in April 1986. Mr Olifant was one of around 20 UDF supporters arrested while trying to cross the border into Lesotho in April 1986, with the intention of joining the ANC in exile. In detention they were interrogated, tortured, beaten, subjected to degrading treatment

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OLIVER, L, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). OLIVIER, John David 'Soppie' (20), a youth activist, was detained in Atlantis, Cape, on 14 June 1986 and held for six weeks under emergency regulations at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. OLIVIER, L, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. OLIVIER, Mervin Govan (18), a UDF activist, was suffocated with a plastic bag by members of the SAP after his arrest at

George, Cape, in 1989. He was later injured in a vigilante attack. OLIVIER, Peter, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Eastern Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). OLIVIER, Val, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). ONIWE, Aubrey, (11), was shot and severely injured by members of the SA Railway Police in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 28 December 1976. He was playing near the railway line when police opened fire on protesters. Vuyo suffered permanent injury from the shooting. ONTONG, Paul Eienne (19), was killed when a bomb, planted by AWB members, exploded at a taxi rank on the corner of Odendaal and Victoria Streets in Germiston, Tvl, on the 25 April 1994. Ten persons were killed and nine were injured in the blast. Four perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING AT TACKS. ONVERWACHT, Abraham Carel (29), was hit by a brick while driving past stone-throwing youths near Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 7 September 1989, in the aftermath of the apartheid election held on 6 September 1989. Mr Onverwacht lost an eye in the attack. OOSTENHUIZEN, J, a member of the SAP, was injured in a shoot-out with an MK operative in Johannesburg on 25 May 1991. Mr Oosthuizen and his colleague were both injured in the shoot-out, when they attempted to stop a vehicle. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1997/0035). OOSTHUIZEN, GJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South

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PATLAKI, Willy, an ANC supporter, was detained and severely beaten by members of the SAP in Bloemfontein, in March 1989. He was one of an unknown number of youths who had been toyi-toying and were taken to the police station, where they were beaten. PATRICK, Vernon, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). PATSA, Vuyani (16), a SASCO member, was killed by members of the Ciskei Police on 21 August 1985 in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. PATTENDEN, Angélique (23), was killed in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAULI, Sicelo, an ANC member, was shot dead by masked gunmen who burst into the house and opened fire in Crossroads, Cape Town, on 19 March 1993. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One of the perpetrators was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. PAULSEN, Lionel (12), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. A 13-year-old boy also died in the incident. They were among the 28 people shot dead by police in the aftermath of the POLLSMORCH. PAVEL, Vulev, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). PAVIER, James George, was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). PAVILLON, D, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAYI, Bukelwa Notargane (15), was shot dead when members of the SAP assaulted and opened fire on mourners gathered at a night vigil on 8 March 1985 in Fort Beaufort, Cape. PAYI, Clarence Lucky, an MK operative, was executed in Pretoria Central prison, Pretoria, on 9 September 1986. Mr Payi and another MK operative

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Bophuthatswana, on 12 April 1990. Police accused him of inciting villagers against Chief Molale. PIT TAWAY, Andrew James, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PIT YANA, Mxoleli Dalton, was hacked to death by AM AFRIKA members

at Khayelitsha, Uitenhage, Cape, on 13 February 1990, during intense political conflict between UDF and AmaAfrika supporters. The perpetrators had allegedly been looking for his brother, a UDF supporter. PITZER, Karin Antoinette, was injured when a car bomb planted by MK operatives exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (AC/2000/055). PLAATJIE, (first names not given), an alleged member of 'Noksi's gang', was stoned and shot to death in Tumahole, Parys, OFS, on 1 May 1992, by two SELEFENE UNITE (SDU) members and a third person. Two ANC SDU members and a third person were granted amnesty (AC/1997/0044). PLAAKIE, Moeketsi George (38), was severely beaten, allegedly by members of the SAP, in June 1985 in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl, because he was a SANCO member. He was detained in both 1985 and 1986. PLATJIE, Andile Alfred, a CRADORA member, was stabbed to death by members of the SAP during protests in Lingelihle, Cradock, Cape, on 16 July 1986. PLATJIE, Ezekiel Lebuso (50), was beaten and had his nose broken by Bophuthatswana Police in Thaba Nchu, Bophuthatswana, on 15 July 1992 when police disrupted a funeral and attacked mourners. PLATJIE, Luthando Patrick (19), was shot dead by two members of the SAP during political unrest in Mlungisi, Queenstown, Cape, on 21 April 1986. PLATJIE, Napho Boy (18), an AZASM member, was tortured by a named member of the SAP in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in January 1986. His brother was shot during his arrest by members of the SAP. PLATJIE, Nozipho Ruth (43), a UDF activist, was detained under emergency regulations on 12 June 1986 at New Street police station in Grahamstown. She was held for eight days before being transferred to North End prison, Port Elizabeth where she became ill and was hospitalised under police guard. Upon discharge, she was again detained for three months in North End and access to family and friends was denied. In 1988, she was detained for a year. PLATJIE, Rammusi Patrick, was shot by members of the SAP in March 1988 in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl. The incident occurred while police were arresting his brother, an AZASM member. PLATJIE, Sidney Themba (21), was severely beaten by AMASOLOMZI vigilantes, together with members of the SAP, on his arrest at his home in Zolani, Ashton,

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Cape, on 20 November 1985. There were mass arrests and assaults by the Amasolomzi that day after several of their homes had been burnt down. PLATJIE, Thomas Mokoena (16), a political activist, was shot dead by named perpetrators on 6 January 1988 in Khutsong, Tvl, during the state of emergency. PLATJIE, Wendy, sustained severe burn wounds when her friend's home where she was visiting was petrol-bombed by unidentified persons in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 29 July 1986, during a consumer boycott in the area. Her friend died of her burns. PLATJIES, (first name not given), a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot at, but uninjured, when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trucks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery, which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). PLATJIES, Albert Jacques (31), was shot dead in the ATTEMPTED COUP IN UM TATA, Transkei on 22 November 1990. PLATJIES, Andries Pierce (27), was severely beaten with pick-handles by named AWB supporters in Patensie, Cape, on 19 October 1992. At the time, township residents were involved in a consumer boycott and right-wingers had organised vigilante groups to force an end to the boycotts. PLATJIES, M, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PLATJIES, Methel Nonzwakazi Zwide (20), was shot by named members of the SAP during protests in Lingelihle, Cradock, Cape, on 9 September 1976. PLATJIES, Phillip, was injured when AWB members detonated an explosive at the taxi rank in Westonaria, Tvl, on 25 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Five people were killed in the blast. Six AWB members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGH T-WING AT TACK S. PLATJIES, Phumzile Gladwell (18), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985 when police opened fire on mourners marching to a funeral. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See LANGASHOOTING S. PLATJIES, Pieter (29), was shot by members of the SAP in Port Alfred, Cape, on 16 June 1993 while he was passing a toyi-toyi group marching to a rally to commemorate the SOWETO UPRISING. PLATJIES, Thembekile Horatius (16), an AMAAFRIKA member, was stabbed to death by a named perpetrator on 4 September 1993 during political conflict between UDF supporters and the AmaAfrika in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape. PODILE, Letshata Wilson (38), was severely assaulted in detention in 1987 in KwaNdebele by alleged members

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PUTINI, Gordon Aggrey (21), was injured when shots were fired at his home by IFP supporters on 24 November 1991 in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl. His home was attacked because his father was an ANC leader in the area.

PUTINI, Winifred Segametsi (59), was injured when shots were fired at her house by a named IFP supporter on 24 November 1991 in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl, because her husband was an ANC leader. PUTINI, Yergan, the chairperson of the Benoni ANC, was shot and injured by named IFP supporters in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl, on 24 November 1991. The IFP were allegedly targeting ANC leaders in Wattville at the time. PUTTOCK, W, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). QABAKA, Mandlonke Sobantu (26), an ANC supporter, was detained and tortured in July 1985 in East London. See DUNCANVILLE. QALAKU, Spendu Elias (64), an ANC supporter, survived an ambush in which he was shot several times by IFP supporters at the Zinc Corporation of South Africa hostel, Tvl, in 1988, during conflict between ANC-IFP supporting hostel-dwellers. QALANYOBE, Nomnyaka (26), an ANC member, was severely beaten by members of the SADF in March 1960 at KwaMzizi, near Bizana, Transkei, during the PONDOLAND REVOLT. QALI, Lennox Sebenzile (60), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters on 30 March 1990 in Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, during the SEVEN-DAY WAR. QAMATA, N, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). QAMBATA, Vaughn Thamsanqa (25), was tortured in detention by named members of the Security Branch from August to October 1976 in Zwelitsha, Ciskei, and King William's Town, Cape. QANGWE, Zandile (24), was raped during a robbery by IFP-aligned 'TOASTER' GANG members in April 1993 in Tembisa, Tvl, during conflict in the area between IFPs supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. QANKASI, Philemon Siphon, was shot in the back of the head and killed by members of the SAP driving a Casspir in Khuma, Stilfontein, Tvl, on 28 February 1986 during clashes between residents and police. QANYA, Steven, disappeared on 19 April 1991 near Nancefield hostel, Soweto, Johannesburg, and has not been seen since. QATA, Phumasisvale Morrison (27), was severely beaten by named prison warders on Robben Island, Cape Town, on 10 March 1963, while serving a prison sentence for PAC activities. QATHANA, Bakhulule Siphithiphithi Welcome

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QOBEKA, Nelson Makhenkeleza (42), was severely assaulted and pushed off a moving train in Orlando, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 28 November 1991. See TRAIN VIOLENCE. QOBONGOSHE, Nkululeko Eric (29), was shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992, during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. See BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). QOBOTWANA, Gengelele (52), a member of the Transkei Democratic Party, was detained on 14 December 1980 in Mputi Village, near Umtata, Transkei, for opposing Matanzima's government. Mr Qobotwana's home was destroyed in an arson attack the same day, and he was served with a banning order. QODASHE, Zukile Sidion (19), was tortured in detention in Zolani, Cape, on 22 November 1985. Mr Qodashe was accused of burning down the houses of suspected informers. He was charged with public violence, but eventually acquitted. QOGOTA, Zwelifile Bothman (34), a NACTU member, was severely assaulted by a mine security employee in Sasolburg, OFS, on 2 November 1987, while participating in a march by striking workers. QONGWANA, Selina (17), an ANC supporter, was arrested in Ndakana, near King William's Town, Cape, in May 1990 while she was at a meeting to plan protest against the reimposition of the headman system in Ciskei. She was taken to Stutterheim, Cape, where she was tortured in detention. QONI, Mandla (16), was shot dead when members of an SAP patrol opened fire on toyi-toyi youths in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape on 28 May 1986. QOTOYI, Banzi George (32), a PAC supporter, was arrested and detained on several occasions in Somerset West, Cape Town, along with other PAC supporters. Mr Qotoyi was also beaten in custody. He was charged, but found not guilty. Mr Qotoyi was later placed under house arrest in 1990 in Engcobo, Transkei. QOTYWA, Nomazizi Elsie (50), an ANC supporter, had her house in Amaoti, Inanda, near Durban, set alight by IFP supporters in February 1991. Twenty houses are reported to have been burnt down by IFPs supporting vigilantes returning from a rally. QOZA, Siyabulela (13), sustained serious burns on his body on 12 March 1990 after an explosive device was thrown into his bedroom by members of the CDF in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. QOZA, Siziwe Joyce (45), suffered severe damage to her property on 12 March 1990 when an explosive device was thrown into her bedroom by members of the CDF in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. QUARTERS, Jeff, was injured in what became known

as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). QUBEKA, Elliot Zithembile (39), an ANC leader, was shot in the stomach by named PAC supporters during political conflict in Cofimvaba, Transkei, on 27 July

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RAJBANSI, Amichand , then a Minister in the House of Delegates in the Tricameral Parliament, had his house in Durban damaged in a limpet mine explosion on 4 August 1985. Six MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/152). RAJOO, Sonny Jaf f e rnath (53), a member of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was beaten, tear- g a s s e d and sjambokked by members of the SAP in September 1984 in Lenasia near Johannesburg during p ro t e s t s against the tricameral parliament. R A K A T E, Israel Kabelo (30), was severely beaten and left for dead in Lehurutshe, Bophuthatswana, on 8 F e b r u a r y 1993. Mr Rakate, a school principal, was accused of being a member of the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party by a mob of students. RAKHETSI, John Khawanyana (10), was shot and i n j u r e d by members of the SAP in 1984 in Bophelong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, because he attended a student meeting about political violence in the are a . RAKHETSI, Mamathakase Motswepi Belina , s u f f e r e d severe ill-treatment and damage to pro p e r t y during the BO I PAT O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injure d . T h i r t e e n perpetrators were granted amnesty; a f u r t h e r t h r e e applications were refused (AC/2000/209). RAKITLA, Mtheriza Aaron (44), had his home burn t down on 20 November 1992 in Ratanda, near H e i d e l b e r g, Tvl. A labour dispute between striking C O S ATU-aligned FAWU workers and non-striking IFPaligned UWUSA workers caused violent conflict in this a rea from July to December 1992. RAKOBO, Thabiso Isaac , was in a unit of five MK operatives active in the Eastern Cape when he was caught in a police roadblock near Elliot, in August 1981, and shot dead. Three others were killed in the ambush and a survivor was arrested. The bodies were s e c r e t l y buried on a farm near Aliwal North, Cape, and exhumed by the Commission in 1997. RAKOMANE, Daniel Mosete (28), a UDF support e r, was tort u r e d by named members of the SAP on 8 June 1986 at Dwaalboom, Tvl. Police were re p o r t e d l y t r y i n g to persuade him to become an inform e r. RAKOSA, Solomon Kgopi , a COSAS member, was killed in a parcel bomb explosion on 1 November 1989 in Duduza, Nigel, Tvl. Solomon was given a parcel that exploded in his hands. The perpetrator is named. RAKUDA, David , was beaten to death by his employer in Krugersdorp, Tvl, on 13 September 1990 after Mr Rakuda objected to his employer making racist re m a r k s . RAKWENA, Masilo Ephraim (39), was assaulted and detained by members of the SAP in Letlhabile, near Brits, Tvl, in September 1992 at a protest marc h against the presence of a s k a r i s in the area who were killing activists and raping women. RALANA, Merryman Anele (20), a student activist and East London Youth Organisation member, was t o r t u r e d while in detention by named members of the SAP at Cambridge police station, East London, in June 1986, during the state of emerg e n c y. He was

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i n j u r e d in Heilbron, OFS, in 1992, when members of the Riot Police fired on marchers protesting against rent incre a s e s . RAMAJWE, Mamatshidiso Rebecca (43), was shot and killed during the BO I PAT O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP s u p p o r t e r s in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were re f u s e d (A C / 2 0 0 0 / 2 0 9) . RAMAKABA, Mildred Mandu Mhe (30), an ANC member active in women's and civic organisations in Cape Town, was detained for five months in 1963 and convicted of sabotage. The conviction was overt u r n e d on appeal. She was then placed under a banning ord e r for five years. In 1985 and again in 1986 she was detained for several months while serving as an o f f i c i a l in the UDF and in women's org a n i s a t i o n s . RAMAKABA, Mosioa Nephtally , an ANC support e r, was killed by 'comrades' in Sharpeville, Ve r e e n i g i n g , Tvl, on 7 March 1994 following in-fighting in the ANC aligned self-defence unit. RAMAKARANE, Car o l i n e , suff e r e d severe illt reatment and damage to pro p e r t y during the BO I PAT O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirt e e n perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further thre e applications were refused (AC/2000/209). RAMAKAU, Job Molefi (30), was stabbed to death in Welkom, OFS, on 4 November 1990. This occurred at a time of widespread and lengthy S C H O O L B O Y C O T T S i n a reas of the OFS. RAMAKAU, Matsoso Paulus (37), a SANCO member and community leader, was arrested on 3 October 1984 in Ve reeniging, Tvl, and tort u r e d in detention at K rugersdorp. He was accused of promoting a stayaway. RAMAKGOLO, Ramasela Maria (46), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 Febru a r y 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala,

because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. RAMAKOBYE, Sello, a trade unionist and member of the Brits Action Committee, was injured when members of a covert unit of the Northern Transvaal Security Branch petrol-bombed his home on 27 May 1986. Five Northern Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander and the branch commander of Brits, and one member of an SAP Special Investigation Unit were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/2001/027 and AC/2001/240).

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public violence and sentenced to an effective two years' imprisonment. RASMENI, Lena (65), was raped by members of the SADF on 3 August 1985 in Port Elizabeth. RASMENI, Michael Ntlupheko, was one of six persons who were abducted and interrogated by ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members near Port St Johns, Transkei, on 20 April 1994, shortly before the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. Four were shot dead, while Mr Rasmeni and another survived the shooting with injuries. The SDU members believed that they were APLA members who were on their way to disrupt an ANC mass rally. Three SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/045). RASMENI, Sandile Hurwitz, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 October 1976 in the aftermath of the SOWETO UPRISING. RASMENI, Solomon Mandlenkosi (37), an ANC executive member, had his home bombed in Jobertown, Klerksdorp, Tvl, on 15 February 1991. RASONA, Nkosini Jonathan (36), a former ANC community representative, was stabbed to death by an IFP supporter in Stanger, Natal, on 27 July 1993. RASS, Leonard (13), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Kleinvelei, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989, while participating in protests against the apartheid election being held that day, which led to numerous injuries and fatalities in and around Cape Town. RATAU, John, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, RETORIA. RATEFANE, Remaketse Jim (21), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Rweleleyathunya, Rouxville, OFS, on 9 September 1990 by named members of the INKATHA GANG. RATHABA, Fusi Shadrack (21), was detained and severely assaulted in Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, in June 1990, by members of the SAP. Mr Rathaba was returning from school when he was detained by the police, who were allegedly looking for 'comrades'. RATHBONE, M, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). RATHEBE, Betty Johanna (18), was shot dead in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 23 June 1977 by alleged members of the SAP. Ms Rathebe was shot after she heard gunshots and ran out of the house to look for her brother. Students had organised a protest march to John Vorster Square on that day and there was a strong police presence in the area. In 1984 her father was killed under similar circumstances. RATHEBE, Isaac Moeletsi (53), died after being shot with rubber bullets by members of the SAP outside

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ROBERT, K, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROBERTS, Ben Pakiso (27), a FAWU member, was shot and injured by members of the SAP while participating in a labour strike in Viljoenskroon, OFS, on 4 December 1992. Two police vans entered the workshop premises and police opened fire on striking miners, injuring six. ROBERTS, Izak, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, RETORIA. ROBERTS, Molatlhegi Samuel (18), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by AWB members on 9 March 1994 in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana. He was returning from an ANC rally at a local stadium when the attack took place. ROBERTSON, JD, a clergyman and a critic of apartheid, was harassed by members of the Witwatersrand Security Branch between 1982 and 1994. One Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/005 and AC/2001/184). ROBINSON, Dawn, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. ROBITS, F, was injured in

what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROBSINI, Maria Nomthandazo (22), was beaten and suffocated with a tube by a named member of the SAP while under interrogation at Cambridge police station, East London, on 15 April 1986. RODE, Limini Petros (38), an ANC supporter and active in the local residents' committee, was tortured by members of the Ciskei Police on 8 August 1987 in Mdantsane, Ciskei. RODGERS, Adrienne Dawn (19), was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Gardiner Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA AT T A C K S. One APLA member and two P A S O members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). ROE, M, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The

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explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROEBECK, RAC, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their various roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). ROETS, Magrieta, suffered an attempt on her life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives in January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA AT T A C K S. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Nicolaas, suffered an attempt on his life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives during January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA AT T A C K S. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Stephanus, suffered an attempt on his life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives during January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA AT T A C K S. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Susana Catharina, was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). ROGERS, Richard (48), was beaten with an iron rod by members of the SADF 32 Battalion on 8 April 1992 in his shack in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl. Members of 32 Battalion raided Phola Park after claiming they were fired on by residents of the area. The SADF were in the area to act as 'peacekeepers' between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. ROJI, Fusante Stanley (68), survived an attempted murder when attackers opened fire on his home in King William's Town, Cape, in 1992. ROLIHLAHLA, Nyanisile (32), was shot by members of the security forces in Whittlesea, Ciskei, in July 1991, while participating in a march organised by ANCa affiliated organisation. RONOTI, Mqawelana Henry (40), was tortured by members of the SAP on 1 January 1963 in Kroonstad prison, Burgersdorp, Cape, allegedly because he was suspected of being a member of the PAC. RONOTI, Nogcinumzi, an ANC supporter, lost his home in an arson attack by members of the PAC in Mount Fletcher, Transkei, during 1993. R O O D T, Martin, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Elsie's River, Cape Town, on 17 June 1980, during a two-day stayaway commemorating the start of the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. His wife, Edith Lewis, was shot dead that day and his son also injured.

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amnesty for providing target information on an MK operative whom he alleged to have been the target of the attack (AC/2001/257). SADIKI, Mavhungu Samuel, an ANC activist, was arrested and detained by members of the SADF and Venda Police in Thohoyandou, Venda. SADIKI, Rossert (33), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten by members of the Venda Police on 13 June 1986 in Vleifontein, Tvl, during forced removals in the area. SAFERS, Deon Walter (24), a UDF and ANC supporter, was arrested on public violence charges and severely beaten by named policemen in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 21 April 1986. All charges were later dropped. He was detained on 16 June 1986 and held under emergency regulations for four months in George prison, Cape. He was again arrested and beaten by police on 15 July 1987. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. S A H A W U L I, Pumelele (25), a Poqo member, was tortured in detention and convicted of sabotage in 1962 in Paarl, Cape, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town. SAICH, J, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SAJINI, Nomthandazo Sylvia,

was tear-gassed by members of the SAP in Plettenberg Bay, Cape, in 1990, when police fired teargas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. SAKANLA, Pumelele, a PAC supporter, was a participant in a Poqo march to storm the police station and prison in Paarl, Cape, on 21 November 1962. Five marchers were shot dead and two Paarl residents were killed by Poqo supporters. Mr Sakanla was convicted of sabotage and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on Robben Island. SAKATI, Xolile Shepard (aka 'Charles Jack')

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injured in the ambush. See APLA ATTACKS. Two APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/134). SCHUITEMA, Berend Willem Franciscus (39), was detained by the SAP in East London, in May 1978, allegedly because of his political activities. Mr Schuitema had returned to the country from exile. SCHULZ, Steven, was injured when a limpet mine, planted by an MK operative from the 'Dolphin Unit', exploded at the offices of the Department of Internal Affairs in Harrison Street, Johannesburg, on 3 September 1984. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). SCHUMANN, Toni, in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SCHWARTZ, Clyde, suffered severe trauma on 23 March 1993 when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort Beaufort, Cape, and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. The perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). SEABO, Kenneth Tebogo (26), a UDF supporter was subjected to electric shock torture by named policemen in December 1987 in Vryburg, Cape. He was also detained and tortured in 1985 and 1986. SEAKAMELA, Betty Maria, was severely beaten by members of the Venda Police on 13 June 1986 in Vleifontein, Tvl, when the community resisted INCORPORATION into Venda SEAKAMELA, Podu Philemon (57), had his home burnt down on 2 February 1980 in GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because Mr Seakamela resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEAKAMELA, Ramokoni Maria (46), had her home burnt down on 2 February 1980 in GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEAKGOA, Madibo Shadrack (20) was severely beaten and tortured by members of the SAP after his arrest on 1 May 1990 in Hartbeesfontein, Tvl. Mr Seakgoa was arrested because he was a student leader who openly criticised the government in a leading black opposition newspaper. SEAKGWA, Tsotetsi Hendrik, was shot dead by members of the SAP on 28 February 1986 in Khuma, Stillfontein, Tvl, during the state of emergency. SEALA, Ramokoni Matlou (58), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEALOGO, (first name not given), a member of the SAP, suffered damage to his property when an MK operative threw a hand grenade into a room of his house at White City, KwaThema, Tvl, during 1987. The MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/166).

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SENTENTE, Francis (19), a prominent COSAS member, was tortured by a named SAP member and a councillor after he was arrested in KwaThema, Tvl, on 20 June 1985. Mr Setente received a prison sentence after being found guilty of arson. SENTOEDI, Elias Oupa, was severely beaten and tortured by members of the SAP in June 1986 at Maboloka, Bophuthatswana. Mr Sentoedi was a member of the SACC and was arrested because of a crackdown on activists during school boycotts. SENYANE, Lydia (47), was stabbed to death by IFP supporters on 11 September 1990 in Katlehong, Tvl, following numerous clashes between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents in the area. SEOKAMO, Thankie, a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Botswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. (AC/2000/228) SEOKOLO, Serai Israel, was shot dead on 4 March 1986 at his home in Kanana, Orkney, Tvl. SEOKOLO, Thabang (3), died as a result of a tear gas canister thrown by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Kuruman, Cape, in February 1992 during a funeral service for a 'comrade'. SEOKOLO, Thatayaone (2), died as a result of a tear gas canister thrown by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Kuruman, Cape, in February 1992 during a funeral service for a 'comrade'. SEOLWANE, Rosina Mokgadi

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South African agents. In this context, a number of ANC members were detained and tortured; some died as a result of assaults and some were executed. SEREO, Matheo, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophutatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). SEREPO, Jan Christmas, was abducted, beaten and stabbed by IMBOKODO vigilantes on 1 January 1986 in Moutse, KwaNdebele. At Siyabuswa community hall Mr Nkademeng and others were put in a room where the floor had been deliberately soaped to make it slippery and were then sjambokked and beaten where they fell. Between 200 and 360 individuals were abducted and assaulted for about 36 hours. The attacks, led by named KwaNdebele government officials, were designed to suppress resistance to INCORPORATION into KwaNdebele. SERETLO, Tlou Julia (47), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SERIPE, Amanda Flaga (54), an ANC supporter, was tear-gassed, hit on the legs with a heavy object, and arrested by members of the SAP in Sophiatown, Johannesburg, in 1960, during a march organised by the women of Sophiatown against the Pass Laws. SEROBE, Lawrence Molati (18), an ANC activist, was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in August 1976 in Alexandra, Johannesburg, during a stayaway in the aftermath of the SOUVEREIGNTY. SEROBE, Peter Thulo, an ANC supporter, was knocked down by a police vehicle in Alexandra, Johannesburg, in 1976. The family claim they were repeatedly harassed by members of the SAP following Mr Sero's death. SEROKOLO, Motshidisi Kate (26), was tortured, intimidated and sexually humiliated by members of the SAP while in detention in Pretoria Central prison in 1978 and 1979. Ms Seokolo had been arrested under the Terrorism Act in 1978 on suspicion that she harboured MK operatives SEROUE, Letta Nokidimusi, suffered severe ill-treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). SERRANO, Mary-Anne (21), was killed when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. At least 66 other people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294).

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Gezibuso, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, burnt down by Inkatha supporters in March 1990, during the SEVEN-DAY WAR. SHEZI, Pauline Sebenzile (19), was raped by a group of Inkatha supporters known as 'Othelweni' in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in June 1987, allegedly because her brothers were UDF supporters. The other women in the Shezi household were also tortured in the incident, and Ms Shezi's mother was killed. SHEZI, Paulos (48), a member of the SAP, had his house destroyed in a hand grenade explosion in Umlazi, Durban, on 17 August 1986. Policemen were perceived to be agents of the apartheid state and were therefore considered legitimate targets. SHEZI, Petros Sifiso (23), was shot at by IFP supporters near Germiston, Tvl, on 30 March 1994 when the taxi in which he was travelling was forced off the road. The perpetrators opened fire on the passengers, killing eight and wounding several others. SHEZI, Samuel Musa, survived a petrol bomb attack on his home in Ixopo, Natal, on 9 September 1992. Mr Shezi's father, an Inkatha supporter, was killed in the attack, allegedly by ANC supporters. SHEZI, Sibongiseni Goodwill

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erupted in February 1980 at Ga-Matlala village about Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. Residents who opposed independence were forcefully removed, their houses were burnt and their livestock taken to government farms. SHIBE, Jabu Adelaide (39), had her house set alight by ANC supporters in Gamalakhe, KwaZulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 26 March 1994 in political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. SHIBE, Linda Elphas (28), a UDF supporter, was shot and severely injured by KWAZULU POLICE members at KwaMashu, Durban, on 23 December 1989. He had been operating underground for some years when he was attacked. He is now paralysed and confined to a wheelchair. SHIBE, Nomzindo Ida (46), had her house, which was located in an ANC-dominated area of Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP supporters during political conflict in March 1993. At least 18 people were killed in political violence in Bhambayi in March 1993, and 75 homes were burnt down. See 'RED' AND

GREEN' FACTIONS. SHIBE, Vakushiwe Milton (45), had his home burnt down by IFP supporters during political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. SHIBE, Vusi Gunnet (25), an ANC supporter, was arrested in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 3 April 1990 and held for over a month, allegedly because of his political activities. SHIBURI, Elias (25), disappeared while in police custody in 1978 and has not been seen since. He is presumed dead. He had been arrested after visiting an uncle in Mozambique, and appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court in early 1978, the last time he was seen by his family. The police claimed that Mr Shiburi was released on 8 February 1978. SHIKITA, Fuzile, an ANC member, was tortured while in detention in Bizana, Transkei, in March 1960 during the PONDOLA AND REVOLT. SHIKOANE, Mokgoma (28), was severely beaten with sjamboks and tortured by members of the Lebowa Police on 1 January 1986 in Pietersburg, Tvl, because of his political activities and refusal to accept Chief Sekoane as chief of the area. SHIKWANE, Habakuk Magabutlane, an ANC activist, was assaulted and detained for six weeks by members of the SAP in 1959 in Pretoria. He was subsequently banned for five years. SHILLOW, Craig, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SHILLOW, Roger, in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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1993. Her body was found on 24 November 1993 in the Ingwavuma area, KwaZulu, with bullet wounds to the head. Ms Stewart was working on a farming project in the area, and both she and her project were allegedly unpopular with the IFP and the KWAZULU POLICE. STEWART, Sandra Margaret, a Black Sash activist and UDF supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in June 1986 in Port Elizabeth. She was released in October 1986 and restricted to Port Elizabeth district. STEYN, Annie (45), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, after the SOWETO UPRISINGS spread to the rural Cape towns. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. STEYN, Avril Rachewell (18), an ANC supporter, was arrested and tortured by named policemen in Worcester, Cape, on 13 June 1979. He was charged with terrorism and damage to property and held in Worcester prison for nine months. He received a suspended sentence. He was again detained and tortured by the same policemen in 1982. STEYN, PJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. STIENEN, Cornelia (17), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). STIGLINGH, Roeline, a member of the SAP, was injured when a car bomb, planted by MK operatives, exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (AC/2000/055). STINA, Lungile (20), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Nkululeko, near Barkly East, Cape, on 10 February 1990 during a toyi-toyi demonstration celebrating the release of Nelson Mandela. STOFILE, Mncebisi Cecil (13), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). STOK, Ndoma Ndomisa (20), an ANC supporter, was arrested in November 1986 in Jansenville, Cape. He was on trial for nine months during which time he was interrogated and had teargas sprayed into his face by

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members of the SAP. Mr Stok was imprisoned for a further three years. STOKES, S, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. STOLLS, Ronnie (40), was shot in the chest by members of the SAP in White City, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 25 August 1986 during the 1986 state of emergency.

STOLS, Matthys (40), was stabbed to death and then buried by 'necklacing' on 4 July 1987 in Soweto, Johannesburg. STONA, Moeketsi Willington (20), was shot by members of the SAP during protests in Aliwal North, Cape, on 22 August 1985. See ALI WAL NO RT H S H O O T I N G S. STONE, Emmah Masumo (24), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). STONE, Khutsahalo Violet (35), was shot and injured when police opened fire on demonstrators in Mataleng, Barkly West, Cape, on 24 August 1990. STOOTMAN, Dumile, a PAC supporter, was killed when a booby-trapped arms cache exploded near the police barracks in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape, on 11 January 1991. STRACHAN, Robert Harold Lundie (36), was sentenced in 1962 to six years' imprisonment for contravening the Explosives Act. During his detention at Pretoria Central prison, he was kept in solitary confinement. In 1979 he survived two attempts made on his life and it is alleged that his name was on a hitlist of political activists. STRETT, Mable, was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). STRYDOM, A, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). STRYDOM, Monica Elizabeth (24), was fatally wounded in a limpet mine explosion at the Old Mutual Centre in Durban on 1 September 1986. She took the full force of the limpet mine blast in her face and neck and died 24 days later. No political party has claimed responsibility for the bomb.

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explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). SWART, GMB, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). SWART, JJ, a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot and injured when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trunks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery, which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). SWART, MD, a corporal in the SADF, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. SWART, P, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SWART, Zanita A, was severely injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on patrons at the Crazy Beat Disco in Newcastle, Natal, on 14 February 1994. One person was shot dead and several others were injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three APLA operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0016). SWARTBOOI, Abraham 'Blackie', a member of the SAP, lost his house when it was burnt down by ANC supporters in 1985, during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape. One ANC supporter applied for and was granted amnesty for the attack. See AC/99/0314 SWARTBOOI, Bushy Votire (aka 'Kruschev'), an MK operative, and two others, including a policeman, were shot dead in an ambush near the Derdepoot border post, Tvl, on 4 May 1983. Nine Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0274 and AC/1999/0029). SWARTBOOI, Buyelwa Gladys (31), a UDF supporter, was detained for 14 days from 16 June 1986 in Patensie, Cape. She was accused of inciting the Patensie community to violence. SWARTBOOI, Eric Buyisile (28), a UDF supporter, was shot by members of the SAP and SADF at Centerton, near Hankey, Cape, on 27 May 1985 while he was attending a meeting with his 'comrades'. SWARTBOOI, Melvin Khayaletu Khaya (18), a COSAS member, was shot dead on 2 May 1985 by

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October 1992 in Taung, Bophuthatswana, and beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police while in detention. At the time, there was political conflict over the imposition of a new chief in the village. THAKANYANE, Monti Sabath (39), lost his house, bus and car when they were burnt by named ANC supporters in Schweizer-Reneke, Tvl, in February 1990. THAKULU, Selinah Mafotho (25), an ANC supporter, was raped and then shot dead in an attack on the house of an MK operative by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. Five people died in the attack, and three women were raped. THALE, Keitumetse Elizabeth (48), was tear-gassed and severely beaten by a member of the Bophuthatswana Police at Lekubu, near Zeerust, Tvl, in May 1989. The incident occurred at the kraal of one of the chiefs involved in a dispute over the chieftainship of Lekubu village.

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was one of two women killed by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 15 August 1993. The two women were believed to have been IFP collaborators. Two SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0346). THIBILE, Litaba Jimmy (21), was shot dead in a DRIVE-BY SHOOTING in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 24 April 1992. THIKA, Rapula (15), a Botswana citizen, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces and Vlakplaas operatives on homes at Ditlharapeng village, Ramathlabama, Botswana, 1000 metres from the South African border, on 11 December 1988. An MK operative was also killed, and three homes were destroyed. The Vlakplaas commander and eight of his operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/108). THIMULA, Assen Jeremia (aka 'Tallman Bam')

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ATTACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). TOD, Michael Gordon, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TOFILE, Golden Sidaphi (21), was severely beaten on his arrest in Paarl, Cape, on 18 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months at Victor Verster prison. See POLICE BRUTALITY. TOFILE, Victoria (40), was shot and injured in Tokoza, Tvl, on 22 May 1993 by a group of armed attackers, allegedly IFP supporters, who came to her shop and randomly opened fire, killing her brother and seriously injuring her young cousin. Earlier that day nine people were killed and 69 injured in clashes between ANC and IFP supporters and police. Violence erupted after a group of unidentified gunmen fired at Tokoza hostel during an ANC march to present a petition at the Alberton police station. TOFU, Wilfred (73), a community COUNCILLOR and PACE supporter, lost his house in an arson attack in Mfuleni, Cape Town, in 1992, during the ANC's campaign to force councillors to resign. TOHLANG, Blandina, suffered damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). TOISE, Mtshutshisi Christopher (50), a local squatter leader and MK operative, was detained and tortured by named policemen in Guguletu, Cape Town, in April 1986. He was charged with murder but was acquitted. He lost his home near Crossroads, Cape Town, in May 1986 during the attacks by WITDOEK E vigilantes. He was severely beaten and detained by police under SECTION 29 in February 1989 and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. TOKO, Goodman (24), was shot dead by members of the CDF near Egerton railway station, Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 4 August 1983 during the MANTSA NEBUSBOYCOTT. TOKO, Monwabisi (21), a UDF supporter and COSATU member, lost his home in an arson attack by WITDOEK E vigilantes near Crossroads, Cape Town, in May 1986 during the mass destruction of UDFs supporting squatter camps by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. During these events he was also shot and injured by the SAP. TOKO, Raymond (24), was severely beaten by members of the SAP at his home in Zweletemba, Worcester, Cape, on 16 June 1986. He was then detained for three months under emergency regulations. See POLICE BRUTALITY. TOKOTA, Mzwandile Wellington (49), an ANC supporter, was assaulted by members of the CDF in Dikidikana, near King William's Town, Cape, on 6

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Willowvale and Umtata, Transkei, between 1981 and 1988. While in detention, he was tortured by members of the Transkei Security Branch. One Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture of Mr Tom

at Norwood police station, Umtata, in July and August 1987 (AC/2000/076). TOM, Vintwambi, an SANCO member, was shot and killed by members of the SAP during political conflict in Mount Fletcher, Transkei, on 22 December 1993. TOM, Vuyani (17), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). TOMMY, Zervi Gabriel (45), was shot and severely injured by members of the IFP-aligned KHUMALOGANG in Tokoza, Tvl, on 1 August 1993. TOMOTOMO, Cornelius, was shot by IFP supporters in Pimville, Soweto, Tvl, on 17 August 1990. Mr Tomotomo was killed after clashes between IFP supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. TOMSANA, Johnson Dalixolo (18), was shot in both legs by members of the SAP while taking part in a toyitoyi demonstration in Khayamandi, Steynsburg, Cape, on 4 July 1985. At the time, there was a campaign against Black Local Authorities and SPECIALCONSTABLES. TOMTALA, Vuyani Isaac (21), an ANC underground member, was severely tortured by members of the Security Branch in Mafeking after returning from Botswana in 1974. He eventually returned to Transkei, where he was periodically detained, tortured and placed under house arrest. TONETTI, G, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TONGA, Bafana (42), lost his house in an arson attack in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, during 1993, in ongoing political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. TONGA, Dlayizeka, an ANC member, was stabbed to death on 8 March 1994 in Flagstaff, Transkei, by men who had come from the Great Place of Xopozo. At the time, there was conflict between the chiefs supporters and ANC supporters. TONGA, Pikane William (35), a PAC supporter, was arrested in Queenstown, Cape, on 9 December 1962, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town. TONISI, Masibulele Maxwell (aka 'Hobo Walter') (23), an MK operative from Mdantsane, Ciskei, was executed in 1984 in the Pango camp in Angola, for his part in a mutiny. Following mutinies in the Viana and Pango camps in 1984, two military tribunals ordered the execution of seven MK operatives. Mr Tonisi was one of those executed. See ANCCAMPS.

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December 1982. Thirty South Africans and 12 citizens of Lesotho were killed in the midnight attack. Mr Trom's wife and four children survived the attack. TROMP, Jan, was assaulted, hacked and burnt to death by members of the IFP-aligned KHUMALOGANG in Tokoza, Tvl, on 1 August 1993. TRUBODY, Philip, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TRUSSELL, Julian Angelo (21), was shot in the foot by members of the SAP in Bosmont, Johannesburg, in 1980 during a stand-off between residents and police during student protests in the area. TRUTER, Christopher (15), was shot by members of the SAP in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 25 August 1976, and died six days later, during the SOWETOUPRISING. TSATSANE, Paulina Matsie (68), was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Phokeng, Bophuthatswana, on 21 March 1991 on her way to a community meeting to discuss conflict between the Bafokeng tribe and the Bophuthatswana government. TSATSI, Maboe (aka Matshidiso Charles and Gary Nene) (32), an MK operative, was shot dead by members of the SAP and the Bophuthatswana police on 5 January 1985. TSATSI, Paseka Emmanuel, was injured when police opened fire on a student protest march in Vlijoenskrone, OFS, on 19 April 1990. Five protesters were killed and six others injured in the shooting. TSATSI, Richard, a member of SADF 21 Battalion, died under mysterious circumstances in Tokoza, Tvl, in 1994, two years after a friend and colleague in SADF 21 Battalion also died in mysterious circumstances. Mr Tsatsi had allegedly told his colleague's wife he thought his friend had been kidnapped and that officers in their unit wanted to kill him. Mr Tsatsi was a key witness in the case into his friend's death. It is alleged that members of the SADF were involved in Mr Tsatsi's death. TSEBE, Johannes Matsobane (24), was shot and seriously injured by members of the ISU in Hammanskraal, Tvl, on 11 March 1994 shortly after the collapse of the Bophuthatswana government. Angry residents attacked and burnt down government buildings resulting in violent clashes between residents and security forces sent into the area ostensibly to restore order. TSEHLOANE, Lentsoe Raymond (24), an ANC supporter, was severely assaulted and injured by members of the Transkei Defence Force in Pontseng, Matatiele, Natal, on 8 February 1990. They suspected him of involvement in an arson attack in the Transkei. TSEKA, Kodi Lawrence, was beaten to death, by members of the SADF in Masemola Village, Nebo, Lebowa, in June 1986. Mr Tseka reportedly left home to bath in the river and returned seriously injured. He was taken to hospital where he died. A witness

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TSOTETSI, Nelson (63), was severely beaten, allegedly by members of the SADF unit 32 Battalion, in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, on 5 June 1990. After about 100 people were assaulted, four women were raped and two others were shot dead by the unit in Phola Park on 8 April 1992, the Goldstone Commission recommended the unit be removed from peacekeeping duties in all townships. TSOTETSI, Oupa Ishmael (39), was detained, tortured and beaten in Evaton, Tvl, on 8 November 1984 during rent boycotts in the area during the V A A L U P R I S I N G. TSOTETSI, Peter, a UDF supporter, was tortured by a named member of the Security Police on 23 July 1986. He had allegedly been implicated in the murder of a policeman. TSOTETSI, Piet Monky, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 1 April 1990, while on a march by released detainees. The Goldstone Commission found that the police acted illegally when they allegedly fired into the crowd with live ammunition. TSOTETSI, Saul Andrew, an ANC member, was killed when a hand grenade allegedly in his possession detonated in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 22 March 1992. Another person was killed in the incident. TSOTETSI, Tumelo Johannes, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl, on 2 July 1990 when police enforced a court eviction on Mandela squatter camp residents. TSOTETSI, Vusi Steven, an MK operative, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Nelspruit, Tvl, in 1986. TSOTSI, Ernest, was detained and tortured by members of the Transkei Security Branch in Umtata, Transkei, who believed him to be an ANC supporter. Mr Tsotsi's detention followed an MK attack on the Madeira Street police station, Umtata, on 29 July 1986. One Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/076). TSOTSO, Nkosemtu Louis (63), was shot and killed, allegedly by IFP supporters, in Tokoza, Tvl, on 15 August 1990 during violent political conflict which erupted on the East Rand from August 1990. TSOTSOTSO, Abel (16), an ANC supporter, was shot dead when police opened fire on a student protest march in Rammolotsi, Viljoenskrone, OFS, on 19 April 1990. Four other ANC supporters were killed and seven injured in the shooting. TSOTSOTSO, Fako Elias, a local councillor, lost his home in Viljoenskrone, OFS, in an arson attack by ANC supporters on 20 April 1990. Mr Tsotsotso was then forced to resign as councillor. TSOTSOTSO, Moorosi Samuel

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Chimora, Umlazi, Durban, on 16 January 1992. See CHIMORASETTLEMENT AT TACKS. VALENTIN, Varracka, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). VALENTINE, L, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VA L T E I N, Bhiya Sidwell (12), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). VA L T E I N, Pheli Collen (14), was shot and killed after he was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. The five others survived. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). VAN ANTWERPEN, JV, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN ASWEGEN, Darryl Donovan (15), a UDF supporter, was shot and severely injured by a named member of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 5 June 1986. He was shot near a toyi-toyi crowd who had a presently stoned a policeman's house. Mr Van Aswegen was then charged with public violence but was acquitted. VAN DEN BERG, Mr (first name not given), a member of the SAP, suffered injuries when he and 12 other policemen were attacked by ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members whilst on foot patrol in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 22 July 1992. Six policemen were injured in the exchange of fire. Two SDU members applied were granted amnesty (AC/1997/0029). VAN DER BANK (HORN), Illze Cornelia, was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). VAN DER BANK, S, was injured

when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER BERG, Ben, was injured when MK operatives from the 'Dolphin Unit' detonated a limpet mine at the Security Branch offices in Roodepoort, Tvl, on 17 August 1984. Five members of the Security Branch and several civilians were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). VAN DER LINDE, Julie, was killed in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN DER LINGEN, Beverley Jean, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Her husband, an SADF colonel, was also injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). VAN DER LINGEN, Jacobus, an SADF colonel, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. His wife was also injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). VAN DER LITH, JP, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, A, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, Cheryl-Anne Charmaine (19), was injured in a limpet mine detonated by MK operatives in Johannesburg, on 1 July 1986. Her two-week-old baby was also injured in the attack. The perpetrators applied for amnesty. VAN DER MERWE, Deon Dewald (18), was injured when an SADF base was attacked by MK operatives at Letaba stadium, Nkowa Nkowa, Gazankulu, on 12 April 1990. Five SADF members were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/98). VAN DER MERWE, Donald (21), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, in 1976, while walking home from church during the SOWETO UPRISING

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VAN DER MERWE, Jacob Gabriel, was shot dead by MK operatives in Thabazimbi, Tvl, near the Botswana border, on 1 November 1978. VAN DER MERWE, Jakobus Lukas, a traffic officer, was shot dead by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. Two of his colleagues were injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). VAN DER MERWE, JM, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). VAN DER MERWE, Marthinus Jacobus, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). VAN DER MERWE, PT, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, R, was one of five people injured when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. One SAP member was fatally wounded. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108). VAN DER MERWE, Roelof Petrus Gerhardus, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN DER MERWE, Wilhelm Johannes

Jacobus , was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 1 6 1) . VAN DER SCHYFF, Mogamat Nadeem , was killed when the car in which he was travelling was petrol - bombed in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 15 April 1993, during widespread protest and unrest following the assassination of SACP leader, Chris Hani. Two other passengers were injured in the attack. VAN DER WALT, Charmaine , sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a

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attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). VAN DYK, Amina Elizabeth (24), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985, during extensive unrest that broke out following the POLLSMORCH held the previous day. Ms Van Dyk lost an eye in the shooting, in which two young boys were shot dead. VAN DYK, HC , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DYK, Otto Bousema , an employee of the South African Railway Services, was shot and injured by two MK operatives who were attempting to rob him of his vehicle at Cordelfos railway station, in Pretoria, on 9 January 1990. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/081). VAN ECK, Jacoba , was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). VAN ECK, Johannes Frederick (36), was severely injured when the vehicle in which he and his family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 0 9 3) . VAN ECK, Johannes Frederick (Junior), was severely injured when the vehicle in which he and his family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 0 9 3) . VAN ECK, Michael Ignatius (2), was killed when the vehicle in which he and his family were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). VAN ECK, Nelmarie (8), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what

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house in an arson attack in Winterville, Bophuthatswana, in the wake of the CITYROCKSSHOOTING. Eleven people were killed and 200 injured when police opened fire on a crowd gathered to protest against police brutality at City Rocks Stadium, Winterville, Bophuthatswana, on 26 March 1986. VAN VUUREN, Michelle , was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. VAN WYK, (first name not given), was beaten at Krugersdorp, Tvl, on 10 December by members of the AWB looking for her son who had promised to supply them with AK47s. VAN WYK, A , was injured in what became known as the MARGO'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN WYK, Andrew Peter (34), survived the bombing by APLA members of his Spur steak house in Queenstown, Cape, on 3 December 1992. One person died and 21 people were injured in the explosion. See APLA AT TACKS.

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VAN WYK, Johannes Bongizembe (30), was arrested in Zambia by ANC security in 1988 shortly after going into exile, and was severely beaten and tortured. After eight months, he was transferred to a camp in Angola. During his incarceration, he was allegedly shot and injured. He subsequently appeared before a tribunal in Tanzania where he was cleared of charges that he was a spy. VAN WYK, Lehodi Mishack, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Huhudi, near Vryburg, Cape, on 28 October 1990. VAN WYK, Leon, was arrested with ten other friends in Carnarvon, Cape, on 16 June 1986, for wearing black ties commemorating those who died in the SOUTHERN AFRICAN PRISONERS' STRIKE. He was repeatedly beaten by named members of the SAP at the police station and detained for 72 days under emergency regulations at Carnarvon and then at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. See POLICE BRUTALITY. VAN WYK, Pedro (18), a UDF activist, was tortured and severely beaten while in detention by a named member of the SAP in Beaufort West, Cape, in 1983, during political protests against the Tripartite Parliament elections. Mr Van Wyk was detained in Williston, Cape, for three months in 1989 and was assaulted by members of the SAP at various Karoo police stations. In July 1990 he was again assaulted by policemen and detained for a month. VAN WYK, Reinee, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN WYK, Rintjie Ousie (26), was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana, during an attempted invasion of the homeland by right-wing extremists on 12 March 1994. VAN WYK, Sarah (21), was shot and killed by named members of the Riot Squad in Bellville, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. The policemen hid in a garden and then leapt out, opening fire on protesters and bystanders alike. Several women were also seriously injured in the shooting that took place in the aftermath of the POLLSMORA RICH. VAN WYK, T, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN WYK, Thelma (27), was shot and severely injured by a named member of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 10 September 1976. Two people were shot dead and many others injured that day when police opened fire on student protesters after the SOUTHERN AFRICAN PRISONERS' STRIKE had spread to the South Cape. VAN WYK, Willem Arie (2), was killed when two MK operatives detonated a bomb in a shopping centre at Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 23 December 1985, in

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to prevent him from revealing information about Security Branch activities. Mr Vilakazi had reportedly been detained and tortured in 1992 in a failed attempt to make him an informer. VILAKAZI, Jafta (23), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in an attack by IFP supporters on the house of an MK operative in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. Five people died in the attack, and three women were raped. VILAKAZI, Lina Landubase (59), was shot by members of the SAP in Lynville Park near Witbank, Tvl, on 25 June 1985. There were school boycotts in the area at the time. VILAKAZI, Makhiseni (43), was assaulted, stabbed and shot dead in Ntuzuma, near Durban, on 22 December 1993 by IFP supporters who stopped the car in which he and his sons were travelling home. One son was killed in the attack; the other survived after managing to escape from the boot of the car into which the attackers had put him. VILAKAZI, Mandla Jeffrey (29), had his house in Inanda New Town, Durban, destroyed in an arson attack by Inkatha supporters in September 1985. Following the killing of UDF leader Victoria Mxenge in Umlazi in August 1985, political violence quickly spread to areas north and south of Durban. VILAKAZI, Mandlenkosi Matheus (17), an ANC supporter, was seriously assaulted by IFP supporters in Nondweni, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, on 23 February 1994. He and other ANC youths were trying to flee the township ahead of a planned IFP rally when they were attacked. After being rescued by two Vryheid policemen, Mandlenkosi spent a month in hospital. VILAKAZI, Matsheni Julius (69), an IFP supporter, had his house in Dumbe, Paulpietersburg, Natal, burnt down by ANC supporters on 17 February 1994, allegedly in retaliation for an assault by IFP supporters on the local ANC leader the previous day. VILAKAZI, Mazwi, an MK operative, and two others were abducted in Phoenix, Durban, on 18 November 1988 by Port Natal Security Branch operatives. The three were taken to a railway line in Phoenix, told to kneel down and shot dead. Their hands were placed on a limpet mine, which was then detonated to create the impression that they had blown themselves up. Five Port Natal Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/112). VILAKAZI, Ngicuphile (63), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in

Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 16 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON ATTACKS. VILAKAZI, Nomini Mary (44), was forced to lie down on the ground and was sjambokked 17 times by a named ANC supporter and others in Nelspruit, Tvl, during June 1986. Ms Vilakazi was beaten in the presence of her daughter because she refused to attend a meeting about a consumer boycott in the area.

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were wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Six APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/250). VILJOEN, Jan Adriaan, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). VILJOEN, PA, a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot at but uninjured, when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trunks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). VILJOEN, Sarah Jane (51), was shot dead by a named member of the Riot Squad in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976. Ms Viljoen was travelling in a taxi through an unrest area during the 1976 student uprisings when she was shot. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. VILJOEN, Susana Catharina, was shot and wounded by APLA members in an armed attack on the Sentra Hypermarket at Wesselsbron, OFS, on 3 July 1993. Five people were killed and four were wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Six APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/250). VIMNECEMBE, Andrew, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VINGER, Ronald (13), was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Brits, Tvl, on 15 March 1993 while crossing the street to attend the clinic. Police fired rubber bullets and teargas into a crowd gathered at Maboloka police station to protest against harassment by police and soldiers. Ronald was hit in the head, allegedly by a stray bullet. One person was killed and four were seriously injured during the attack. VININDWA, Violet Nofikile (33), a PAC supporter, was detained in Mqanduli, Transkei, during 1962 for attending an unlawful Poqo meeting. She was convicted on political charges and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Her baby was born in prison without medical supervision. Five months later she was released and placed under house arrest for five years. VISAGIE, Cleoton Darryl (16), a student activist in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, and a member of the BMW, was detained for 14 days in November 1985 and severely beaten by members of the SAP. He was detained again in May 1987 and was severely tortured at the Ravensmead police station. He experienced further beatings in 1988 for his continued involvement in student protests. VISAGIE, Dewald Jacobus, a constable in the SAP, sustained shrapnel injuries when armed MK operatives attacked the Wonderrampoor police station, Pretoria,

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VOYI, Cona Nathaniel (78), had his property damaged in an attack on his home by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Dryharts, Taung, Bophuthatswana, on 6 December 1990 after a meeting at Dryharts Bathlapin tribal office where villagers had summoned chief Jerry Mahura to hear their grievances. When police dispersed the crowd with teargas and sjamboks, people ran and hid in Mr Voyi's house. His wife died in the attack. VOYIYA, Funeka (30), was shot by members of the SADF during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, in October 1985. Ms Voyiya was pregnant at the time. VRIES, Andries Benjamin (22), was shot by members of the SADF in Tokomsrus, Randfontein, Tvl, on 26 October 1990 during a rent boycott and curfew. VULONEL, T, was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VUMA, Seun Joseph, an SAP member, was shot dead by MK operatives at his home in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 16 March 1986. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0257). VUMAZONKE, Dora, nearly lost her life when her brother's house was set alight by a crowd of youth in Beaufort West, Cape, on 22 August 1985. Ms Vumazonke's brother, a former community COUNCILLOR, was regarded as a collaborator. VUMAZONKE, Gerald Zolile Bonisile

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buried and her possessions stolen by IFP supporters during political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. WABENA, Jeff Ngxeke (40), an ANC member, was shot dead while he was addressing a meeting at SK Mqhayi High School in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 10 October 1990. WALTERS, Stephanus Sebastian, a colonel in the South African Air Force (SAAF), was killed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, RETORIA. WALTON, I, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). WAMBI, Fundiswa (14), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985 when police opened fire on mourners marching to a funeral. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See LANGASHOOTING S.

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WANA, Mr, escaped an abduction attempt in East London on 21 May 1993 by Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldiers who allegedly wanted to interrogate him regarding a planned coup in the Transkei. When they did not find Mr Wana at his home, they abducted three people from the house, whom they subsequently shot dead near the Kei River Bridge. A TDF soldier was granted amnesty for the abduction, but refused amnesty for the killing (AC/2000/018). WANDA, Ncamisile Pretty (22), an Inkatha supporter, had her house petrol-bombed by UDF supporters in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in November 1987. WARD, Reginald William, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Writers and Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their various roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). WARNER, Amanda, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire in the Steaks Restaurant in Claremont, Cape Town, on 26 December 1992. Five people were injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0103). WATERMEYER, Xakiwe Monica (24), sustained burn wounds in a petrol bomb attack on the house of a youth organiser during political conflict in Middelburg, Cape, on 18 April 1986. WATERWITCH, Robert Anthony Basil (20), a UDF activist and an internally trained MK operative, was killed on 23 July 1989, when the explosive device that he was planting outside a public toilet, in Athlone, Cape Town, detonated. A female MK operative also died in the blast. The Commission was unable to make a finding on allegations of security force involvement in their deaths. WATERWORTH, Lee-Ann, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). WATSON, Gloria Roseline, sustained damage to her property in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). WATSON, John Lawrence (51), suffered damage to his property in Fouriesburg, OFS, on 14 August 1993, when his farmhouse was attacked with petrol bombs by APLA operatives. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/2001/102). WAYIZA, Zenzile (14), an ANC supporter, died after being shot through the heart by a named member of the SAP while he was participating in a toyi-toyi demonstration in Molteno, Cape, on 27 November 1985. WEAKEY, Alistair James, and his brother were shot dead when ANC self-defence Unit (SDU) members opened fire on the vehicle in which they were travelling while on holiday near Port St Johns, Transkei,

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on 13 April 1993. Three other passengers survived the attack, which followed the assassination of MK/ANC/SACP leader, Chris Hani. Four SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0249). WEAKEY, Glen Pearsall, and his brother were shot dead when ANC self-defence Unit (SDU) members opened fire on the vehicle in which they were travelling while on holiday near Port St Johns, Transkei, on 13 April 1993. Three other passengers survived the attack, which followed the assassination of MK/ANC/SACP leader, Chris Hani. Four SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0249). WEBER, Karl Andrew (37), was shot when members of APLA carried out an attack on the Highgate Hotel, East London, on 1 May 1993. Five people were killed and several others injured. See APLA ATTACKS. WEBSTER, David (43), a UDF supporter, was shot dead on 1 May 1989 outside his home in Trovville, Johannesburg, by a CCB operative. The operative, later convicted of his killing, did

not apply for amnesty. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for harassing Dr Webster and others during a political gathering in 1985 (AC/2001/0184). WEBSTER, Edward Frank (22), was shot, beaten and arrested by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while standing with a group of people during widespread unrest. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. WEIMERS, Chris, was detained and threatened by members of the SAP in Johannesburg, in 1975. Police wanted to know about a new organisation, 'Brotherhood', which had been formed under the Black Consciousness Movement. WEKENI, Joseph (48), an ANC supporter, was stabbed by a named IFP supporter in Chicken Farm, Diepkloof, Soweto, Johannesburg, because he stayed at home during an ANC stayaway during 1990. He died later in hospital. WELLER, Kevin, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). WELLER, Robert Brian, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). WELMAN, Robert, a member of the SAP, was killed when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. Two of his colleagues and two workers were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108).

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Soweto, Johannesburg, on 26 July 1993 while trying to save people trapped in a burning shack. Many hostel-dwellers who refused to become IFP members sought refuge in nearby informal settlements but they retained their cultural and political links with the IFP which resulted in conflict within these settlements. ZONDO, was shot and injured by unidentified persons at Matshana, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, when his neighbour's house was attacked during ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters on 5 July 1992. ZONDO, Winnie (33), a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, was detained in Moroka, Soweto, Johannesburg, and tortured by members of the SAP to force her to confess to arson and murder during January 1986. Her brother had been killed and an old woman suspected of instigating his death was killed in a revenge attack. After Ms Zondo's alleged confession, her brother and sister were also detained. She was eventually sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and released in April 1991 under the indemnity. ZONDWAYO, Mahalio Mary (30), was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, during the SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE on 21 March 1960. ZONKE, Thomas, an ANC supporter, was detained and beaten by members of the SAP in Worcester, Cape, in April 1960, after a night of intensive demonstrations against the Pass Laws. ZONO, Nobantu (34), a UDF supporter, lost her home and possessions in an arson attack by WITDOEKIE vigilantes in KTC, Cape Town, on 9 June 1986, during the mass destruction of UDF-supporting squatter camps by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. ZONO, Simon (19), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Noupoort, Cape, on 24 September 1985. ZONO, Xoliswa Eunice (33), a UDF supporter, was sustained burn injuries when members of the SAP threw a teargas canister at crowds attending a mass funeral in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 22 April 1986. Ms Zono was a marshal at the funeral. ZOTE, Edgar Ngqokweni (29), an ANC underground activist, was beaten and tortured by the helicopter method by named members of the Transkei Police in Umtata, Transkei, on 9 August 1986. Police were allegedly attempting to force him to make a confession. He was detained for five months at Elliotdale prison and transferred to Wellington prison where he was kept for two months. He was released in 1987. ZOTE, Magcina Xhamela (32), an MK operative, was tortured by members of the Security Police in Ngangelizwe police station, Mqanduli, Transkei, on 5 September 1986, and subsequently detained in Mqanduli prison until February 1987. He was suspected of being involved in an attack on a police station but was released without charge in February 1987. Police confiscated two of his motor vehicles and, after suing for damages, he was paid compensation for one of them.

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held in camera. By the time the trial opened, four of those detained in connection with the trial had died in detention. It is alleged that all the accused had been severely tortured while awaiting trial. Bisho massacre : On 7 September 1992, the ANC, SACP and COSATU organised a march from King William's Town to the Ciskei

capital of Bisho to demand free political activity in the homeland and the removal of then military ruler of the Ciskei, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. Protesters had been prohibited by court order from entering Bisho. When part of the crowd tried to gain access to Bisho, Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) troops opened fire, killing 30 people, including one member of the CDF. Approximately 200 people were wounded in the shooting. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty. Black Cats : a gang of IFP-aligned vigilantes that conducted attacks on ANC members, principally in Wesseltown and Ermelo, Eastern Transvaal, from 1990 to 1992. The gang, which received military training from Inkatha at the Mkuze camp in KwaZulu Natal in the early 1990s, was supported by certain community councillors, CAPRIVATEES and members of the SAP. black spot : black-owned land surrounded by white-owned land Boipatong massacre : Forty-five people died and 27 others were seriously injured on 17 June 1992 when several hundred IFP-supporting residents of the KwaMadala hostel launched attacks on the Boipatong community, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, during a period of escalating violence between the ANC and IFP in the area. Victims included at least nine children, two babies and 17 women, one of whom was pregnant. Residents were raped, hacked, stabbed, shot, beaten and disembowelled. This attack was allegedly planned

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gather intelligence, track guerrillas and kill them. Koevoet (Afrikaans for 'crowbar') soon gained a reputation for brutality, largely because of its methods of interrogating and torturing local people and for its heavy-handed presence in the operational areas. In the early to mid-1980s, at the height of its war with SWAPO, Koevoet claimed a kill rate of around 300 to 500 people a year, for which its members were paid a bounty per corpse. Kutloanong mob attack : Four persons who drove their vehicle into Kutloanong, Odendaalsrus, OFS, on 29 September 1990, were killed in a mob attack led by ANC 'comrades'. The 'comrades' told the Commission that the attack was in response to rumours of an intended attack by vigilantes or right-wingers. The only female victim of the attack was raped, killed and mutilated with an axe. Four applicants were refused amnesty. KwaKwatsi, Koppies, OFS : On 30 March 1990, members of the SAP opened fire on a crowd of ANC supporters marching to the court in Koppies to protest against the trial of ANCYL members accused of burning down councillors' houses in KwaKwatsi. KwaMakhutha massacre : On 21 January 1987, 13 people, mostly women and children, were killed when gunmen opened fire with AK47s on the home of UDF activist, Mr Bheki Ntuli, at KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban. Mr Ntuli was not at home at the time. Twenty people, including the former Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the IFP leader, Mr MZ Khumalo, were acquitted in the Durban Supreme Court in 1996 for their part in an alleged conspiracy between former state structures and the IFP to carry out the attack. Two former IFP members were granted amnesty for their role in Operation Marion, in which the SADF MI's Special Tasks provided paramilitary training and support to the IFP in a joint effort to combat the revolutionary threat posed by the ANC. KwaMashu hostel killings : Seven ANC representatives were abducted from a hostel in KwaMashu, Durban, by IFP supporters on 29 March 1994, after they had gone to the hostel to attend a scheduled peace meeting to resolve differences between KwaMashu residents and hostel-dwellers. Five were killed and two survived. Four IFP supporters, including the chairperson of the IFP hostel branch in KwaMashu, were convicted of the killings. KwaZulu Police (KZP): The KZP was created in February 1981 and had jurisdiction over the largest and most populous dormitory townships in KwaZulu. From its inception, it displayed an open bias towards Inkatha (later the IFP). Later it contributed to political violence in KwaZulu/Natal by assaulting, shooting and carrying out other unlawful acts against township residents perceived to support the UDF, by failing to intervene to stop attacks carried out by Inkatha against perceived supporters of the UDF, ANC and allied organisations, and by disrupting funerals, memorial services and meetings of non-Inkatha groups.

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Langa shootings : On 21 March 1985, members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, opened fire on mourners marching to the prohibited funeral of four of six youths killed by the police. At least 20 people were killed by police in this incident and many others were injured. Police patrols had been issued with heavy ammunition following a decision on 14 March to take strong measures to restore order in a situation of rapidly escalating public unrest, particularly after the killing of the six youths. The police had obtained two orders restricting the funeral of four of the youths, resulting in a confusion over the dates on which the funeral was to be held. On 21 March 1985, a large group of people from Langa township began to march to KwaNobuhle to attend the funeral. The police blocked the road into the centre of Uitenhage with two armoured vehicles and ordered the crowd to disperse. When the crowd failed to comply immediately, police opened fire, fatally shooting 20 people. At least 27 other people were wounded. Magabheni attacks : On 26 November 1990, large groups of IFP supporters carried out

attacks on ANC supporters in the Magabheni area, KwaZulu, near Durban, allegedly in an attempt to purge the area of ANC supporters. The attacks allegedly followed an instruction issued by a local IFP-supporting chief to 'restore law and order at Magabheni'. Eight people were killed. Magoo's Bar bombing : On 24 June 1986, MK operatives detonated a car bomb outside the Parade Hotel on the Durban beachfront on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people in the Why Not Bar and adjacent Magoo's Bar. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty for their roles in the incident. Makabasa gang : an anti-ANC gang which worked with the police to attack ANC supporters in Alexandra, Johannesburg, around 1986. Malukazi attacks : Fierce fighting broke out between supporters of Inkatha and the ANC in Malukazi, Umlazi, Durban, on 27 February 1990, following police efforts to disperse a crowd of over 1000 marching students. At least 42 homes were burnt down and up to 200 people rendered homeless. Mandela United Football Club : The MUFC was established in late 1986 when Winnie Madikizela-Mandela was instrumental in resolving an internal conflict in the Soweto Youth Congress. Youth involved in the conflict set up the football club and moved into the outbuildings of the Mandela home in Orlando West, Soweto, Johannesburg, and, after this was burnt down, to her home in Diepkloof extension. Allegations of brutality were first levelled against the youths in 1987. Later their behaviour was described by community residents as a 'reign of terror'. Club members, and Ms Madikizela-Mandela herself, were implicated directly or indirectly in a range of incidents, including assaults and abduction and the murder and attempted murder of at least a dozen individuals.

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acting as informers for the Security Police. 'PEBCO Three': Siphon Hashe, Champion Galela and Qaqawuli Godolozzi, members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO), an affiliate of the UDF, were abducted on 8 May 1985 by members of the Port Elizabeth Security Branch, taken to Post Chalmers and killed. Their bodies were subsequently thrown into the Fish River. Askaris from the Vlakplaas unit assisted in the operation. people's war: a popular national rebellion of both trained soldiers and ordinary civilians during the mid- to late 80s. The strategy, promoted by the ANC, involved integrating armed MK combatants with mass organisations inside South African townships, and rendering the townships ungovernable through attacks on the security forces and other representatives of the state. Phola park : On 8 April 1992, over a hundred residents of Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, were severely beaten with rifle-butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion, in Thokoza, Tvl, after an SADF member was shot and injured in the area. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had

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Trojan Horse incident, Uitenhage : On 2 May 1985, police members, concealed under a load of cardboard boxes on a municipal truck, opened fire on people gathered at the scene of an accident involving a hippo (a ramoured vehicle) in Mabandla Road, KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage. One person was killed. Trust Feeds massacre : The attack that came to be known as the 'Trust Feeds massacre' was planned by Riot, Security and local policemen and Inkatha members. Members of the SAP and the Riot Unit arrested known UDF supporters at Trust Feeds, New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 2 December 1988 and then withdrew from the area, leaving UDF supporters particularly vulnerable to attack. The next day, 3 December 1988, four Special Constables to be occupied by UDF supporters. Eleven people were killed. None of the victims or survivors were UDF supporters. An SAP member and four Special Constables were convicted for the murders. The Commission granted amnesty to a former SAP captain for his part in planning and executing the attack. Umbumbulu attack : On 26 October 1991, an ANC supporter carried out a limpet-mine attack on the home of a well-known IFP leader, Mbuzeni Shoji, in the Umbumbulu area, KwaZulu, near Durban. Six people were killed in the attack, which took place during a wedding ceremony. Umbumbulu massacre : Between 24 December 1985 and 3 January 1986, Inkatha supporters attacked Podos resident in the KwaMakhutha and Umbumbulu areas of KwaZulu, outside Durban. Podos were perceived to be supportive of the UDF. Approximately 63 people died and thousands were forced to flee their homes. This massacre was an extension of the violence that followed the killing of UDF leader Victor Mxenge on 1 August 1985, spreading from Umlazi to neighbouring Umbumbulu. Umgababa attacks : On 30 and 31 January 1991, ANC supporters in Umgababa, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, were attacked by IFP supporters from the neighbouring area of Hlanzeni. Eleven people were killed and about 150 houses destroyed in the fighting. Members of the SAP and SADF failed to intervene. Umkhonto we Sizwe : (Xhosa: 'Spear of the Nation') the military wing of the ANC Umkomaas bus attack : an attack by members of an ANC Self-Defence Unit (SDU) on bus passengers

at Umkomaas, near Durban, on 27 April 1992. The attackers, who were targeting residents of an IFP supporting area, stopped the bus and allowed women, children and non-residents to leave before opening fire on the remaining passengers. Six people were killed and eight others injured. Three ANC SDU members were granted amnesty. **unbanning**: On 2 February 1990, President F W de Klerk announced the unbanning of liberation movements and other organisations, the release of political prisoners, the lifting of restrictions on 33

Killings

References or discussions of killings

<Files\Truth Commission Reports\Africa\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 148 references coded [1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

8 It is also important to remember that the 1960 Sharpsville massacre (with which the mandate of the Commission begins) was simply the latest in a long line of similar killings of civilian protesters in South African history. It was, for example, not a National Party administration but the South African Party government, made up primarily of English-speaking South Africans, that in July 1913 crushed a series of miners' strikes on the Reef - sending in the army and killing just over one hundred strikers and onlookers. Thrice in 1921 and 1922, this same governing party let loose its troops and planes: first, against a protesting religious sect, the Israelites at Bulhoek, killing 183 people; second, against striking white mineworkers on the Reef in 1922, resulting in the deaths of 214 people³; and third, when the Bondelswarts people, a landless hunting group of Nama origin in South West Africa, in rebellion against a punitive dog tax in 1922, were machine-gunned from the air. One hundred civilians, mostly women, were killed. 9 Thus, when the South African Defence Force (SADF) killed just over 600 men, women and children, combatant and non-combatant, at Kassinga in Angola in 1978, and when the South African Police (SAP) shot several hundred black protesters in the weeks following the June 16 events at Soweto, they were operating in terms of a well-established tradition of excessive or unjustifiable use of force against government opponents. This is not, of course, to exonerate them or the force they employed, but simply to put those events and actions in historical context.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

46 Many of the killings and acts of torture documented in this report occurred precisely because of resistance to the day-to-day experience of life under apartheid. The sixty-nine people killed at Sharpsville were not armed Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) cadres or even human rights' activists. They were just ordinary men and women protesting against the hated dompas. Countless, nameless people had their rights trampled trying to save their homes from apartheid's bulldozers. Hundreds died doing no more than demanding a decent education or instruction in a language other than Afrikaans. One did not need to be a political activist to become a victim of apartheid; it was sufficient to be black, alive and seeking the basic necessities of life that whites took for granted and enjoyed by right.

■ THE LAW AND ETHNICITY

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

The second hearing in Durban took place at the Christian Centre. Witnesses described incidents such as the death of fifteen young people who were amongst the mourners attacked after the killing of activist attorney, Victoria Mxenge. Of the thirty-six cases heard, twenty-four were directly associated with murders. The majority of the victims were members of the African National Congress (ANC), but four were from the IFP, and eleven were of uncertain political affiliation. Most of the cases dealt with were from Umlazi in the Durban region, and there was much evidence to demonstrate a relationship between the police (both the SAP and the KwaZulu Police (KZP)) and the IFP. Many of the deponents were women, but only two spoke of their own experiences. The rest spoke of crimes against their families.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

The Bruntville hearing dealt with political violence in the area and also with the 'Bruntville massacres' where Inkatha hostel residents attacked local township residents, killing many women and children. Because of the unwillingness of the IFP to appear at these hearings, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) researcher Dr Anthony Minnaar was asked to give an overall impression of what happened in this part of the Midlands.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

o Mdantsane (9 - 13 June 1997). This hearing focused on killings that occurred during the 1983 bus boycott. Wreaths were laid at Egerton and Highgate, where Ciskei and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) armed forces had attacked people. Human rights violations relating to women were also given a full day at this hearing.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

After they were found guilty the SADF sent them to UNITA headquarters in southern Angola. Their women and children were collected at Omega base in Caprivi and reunited with the men. We never saw them again. On their return, horrified drivers said they witnessed how the men, women and children were killed by black Portuguese-speaking soldiers who slit their throats with knives.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

e Photographs were to be taken after the attack to counter "enemy" allegations. f Where possible, women and children were not to be shot.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

C Army must ensure that media coverage of the operations (especially Alpha Camp) takes place. Credible coverage and immediate release are essential to counter probable hostile counter-claims of SADF operations and mass killings of civilians, especially women and children. Guidelines: Photo cover must feature: i) military features, for example, weapons, ammunition, communications, headquarter buildings; ii) any dead must have weapons alongside them; iii) any photography of civilians must reflect humane treatment, e.g. being provided with food. Civilians should, however, be avoided altogether; iv) documents captured must feature prominently to add credibility to subsequent disclosures.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

39 The official death toll (according to an Angolan government White Paper) was 159 men, of whom only twelve were said to be soldiers, 167 women and 298 teenagers and children – a total of 624. In addition, 611 South West Africans were wounded in the attack. These were largely victims of the initial bombing attack. The dead were buried in two mass graves. Foreign journalists who saw the graves before they were covered confirmed that large numbers of the dead were women and young people wearing civilian clothes. This does not necessarily mean that they were all non-combatants. In a guerrilla camp, not all combatants would be wearing uniforms. Moreover, the figure of twelve soldiers cited by the Angolan White Paper is not credible, unless the reference to soldiers is limited to the twelve Angolan government soldiers killed during Reindeer. It is known too that PLAN forces contained women and it can be assumed that some of the women casualties were combatants.

40 The Kassinga raid formed

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

refugee from the Soweto uprising.

428 According to General Viljoen, chief of the SADF, five women and two children were killed in the raid. In fact, seven women died. Six of those killed were schoolgoing teenagers. In his statement, General Viljoen described the operation as a "successful raid" on twelve ANC targets which he said were "planning and control headquarters for ANC action against South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei and were used as a springboard for terrorist action".

Expressing regret for the fact that "the innocent also had to suffer because they were housed by terrorists to discourage action against them", he claimed that the ANC deliberately located their offices "in civilian houses to

complicate action against them”. This statement was either an attempt to explain or justify the fact of civilian casualties or reflected an ignorance of the ways in which modern guerrilla wars were fought.
429 In addition to those

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

446 Few, if any, of the ANC casualties seem to have been senior military figures, although in the amnesty application of Jan Anton Nieuwoudt he states that he targeted Mr George Pahle. He was killed along with his wife, Ms Lindiwe Pahle. The other South Africans killed were a prominent artist, Mr Thami Mnyele, from whose home the attackers stole a number of paintings; Mr Mike Hamlyn, a draft resister who had just graduated from the University of Botswana with a first-class degree in mathematics; a schoolteacher, Mr Duke Machobane, who was killed along with his six-year-old nephew Peter Mofoka, a Basotho citizen visiting him at the time; Mr Basil Zondi, a seventy-one-year-old refugee and neighbour of one of the missed targets, Mr Tim Williams; Mr Joseph Malaza and Mr Dick Mtsweni. Among the non-nationals killed were a Somalian, Mr Ahmed Geer, whose Dutch wife, pregnant at the time, was seriously injured, and two young Batswana women, Ms Gladys Kesupile and Ms Euginia Kobole. Two other Batswana were wounded at a roadblock.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

457 On 28 March 1988, SADF Special Forces attacked a house at Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana. Four people were killed in the raid. The primary target of the operation was Mr Patrick Sandile Vundla (aka Godfrey Mokoena and Charles Naledi), whom the security police had identified in a document written by Brigadier Loots as the overall MK commander for Botswana. All those killed in the raid were shot and then doused with petrol and burnt. The other three victims were Batswana women whose names are not known to the Commission.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

189 Two further police men, Sergeant Moyi and Constable Magwaca, were killed in the Langa Zones: Magwaca stabbed to death on 29 July 1962, and Moyi was killed on 26 September, 1962. Magwaca had earned notoriety in the community for his alleged involvement in the beating and harassment of protesters in the 21 March 1960 demonstrations and in the period following the Langa shootings. He was also perceived to be responsible for sexually abusing women who stayed ‘illegally’ in the Zones while their men were at work.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

196 Poqo supporters also attacked shops in the main street of Paarl, smashing windows and attacking other white residents. The attacks were described by the police as reprisals for arrests made in the Mbekweni location the previous day. These arrests followed the killings of a white shopkeeper, three black women who were found speared to death in a plantation and a black man whose headless body was found floating in the Berg River in Paarl.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

248 The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF Military Intelligence, were directly

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

41 On 8 April 1992, two women were shot dead and more than 100 injured in Phola Park following an attack on a 32 Battalion (SADF) patrol by unknown gunmen. Several women were also allegedly raped or sexually harassed during the twelvehour raid. On 19 June 1992, an interim report of the Goldstone Commission found that more than 200 rounds had been fired and that the soldiers had acted in a manner “completely inconsistent with the function of a

peacekeeping force and, in fact, became perpetrators of violence". The Commission recommended that the Battalion should not be used in any further peace-keeping duties. General Meiring, then chief of the army, responded that, while the army would act against any abuses, it would not withdraw Battalion 32 from the townships.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

200 On 8 November 1990, sixteen township residents were killed during a massive pre-dawn attack by approximately 1 200 hostel-dwellers and other Inkatha supporters, who had been brought in especially to assist in the attack. About 1 500 people, mainly women and children, fled their homes in the aftermath of the attack.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

19 Overwhelmingly, it was men who were killed in the conflicts of the past, and the vast majority of those men were aged between 13 and 36. Many women died too, and again, the majority of women who died were aged between 13 and 36.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

In Umlazi on 13 March, eighteen people are killed (including fifteen women and three children). Twenty-eight are injured in an attack on the Uganda squatter settlement. A whites-only referendum on 17 March gives the government firm support for negotiations – a 68.6% vote for the continuation of the negotiations process. In the Phola Park killings on 8 April, the SADF's 32 Battalion shoots dead two women and injures more than a hundred other people during a raid on the Phola Park informal settlement.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

In January 1986, three women were tortured and then 'necklaced' by UDF supporters in the Duncan Village township outside East London. These killings came after several months of violent unrest in the township, involving mainly clashes between UDF-supporting youths and security forces. Ms Nofikile Dikana (50) and her daughter Ms Zameka Dikana (29) [EC1967/97ELN] were accused of having bewitched their son and brother, UDF activist Fudwana 'Giza' Dikana [EC0943/96ELN]. Fudwana Dikana had died a few months earlier when an SADF armoured vehicle drove into his car, an incident which was regarded in the community as a deliberate killing, since he had often helped wounded activists by driving them to hospital. The two Dikana women and a third woman were abducted by a crowd and

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

275 In July 1986, Ms Albertina Nontsikelelo Dlanjwa and Ms Wendy Sizeka Ramathe [EC0575/96PLZ] were attacked by UDF-aligned amabutho at Veeplaas in Port Elizabeth. The two women worked for the municipal welfare department and ran a welfare project involving a soup kitchen, sewing classes and the distribution of food parcels. They were at Dlanjwa's home, together with two elderly women, when two petrol bombs were thrown into the house by a youth who was their neighbour. Ramathe saw the youth throw the first petrol bomb and tried to escape. Dlanjwa died and Ramathe was severely and permanently injured. The UDF denied responsibility for the attack.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

180 The role of the 'Caprivi trainees' came under the spotlight in the Durban Supreme Court during the so-called 'KwaMakhutha trial'³⁷ of 1996. The Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the killing in January 1987 of thirteen people, mostly women and children, in an AK-47 attack on the home of UDF leader Mr Bheki Ntuli, in the KwaMakhutha township south of Durban [KZN/MR/031/DN].

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

The Killing of Pearl Tshabalala

In October 1987, Jamile instructed Daluxolo Luthuli to kill Ms Pearl Tshabalala, a prominent businesswoman and member of a women's organisation which supported the Clermont Advisory Board. Tshabalala was the wife of

board member Vuka Tshabalala. Luthuli instructed four 'Caprivi trainees', including Mr Alex Sosha Khumalo and Mr David Zweli Dlamini, to assist him in the killing. Jamile instructed Mr Msizi Hlophe [AM1779/96] to guide the group as they were not familiar with Clermont.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

318 On 8 November 1990, sixteen township residents were killed by approximately 1 200 hostel-dwellers and other Inkatha supporters who were allegedly brought into the area to assist in a pre-dawn attack. About 1 500 people, mainly women and children, fled their homes.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THIS UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOUR CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE CONFLICT. HOWEVER, THE OVERWHELMING NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO DIED OR WERE INJURED WERE NON-IFP TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS. THE SCALE AND EXTREME BRUTALITY OF THE PRE-EMPTIVE ATTACKS CARRIED OUT BY THE INKATHA-SUPPORTING HOSTEL-DWELLERS ON NEIGHBOURING TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED. ELDERLY PEOPLE, WOMEN AND INFANTS WERE KILLED IN A MOST CALLOUS AND BRUTAL MANNER. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE SAP WERE AT BEST HOPELESSLY INCOMPETENT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR CONTAIN THE CARNAGE AND, AT WORST, COLLUDED WITH THE ATTACKERS BY OMISSION. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT LOCAL AND REGIONAL IFP STRUCTURES DID VERY LITTLE TO INTERVENE.

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

347 The IFP-ANC conflict escalated in 1990, erupting into full-scale violence in January 1991. The fighting culminated in the so-called 'Battle of the Forest' on 29 March 1991, in which twenty-three IFP supporters, including women and children, were killed and the ANC regained control of the major portion of Ndaleni area. A number of prominent IFP leaders in the area were attacked and/or killed: Mr Ndodi Thusi, IFP leader of Ndaleni and family members were killed; Chief Dingiziwe Ndlovu, KwaZulu Legislature member was killed in Ixopo and Chief Majozi (IFP leader) was attacked several times. On 21-23 June 1991, groups of heavily armed IFP supporters attacked ANC supporters in Ndaleni, Magoda and Townlands.

348 The Commission received more than ten accounts of the incident. Fourteen people were killed and nine others injured in attacks on seven homesteads in Ndaleni. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT TWENTY-THREE PEOPLE, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE KILLED BETWEEN 21 AND 23 JUNE 1991 IN THE RICHMOND AREA BY UNKNOWN SUPPORTERS OF THE IFP, CONSTITUTING GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS. TWO IFP MEMBERS, MR MDUDUZI PITSHANA GUMBI AND MR ROBERT 'VO' ZUMA [AM0433/96] WERE GRANTED AMNESTY FOR THEIR ROLES IN THE ATTACK ON 23 JUNE 1991.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

355 In Umlazi, fifteen women and three children were killed and twenty-eight other people injured in an attack on the ANC-supporting Uganda informal settlement on 13 March 1992. Two of the children were still toddlers; one was decapitated. The attackers included a large number of KZP members and IFP supporters from the Unit 17 hostel complex in T Section, Umlazi.

356 Residents reported that a large contingent of KZP members was seen escorting hundreds of Inkatha supporters to the pre-dawn attack. The attackers withdrew after the SAP arrived on the scene. This was the third such attack in two months by hostel-dwellers and the KZP in U-section, Umlazi, though the casualties in the previous incidents had not been as high. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT EIGHTEEN PEOPLE, INCLUDING FIFTEEN WOMEN AND THREE CHILDREN, WERE KILLED AT UGANDA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, UMLAZI, ON 13 MARCH 1992 WHEN A LARGE NUMBER OF KZP MEMBERS AND IFP SUPPORTERS FROM THE UNIT 17 HOSTEL COMPLEX IN T SECTION STAGED A PRE-DAWN ATTACK ON THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT. THE KILLINGS CONSTITUTE GROSS VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH UNKNOWN KZP MEMBERS AND UNKNOWN IFP SUPPORTERS ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

358 At Bomela, twelve IFP-supporting youths were massacred on 4 September 1992 at the home of the local IFP Women's Brigade leader, Ms Thokozile Dlamini, on the eve of an IFP Youth Brigade conference in Ulundi. Children had gathered at the Dlamini home to rehearse songs they were intending to perform at the conference. At about 19h00 or 20h00 a group of armed men wearing camouflage stormed the Dlamini home and opened fire on the children, who fled in all directions. At the time, Ms Dlamini [KZN/KM/543/PS] was sitting outside her house listening to the children singing. At the Port Shepstone hearing, she told the story of that day:

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

32 In Sharpsville, Johannesburg, more than sixty unarmed men, women and children died and hundreds more were wounded in the anti-pass campaign on 21 March 1960. When that news reached Cape Town, a crowd of 5–10 000 people assembled at the Langa Flats bus terminus around 17h00 in defiance of a country-wide ban on public meetings and gatherings of more than ten persons. Police told the crowd to disperse "within three minutes". When this did not happen, they charged with batons and fired tear gas as well as bullets. At least three persons, Mr Cornwell Tshuma, Mr Leonard Mncube and Mr C Makiwane, were killed and many others injured. Cape Times employee Richard Lombard was killed by the crowd in the chaos that followed the shootings.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

46 Among those killed by Poqo members in 1962 were several people in Paarl suspected of being police informers. Two of these were coloured women accused of keeping members away from the Poqo meetings. Another coloured woman was permanently disabled.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

WITH REGARD TO THE 1980 SCHOOL BOYCOTTS, THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE RESPONSE OF THE SECURITY FORCES TO LEGITIMATE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL GRIEVANCES AND PROTESTS WAS EXCESSIVELY HARSH. MANY OF THE FORTY-TWO PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED WERE UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN, AND MANY WERE WOMEN.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

176 On 29 August 1985, Riot Unit members Constable E Villet and Warrant Officer P Kruger hid in the garden of a Bellville South house on the orders of Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk. They later leapt out from this 'observation point' and fired at a group of people. Ms Sarah van Wyk [CT03201] was killed and at least four other women wounded. Ms Monica Daniels [CT00151] had to have her arm amputated as a result of the shooting.

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

412 In the early minutes of 31 December 1993, three women were killed and six people injured when two APLA operatives walked into the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory and fired at patrons, while other operatives waited in the car outside. The attackers also threw a hand grenade covered with nails into the room, though this failed to explode. Mr José 'Joe' Cerqueira was shot dead by the attackers when he ran out of a neighbouring tavern into the street. The three killed in the Tavern were Ms Rolande Palm (22) [CT00415], Ms Lindy-Anne Fourie (23) [CT02703] and Ms Bernadette Langford (22) [CT00415].

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

502 From late 1985 to mid-1987, certain MK units were tasked with the laying of antitank landmines in the rural areas of the northern and eastern Transvaal, the aim being to target military patrols. A number of civilians – farmers, farm labourers and members of their families – were killed in approximately thirty landmine explosions. According to the ANC, twenty-three people died, two of whom were MK members laying a mine. However, other sources give a death toll of thirty-seven: twentyfive civilians, nine MK members and three security force members. Some of the

victims of these landmine explosions have testified to the Commission. Most of the casualties appeared to have been women and small children.

503 On 16 December 1985, the Van Eck and De Nysschen families were holidaying at Messina when their vehicle detonated a landmine. Three women and four children between the ages of three and nine died in the blast. There were four survivors: Mr Johannes Frederick van Eck [JB00707/01MPWES] and his eighteen-month-old baby boy, Mr de Nysschen and his daughter, who was seriously wounded. To this day, Mr van Eck does not know what happened to his three-year-old son, who had been travelling with them. He described the emotional trauma to the Commission:

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

THE COMMISSION FINDS MR MTHETHELELI MNCUBE AND MR MZONDELI NONDULA RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANTING THE LANDMINES THAT KILLED MEMBERS OF THE VAN ECK AND DE NYSSCHEN FAMILIES. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THREE WOMEN AND FOUR CHILDREN WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINING MEMBERS WERE INJURED. THE COMMISSION FINDS MK AND THE ANC RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

564 In the attack which has become known as the Nangalembe Night Vigil Massacre in Sebokeng on 12 January 1991, forty-five people were killed at a night vigil for ANC Youth League (ANCYL) member, Mr Christopher Nangalembe [JB00317/03VT]. Mr Victor Khetisi Kheswa was allegedly responsible for Nangalembe's death. According to Kheswa's mother, the two boys had grown up together. Kheswa, however, had a long history of criminal involvement and, when youth in Sebokeng and Evaton launched an anti-crime campaign, Kheswa inevitably came into conflict with some of his former associates in the ANCYL. One of the allegations against Kheswa was that he had killed a young woman by forcing her to drink acid. Christopher Nangalembe sat on the 'panel' of a 'people's court' that accused Kheswa of this and other crimes. Kheswa was then shot, allegedly by members of the 'people's court'. Kheswa survived the attack.

565 Two days after

Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

I was asleep and was awakened by women screaming. I thought she was being beaten by her man/husband. I went out to help. When I came out I saw four men throwing a baby onto the floor ... All had white headbands ... I continued to watch and saw a man standing at the back of the house next to mine. He was standing still and fixing the gun. I saw the back of his neck and hair. It was a white man ... When I passed house no 81 I saw the woman lying in the house and the baby child outside. The baby was dead; it could have been hit in the head.

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

f On 12 July 1993, at least fourteen people were killed and sixteen others injured when gunmen in a white Toyota Cressida, drove through the streets of Evaton and Sebokeng's Zone 12, randomly shooting at residents. Four women were amongst those injured. It was reported that nine people were killed instantly; others died in hospital. The vehicle used in the killings had been stolen from a Sebokeng woman and was later found abandoned in Sharpsville. One of the injured said that the vehicle drove past them, before three gunmen appeared and opened fire. The gunmen reportedly spoke "like Zulus". The Azanian National Youth Unity claimed that "white racists" were involved in the attacks. The injured were identified as Mr Ezekiel Mabuya, Mr Amos Mathe (16), Mr Petrus Phoswa, Mr William Pule, Mr Izike Maboe (18).⁶²

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

656 Three large scale attacks also took place in 1992. In one attack on 13 November 1992, Mr Lazarus Shabangu [JB00354/01ERKWA] of Daveyton and his fellow passengers, the majority of whom were women, became the victim of an attack on train commuters by unidentified men. A group of about fifteen men opened fire indiscriminately. Shabangu was shot twice (despite an operation to remove the bullets, one is still lodged in his

head), hacked on the forehead and assaulted. He was then thrown off the train but by then, he had already lost consciousness.

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

686 This did not, however, prevent a massacre which took place on 31 July when thirty people were killed and twenty injured after members of the Toaster Gang and hostel residents from Vusimuzi hostel attacked homes in Umthambeka section and Ndayeni, Tafeni, Ntsonalanza sections of Tembisa township. The attack was apparently precipitated by the burning of a Toaster's gang member by a group of residents from Umthambeka section. Homes were petrol-bombed and vehicles set alight during the attack. The attackers were repulsed by residents and retreated to the hostel, before launching another attack on homes in the township. Twelve of the victims were killed when armed men stopped a taxi and opened fire on the passengers. Nine of the injuries were women.

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

49 Figure 1 represents the number of killings reported to the Commission. The left side reflects female victims and the right side male victims. Based on the graph, few children under the age of twelve were killed. The majority of victims of killings reported to the Commission were young men between the ages of 13-24. This can be seen as a reflection of the perceived threat posed by young males to the state, but is linked with other 'gendered' issues about women and their willingness to testify about their own abuses.¹⁰

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

71 The massacre was directly related to the clandestine activities of Captain Brian Mitchell, Station Commander at the New Hanover police station at the time. On his orders, eleven people were killed and two others wounded at a night vigil following the death of a relative. Five of them were men and the rest were women and children. None were UDF members. In April 1992, Captain Mitchell was sentenced to death eleven times for his role in ordering the attacks. His sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment in 1994. After serving a prison term of about five years, Captain Mitchell was granted amnesty by Commission in 1997.

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

as the 'KwaMakhutha massacre', thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed by an IFP hit squad, armed and trained by the SADF as part of Operation Marion, on 21 January 1987.²⁶

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

days later of three MK operatives near Derdepoort, Thabazimbi by an SADF patrol. Mr Vuyo Moleli (aka Kagiso Mogale or Vito), the captured operative, was handed to the Western Transvaal Security Branch. During interrogation, they established that his unit had stayed overnight at a transit house in Botswana. They then handed him over to Special Forces who launched an attack on the house, killing a senior MK commander, Mr Patrick Sandile Mvundla, (aka Naledi Sehume) and two women, both of whom were Botswana nationals. Mr WJ Loots [AM4149/96; AC/2001/228] was granted amnesty for this incident.

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

342. On 8 June 1988, a joint C1/Eastern Transvaal team ambushed a vehicle they believed would be carrying armed MK operatives near Piet Retief. Three women and a man, all unarmed, were killed. In order to give the impression that a shoot-out had occurred, shots were fired from inside the vehicle and arms were planted in the vehicle.

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

families were on holiday on their game farm in the Messina area when their vehicle detonated a landmine. Four children, aged between three and nine years, and two women were killed in the blast. Mr Johannes Frederick van Eck and his eighteen-month-old baby boy, Mr de Nysschen and his daughter survived this ordeal, although they were seriously wounded.

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

attacks sometimes led to fairly indiscriminate killings, often including the killing of women and children

Reference 48 - 0.01% Coverage

245. They stopped the bus as it drove along a rural road and ordered women and children to get off. They then allowed passengers who were not from that area to get off as well. They opened fire on the remaining passengers, killing six and injuring eight. Amnesty was granted [AC/2001/088].

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

133. Three women were killed and six people injured when two APLA operatives opened fire on patrons in the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory in Cape Town on 31 December 1993. Another person was killed and one injured when the attackers fired on two people outside a neighbouring restaurant as they were making their escape.²⁰⁷

Reference 50 - 0.01% Coverage

c The remains of women who were pregnant at the time of death result in a double sense of loss.

Reference 51 - 0.01% Coverage

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Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission heard evidence of the involvement of Caprivi trainees in the KwaMakhutha massacre on 21 January 1987 in which thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed and several others injured in the AK-47 attack on the home of UDF activist Bheki Ntuli. A large number of people including former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and MZ Khumalo of the IFP, were tried for murder in 1996 in the Durban Supreme Court. Although the accused were acquitted, the Supreme Court found that Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi were responsible for the massacre and that the two state witnesses, being members of the SADF's Directorate of Special Tasks, were directly involved in planning and execution of the operation. The court was not able to find who had provided backing for the attack. The Commission is mindful of the fact that senior members of the former SA Defence Force and Inkatha were acquitted in this lengthy trial on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder. In its findings, the Commission explains fully, in Volume 3 (Regional Profile) as well as in volume 5 (Findings Volume), the basis upon which it found, on a balance of probabilities, that the SADF and Inkatha are nonetheless accountable for the human rights violations committed by Caprivi trainees.

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

ANDERSON, Gavin, a trade unionist in Johannesburg, was banned in 1976 and subjected to ongoing harassment during March 1977. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for harassment (AC/2001/005). ANDERSON, Peter, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing

(AC/1998/0018). ANDERSON, Sapper A, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PETERORIA. ANDREAS, Niklaas, was arrested with ten friends on 16 June 1986 in Carnarvon, Cape, for wearing black ties commemorating those who died in the SOWETO UPRISING. He was repeatedly beaten by named members of the SAP at the police station and detained for 72 days under emergency regulations in Carnarvon and then in Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. See POLICE Brutality. ANDREWS, Daniel, a MUNICIPAL POLICEMAN, was shot dead by UDF/ANC supporters near the Langa police station, Uitenhage, Cape, on 20 April 1990. Two UDF/ANC supporters were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/99/0280). ANDREWS, Levena (16), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while walking in the street. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day, after the SOWETO UPRISING had spread to the Cape. ANDREWS, Piet September (36), was injured when he was shot in the back by SAP members in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990, during a legal community protest. ANDREY, Karl, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). ANGLESS, Edwin, a NUSAS activist, was detained on 16 June 1980 and held in solitary confinement for eight and a half weeks in Caledon Square police station, Cape Town. ANTHONY, Somasundram Manas (22), was shot through the head and killed on 15 November 1988 by members of the SADF in Pietersburg, Tvl. Mr Anthony was allegedly killed because he had seen confidential information while working for the SADF.

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ARNOLD, David, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ARRIES, Mina (51), was in her home in Cradock, Cape, when it was stoned and petrol-bombed by unidentified youths in 1985. The attack is believed to have taken place because her son was a policeman. ASIYA, Zinakile Charles (31), a UDF supporter, was severely beaten by members of the SAP at Colesberg police station, Cape, in August 1986, and again later in 1988, allegedly because of his involvement in the campaign against the municipal elections. ASMAN, Rookea (29), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down on 20 March 1994 in Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SONKOMBO ARSON ATTACKS. ASVAT, Abu-Baker (47), was shot dead by two men at his surgery in Rockville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 27 January 1989. Dr Asvat was allegedly killed because he had knowledge about numerous assaults that took place at Ms Winnie Madikizela-Mandela's home in Orlando West, Soweto, including the death of youth activist Stompie Seipei. ATKINSON, Gary, co-owner and manager of the Heidelberg Tavern situated in Observatory, Cape Town, suffered red damages when APLA operatives attacked the tavern with a rocket launcher and automatic weapons on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). ATSHOSE, Myekeni Given (19), was beaten and shot by members of the SAP at a bus stop in Kanana, Orkney, Tvl, during a strike on 16 March 1986. AUBREY, Mashego, was at home in KwaGuga, Witbank, Tvl, when it was bombed by a member of the SAP in March 1986. The incident occurred at a time of increased political conflict in the country which led to the imposition of a state of emergency. AUGUST, Felisizwe Lucky (16), a youth congress activist and ANC supporter, was severely beaten by members of the SAP at a school in Fort Beaufort, Cape, during the 1980 SCHOOLBOYCOTS. He was subsequently arrested and detained on numerous occasions during the 1980s, and subjected to severe torture by named SAP members. He was imprisoned and released in 1992, after which he was severely assaulted during violent conflict between ANC and PAC supporters in Fort Beaufort. AUGUST, Siphon (24), an ANC supporter, was beaten by police upon his arrest with more than 70 other youths in Robertson, Cape, on 20 November 1985. Mr August was again beaten by police on 18 June 1986 and thereafter detained for three months under emergency regulations. See POLICE Brutality. AUGUST, Thobeka Joyce (63), an ANC supporter, had her home destroyed in an arson attack by PAC supporters during political conflict at Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 24 February 1993.

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BLAIR, J, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BLAIR, Michael, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BLAKE, Michael, was injured when an explosive device was detonated at a CNA (newsagent) in Pinetown, Natal, on 7 October 1988. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/159). BLAKE, Stanko, was beaten to death while in police custody at Jamestown police station, Cape, in 1991. B L A Y I, Welile Dindala (30), a PAC support e r, was c h a r g e d with sabotage in 1963 and imprisoned for 15 years on Robben Island, Cape Town, for his Poqo activities. On his release he was banished to the Tr a n s k e i . BLEKI, Mntwabukho Oswel (34), a member of the Ciskei Police, was shot dead in a D R I V E-B Y S H O O T I N G while he was on duty at the Potsdam police station in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 12 April 1993. The attack on the police station occurred during political conflict following the assassination of the SACP leader, Chris Hani. BLESS, Mnyamezeli, a corporal in the CDF, died after being stoned and burnt by a crowd of UDF and ANC s u p p o r t e r s at the funeral of UDF leader, Victoria Mxenge, near King W i l l i a m ' s T o w n, Cape, on 11 August 1985. BLESS, Raymond Mthetheleli (19), an ANC support e r, was shot in the leg by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC p r o t e s t m a r c h to demand free political activity in Ciskei. T h i r t y people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the B I S H O M A S S A C R E . T w o members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). BLOCK, John, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC p r o t e s t march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. T w o MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were w r o n g l y convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). BLOEM, Tre v o r, was detained by members of the Security Branch in Johannesburg, in 1975 and ch a r g e d under the T e r r o r i s m Act. Mr Bloem was active in the BCM and assisted in the formation of the 'Bro t h e r h o o d', an organisation opposed to the state s p o n s o r e d C o l o u r e d Representative Council. BLOEM, WJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Churc h S t r e e t, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people w e r e killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of M K ' s Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CH U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A .

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the Matola suburb of Maputo, Mozambique, on 30 J a n u a r y 1981. Fifteen other South Africans, including several senior MK operatives, were killed in the attack. T h r e e of the attackers (all ex-Rhodesian security forc e members) and a Portuguese citizen were also killed. BOOSMAN, Klaas (25), was arrested on charges of public violence and tort u r e d in detention at Pearston, Cape, on 19 March 1985. He was acquitted of all c h a r g e s . BOOTH, E, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BOOYENS, Dudley Alexander, was one of five people i n j u r e d when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. One SAP member was fatally wounded. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108). BOOYSE, Jacomina Thespina (49), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). BOOYSEN, American Petrus, an SAP member, was i n j u r e d in Bloemfontein in 1990, when an MK operative t h r o w a hand grenade at a police minibus. The MK operative was attempting to evade arrest. One M K operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/096). BOOYSEN, Edward (30), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Wo l s e l e y, Cape, on 24 November 1990, when police opened fire on a legal community protest march. Several others were injure d . BOOYSEN, Grace, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King W i l l i a m ' s T o w n Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT T A C K S . Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). BOOYSEN, Hercules Benjamin (33), a UDF support e r and CAYCO member, was detained and tort u r e d repeatedly at the Guguletu police station, Cape T o w n , by named and other members of the Security Branch and Riot Police in June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for several months. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y . BOOYSEN, Jan, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King W i l l i a m ' s T o w n Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT T A C K S . Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). BOOYSEN,

Mbuyiselo Puni (15), a CAYCO member, was shot in the leg in KTC, Cape Town, in 1986. He was one of several CAYCO members arrested in October 1986 and tortured by named SAP members while in detention at the Guguletu police station, Cape Town. BOOYSEN, Queenie, died after inhaling teargas fired into her home by members of the SAP at Despatch, Cape, on 31 March 1985.

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He was imprisoned for two years during which time he was tortured. He had been involved in an armed attempt to free PAC leaders from prison. In the years following his release he was harassed and assaulted by members of the Security Branch, some of whom are named. BOZO, Tabani Candra, was shot dead by IFP supporters in Daveyton, Tvl, on 23 July 1993 during political conflict in the area. BRAAM, Connie, an ANC member, was poisoned in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1987. She believes members of the Special Branch, CCB and Military Intelligence were responsible for this incident and other attempts on her life which included a bomb that did not explode. As a result of the poisoning, she suffered post-traumatic stress. BRAND, Johannes Jacobus, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). BRANDER, Carel Carolus (24), was shot and injured in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990, when members of the SAP opened fire on a legal community protest march as Mr Brander was passing by. One man was killed and several others injured. BRAUDE, Benjamin (31), a civilian, was shot and injured when APLA operatives attacked the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory, Cape Town, on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. Mr Braude was outside a neighbouring restaurant when he was hit. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). BREEDT, J, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. BRENNER, Friedrich Wilhelm (20), was framed for the murder of three members of an ANC-supporting family in Benoni, Tvl, in 1986. Mr Brenner was shot by members of the Benoni SAP for refusing to implicate his co-accused. He was imprisoned, charged and convicted. Mr Brenner spent ten years in prison – two and a half years on death row. A member of the CCB has applied for amnesty for the killings. BRETT, D, was injured in what became known as the MANGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BREYTENBACH, W, suffered material loss when a bomb planted by AWB supporters exploded and destroyed the premises of his medical practice at Sannieshof, Tvl,

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14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). BUCIBO, Champein Abram, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Phiritona, Heilbron, OFS, on 22 July 1992, when police opened fire to disperse a crowd of protesters gathered in the street. BUCIBO, Joshua Mkhulu, was shot in the leg and stomach when residents of the Vaal Triangle embarked on a rent boycott during 1984. The boycott escalated into a full scale uprising which also led to the deaths of a number of town councillors. See VAALU PRISING. BUCKLE, JD, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. BUCKLE, P, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. BUCKTON, Cedric Henry (28), was shot and injured by members of the South African Railway Police in Athlone, on 15 October 1985, in the TROJAN HORSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN. BUCWA, Kwanele Moses (16), was shot in the head and injured, and then arrested and assaulted by members of the SAP while he was riding a bicycle at the front of procession of mourners marching to a prohibited funeral at Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See LAN

G A S H O O T I N G S. BUHALI, Joseph Mshayina (23), was detained on 21 July 1976 and then beaten and tortured with electric shocks. While working at the Witbank Hospital he had illegally supplied food to children injured during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. BUKA, Alfred Zakade (54), was charged in 1986 with aiding and abetting terrorists in Umtata, Transkei. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison, and was released in 1989. Mr Buka had also been detained and tortured in 1985. BUKHOSINI, Constance Jabulisiwe (33), had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See S O N K O M B O A R S O N A T T A C K S. BUKHOSINI, Nomusa N (30), an ANC supporter, had her house at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters on 18 April 1991. BUKHOSINI, Thandiwe Mirriet (37), an Inkatha supporter, had her house burnt down by ANC

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attack. See A P L A A T T A C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). CLAASENS, Mike, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Eastern Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See A P L A A T T A C K S. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). CLAASSEN, Shedrak Kholisile (18), a UDF supporter, was tortured in detention by named members of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 2 October 1986. CLARENCE, M, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. CLARENCE, Neville James (23), a captain in the South African Air Force, was severely injured and blinded when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. CLARKE, Kenneth Ralph (37), was shot by police as he walked down a street in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 17 June 1980, during unrest and protest in the area commemorating the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. As a result of the shooting, he is partially paralysed. CLARKSON, Anik, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CLARKSON, Christopher, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CLASSEN, MPG, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). CLEMENTSON, Amanda Jane Elizabeth (14), was present when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). CLOETE, LNJ, a private in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command

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headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). CLOETE, MC, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). CLOETE, Petrus Alberts (15), was shot and injured in the face and body by members of the SAP in Saldanha, Cape, in June 1986, after students and community organisations had marched to town in commemoration of the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. CLOETE, Roseline Desiree (4), was shot dead by a named SAP member in Kakamas, Cape, on 13 February 1988. The perpetrator opened fire on residents outside a house being raided by police. Two children were shot dead and 13 people injured. CLUCAS, Clive Winston Quayle (47), was killed when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four

operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). COCHRANE (BOTES), Belinda (28), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). COCHRANE, Sharon Margarete, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. COEKS, M, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). COERECIUS, Winston Errol (27), a BCM supporter, was arrested in Oudtshoorn, Cape, in September 1976, and was kept in solitary confinement for three months in a prison in George, Cape. COETZEE, Abraham Christoffel Naude, a policeman, was shot and injured by ANC S E L F - D E F E N C E U N I T (S D U) members during April 1992, in Ficksburg, OFS. Three of the SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0229 and AC/2000/191). COETZEE, Adri, was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Gardiner Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA AT T A C K S.

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One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). COETZEE, AJ, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. COETZEE, CS, a traffic officer, was shot at and injured by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. One colleague was killed and another injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). COETZEE, Dirk Johannes, a former Vlakplaas commander who had exposed the activities of Vlakplaas, survived an attempt on his life by Security Branch operatives in 1991. A bomb intended for him detonated when his attorney activated a tape recorder. His attorney died in the explosion. Nine Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/167). COETZEE, DJ, a colonel in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). COETZEE, Hester Catharina (57), and her husband were severely injured and their business destroyed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. COETZEE, JH, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. COETZEE, Lorraine Gwendaline (33), was severely injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 1 2 8). COETZEE, Mercia Marilyn (25), was shot and injured by named members of the SAP in Bellville, Cape, on 29 August 1985. The policemen hid in a garden and then leapt out, opening fire on protesters and bystanders alike. One person was killed and two seriously injured in the shooting. COETZEE, MPA, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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and released later. See APLA AT T A C K S. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/2001/239). CRONJE, Elizabeth Maria Sussana, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). CRONJE, Pierre, was a victim of an armed robbery by APLA operatives at the farm 'Panama', near Bloemfontein, during 1993. The victims were threatened and

locked in a bathroom. One person was abducted and released later. See APLA AT TA C K S. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/2001/239). CRONJE, Pieter (7), was injured on 16 April 1987 when an MK unit detonated a limpet mine under a car at a shopping centre in Newcastle, Natal. Four people, including two children, were injured in the explosion. CROUS, Carel Frederick, a commandant in the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). C R U C K E T, (full names not given), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by IFP members during political violence at Extensia, Ermelo, Tvl, in 1991. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). CRUISE, Nicholas James Elvin (23), was killed on 2 October 1990 in Durban, when he opened a parcel bomb delivered to a computer company that was known to work with trade unions and anti-apartheid organisations. Three other people were injured in the explosion. Six right-wingers were detained and questioned in connection with the incident. C U B B I T, Jenny, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CULE, Siphwe Elsie (35), an ANC supporter, had her home petrol-bombed by IFP supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1990. CULLING, Stanley Johannes (23), an ANCYL member, was severely injured when he was shot and beaten by members of the SAP at 42nd Hill, OFS, on 16 April 1993, when the police opened fire on protesters mourning the death of Chris Hani. CULLIS, (first name not given), was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). CUPIDO, Clive Christopher (18), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Bellville, Cape Town, on

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29 August 1985, in the widespread protest and police shootings that followed the POL L S M O O R M A R C H held the previous day. CURIEL, Henry (60), an ANC member, was shot dead in front of his flat by suspected members of the Delta Group in May 1978 in Paris, France. At the time, he was training and managing ANC exiles. CURREN, Brian, a human rights lawyer, had his life threatened in a pamphlet manufactured by the Security Branch and purporting to be issued by the Wit Wolwe, a right-wing group. One North ern Transvaal Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2001/027). C U T S H W A, Welesha Puleng (25), an IFP supporter, died after she was axed and then set alight by a named ANC supporter, in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 12 June 1992. C WAILE, Boingotlo Moses, was beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Taung, Bophuthatswana, while participating in a march on 13 March 1992. CWELE, Aubrey Mduduzi (6), was severely traumatized during an armed attack by IFP supporters on his family home in Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992. Three members of his family were shot dead in the attack. CWELE, Herbert Dingaana, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Mirriam Thenjiwe, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Mzawuqalwa Elliot, an ANC supporter, was shot and severely injured by IFP supporters, at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Nonkululeko Michelle, was shot and severely injured by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Ntombazanyana Annie, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. CWELE, Ntombikhona (22), ANC supporter, had her house partly burnt down by IFP supporters at Umlazi, Durban, on 28 November 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. C Y R N O W, M, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). CYSTER, Belinda (20), a UDF supporter, was detained on 15 June 1986 while attending a church service in Elsies River, Cape Town. The entire congregation of 189 people was detained. Ms Cyster was interrogated and held under emergency regulations for three weeks. D ' A T H, George, a photographer and journalist, was hacked and stabbed to death by WIT D O E K E vigilantes in Nyanga, Cape Town, on 10 June 1986, during the mass destruction of UDF-supporting squatter camps

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DE LA HARPE, Sharon, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. DE LEEUW, KP, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. DE LIMA, Alberto De Arizch Magalhaes, was injured by PAC supporters at the Durban beachfront on 9 October 1990. The perpetrators attacked white people at random, killing one elderly man and injuring several other people. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/144). DE NYSCHEN, Carla (10), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSCHEN, Marie (2), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSCHEN, Thea, was seriously injured when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSSCHEN, Grizelle (7), was killed when the vehicle in which she and her family and friends were travelling detonated a landmine on a game farm near Messina, Tvl, on 15 December 1985. Four children and two women were killed and five people injured in what was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIN aimed at militia patrols in the rural border regions. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/093). DE NYSSCHEN, Johannes Jacobus (37), was severely injured when the vehicle he was travelling in detonated a landmine, planted by MK members, on 15 December 1985 on a farm in Messina, Tvl. See ANCLANDMINECAMPAIN.

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DONLEY, Esther Nene (72), was blinded by a stone thrown into her yard by members of the SAP in Murray'sburg, Cape, in 1991. The perpetrators were aiming at toyi-toying students as they passed Ms Donley's house. DONOGHUE, L, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DONYELI, Mongezi (13), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). DOS SANTOS ASSUNCAO, Maria Gloria, was severely traumatised and sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). DOS SANTOS, Debbie, was wounded in a bomb planted by named members of the AWB in Johannesburg, on 24 April 1994 in an attempt to derail the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. DOS SANTOS, Maria Irene Nunes, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). DOUGLAS, Dane (28), was severely injured when he was hit by stones thrown by protesters as he was driving past Crossroads, Cape Town, in March 1986. DOUGLAS, Njenani (46), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Tokoza, Tvl, on 27 August 1993, allegedly by IFP supporters. DOUSE, Soyisile (32), a UDF supporter, was shot dead by a named Special Constable in Bongoletu, Oudtshoorn, Cape, on 16 January 1988. Two other persons were shot dead by SPECIAL CONSTABLES in Bongoletu that day. A fourth person died of his serious injuries two years later. The community subsequently won a court restraining order against the Special Constables. DOW-MARTIN, Maria Nozamile (29), injured her leg while jumping to safety when a named member of the SAP fired teargas into a crowded hall in Plettenberg Bay, Cape, on

17 July 1990. The incident occurred during a community protest meeting against poor housing conditions. DOUZE, Vuyani (19), was shot dead by a named member of the MUNICIPAL POLICE during protests in Jansenville, Cape, on 27 April 1986.

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DOWNING, Errol, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). DOWNING, Vanessa, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). DOYI, Abram Lesley (23), was shot in Reagile, Koster, Tvl, in September 1991 by an IFP supporter returning from the funeral of an IFP member killed in ongoing political conflict. DOYISA, David Vusumuzi, was abducted and stabbed to death by IFP supporters after he had left home for work at Gamalakhe, near Port Shepstone, Natal. Mr Doyisa's body was later found mutilated near where he was last seen. DOYISA, Phucuyisa, was severely injured when members of the Orde Boerevolk opened fire with automatic weapons on a passenger bus in Durban on 9 October 1990. Seven people were killed and 27 injured in the attack. See PUTCOBU SATTACK. Amnesty was granted to two of the three applicants and refused to the leader of the unit (AC/1997/0053). DOYISA, Princess Buyisiwe (25), an ANC supporter, had her home burnt down by Inkatha supporters at Malukazi, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 27 February 1990. See MALUKAZI ATTACKS. DOYISA, Thoko Patricia (24), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by unidentified persons in KwaMashu, Durban, on 1 March 1991 in continuing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. DRAMAT, Anwar, an MK operative, was detained under SECTION 29 in August 1987, held for several months and severely tortured by named Western Cape Security Branch members in Cape Town. He was later charged with terrorism and sentenced to 12 years in prison. One Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture (AC/1999/0027). DRIMMEL, Friedrich, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). DRUMMOND, (first name not given), was attacked in Bafokeng, Bophuthatswana, at the Impala Platinum Mines during union action in 1991. DU PLESSIS JANSE VAN RENSBURG, Willem, suffered injuries when a landmine exploded as he drove over it in Messina, Tvl, on 12 December 1986. The attack was part of an ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN aimed at military patrols in the rural border region. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/093). DU PLESSIS, ES, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car

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DUBE, Siphosenkosi Bonginkosi (40), was stabbed to death by unidentified UDF supporters in Clermont, near Durban, on 22 March 1987. He was accused of being an Inkatha supporter because he drove a Hammarstedleresistered car. DUBE, Solomon (48), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters at his home in Umkomaas, near Durban, on 3 February 1991. DUBE, Stanley Lebogong, was injured when AWB members detonated a car bomb in Bree Street, Johannesburg, on 24 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Seven people were killed and 13 injured in the blast. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WINGATTACKS. DUBE, Thambolini Elizabeth (43), an ANC supporter, was shot and her home was burnt down by named IFP supporters in Mtunzini, Natal, in February 1992, in continuing political conflict in the area. DUBE, Thembinkosi Dennis, was intimidated and harassed by IFP members when they attacked his house at J1 Section, Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 23 January 1993. Four perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). DUBE, Theobald Dumisani (25), was severely intimidated and detained by members of the SAP, one of whom is named, in Mpophomeni, KwaZulu, near Howick, Natal, on 31 March 1990. He was falsely charged with possession of an illegal firearm. DUBE, Thulani (20), an ANC supporter, was shot at by IFP supporters during political conflict at Sundumbili, KwaZulu, near Mandini, Natal, on 7 August 1993. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). DUBE, Veronica Kedibone (24), was abducted, raped and assaulted by named ANC supporters in Kagiso, Tvl, on 14 May 1992 for allegedly searching dead bodies after the Swanieville massacre of 12 May 1992. DUBE, Vusumzi Samuel (14), was thrown out of a moving Casspir, tortured, and whipped on his genitals, in Kagiso, Tvl, on 16 June 1986 by members of the

ISU who accused him of stoning cars and burning shops and houses in the township. DUBE, Yvonne (45), was shot dead by a named SAP member in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while she was walking home with relatives. Ms Dube was one of three women shot dead in widespread unrest in Paarl that day after the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. DUBE, Zebulon Mfana (38), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by a named fellow ANC supporter in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 7 March 1994, during the run-up to the A P R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S. Mr Dube was killed for failing to attend an ANC meeting. DUBE, Zibokwakhe Frederick (38), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters in Umbogintwini, near Durban, in January 1990. DUBENI, Zola Michael (aka 'Jabulani') (28), an MK operative, was shot dead by named members of the local Security Branch and a V l a k p l a s operative in a bushy area near Kuilsrivier, Cape Town, on 14 March 1987. The Commission rejected the police version of his death that Mr Dubeni tried to throw a hand grenade

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The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). EBRAHIM, Ebrahim Ismail (49), an ANC member, was abducted from Swaziland by security agents during a cross-border raid. He was later tortured in Pretoria, by members of the Security Police in December 1986. Mr Ebrahim was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for high treason. He was released later on appeal. ECKSTEIN, Heidi, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). E D D Y, Gordon William, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). EDELSTEIN, Melville Leonard, was killed by protesting students near the Morris Isaacson School, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 16 June 1976. Mr Edelstein, a sociologist for the West Rand Administration Board, was the first white person to be killed in the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. EDGAR, C, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). E D W A B A, Bonginkosi Samuel (17), was one of ten youths from Mamelodi, Tvl, who were recruited during the state of emergency by a named skari, ostensibly for ANC military training in Botswana. Near Nietverdiend, the youths were forcibly injected with sedatives or some other chemical substance and were burnt to death when the vehicle they were in was deliberately crashed and exploded during June 1986. The security policemen involved were congratulated for good service and rewarded. The perpetrators applied for amnesty. See N I E T V E R D I E N D A M B U S H. E D W A R D S, Amanda (15), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (A C / 1 9 9 9 / 0 2 9 4). E D W A R D S, Johanna Catherina Aletta (16), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). EK, CE, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. ELESE, De Poutch (26), an ANC branch chairperson, was repeatedly harassed and raided by police in Crossroads, Cape Town, in 1993. He was an opponent of a local Crossroads leader who was removing people from the area by force. Masked gunmen attacked his home on 19 March 1993 leaving three family members and friends dead and two injured. One perpetrator was later jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELESE, Joyce 'Ndinisa', an ANC supporter, was shot dead by masked gunmen who burst into her home and opened fire on 19 March 1993 in Crossroads, Cape Town. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One perpetrator was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELESE, Tinie (51), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by masked gunmen who burst into his home and opened fire on 19 March 1993 in Crossroads, Cape Town. Three family members and

friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One perpetrator was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. ELLIAS, Sophie, was severely beaten by SAP members in Paballelo, Upington, Cape, on 23 November 1985. She was returning from the funeral of a slain activist when police beat her with batons. A local doctor refused to treat her. ELLIS, Michael, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). ELS, Nicholas Johannes, a member of the SAP, was shot dead when an MK operative opened fire from a vehicle in Nyanga, Cape Town, on 7 July 1990. He and his colleagues had attempted to stop the vehicle which was occupied by an MK unit. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0331). ENGELBRECHT, Johannes Petrus George (30), a former AWB member and a police reservist, was severely beaten by named members of the SAP in Welkom, OFS, in March 1991. Mr Engelbrecht resigned from the SAP and AWB after witnessing a black person being brutally assaulted by police. He was branded a traitor and was arrested. ENGLISH, K, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ENKELA, Qoltle Ben (4), was shot and injured by a named police officer while playing in the yard at his home in Ditlhake, Koffiefontein, OFS, in April 1990. Police

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were shooting at a crowd of protesting youth activists as they returned from an ANC-organised march. ERASMUS, B, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ERASMUS, JJ, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. ERASMUS, Martha Johanna Magdalena (56), was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silvertown, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). ERASMUS, Niklaus (30), was tortured by members of the SAP during protests in Steytlerville, Cape, in July 1985. ERASMUS, Stephen Mthuzeli (25), an ANC supporter, was arrested and detained by named members of the SAP who entered his home on 21 July 1985 in Steytlerville, Cape, and beat him with sjamboks. The beating continued while travelling to the local police station, and during his detention. ERNEST, Suzan (39), was shot and blinded in one eye by members of the SAP during unrest in Beaufort West, Cape, in 1985. ERNEST, Frederick William, was injured when a car bomb exploded outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's court on 20 May 1987. Four policemen were killed in the explosion, which took place after a decoy smaller bomb had lured them to the scene. Two other people were injured. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0067). ESSACK, Riedewaan (19), lost the sight in one eye after being shot by SAP members during a rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 22 October 1985. ETHELL, E, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ETSEBETH, Stefanus Filippus (39), an SAP member, was injured when a car bomb, planted by MK operatives, exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices. Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (AC/2000/055). EVANS, Gavin (26), a journalist and ANC underground member, was assaulted, threatened and harassed by members of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth in 1984 and 1985. Mr Evans was subsequently monitored by members of the CCB in Johannesburg and was targeted

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FENI, Mbophele Petrus (34), an ANC supporter, lost her house in Hammanskraal, Tvl, when it was demolished on 12 January 1993 following an eviction order from the Bophuthatswana government. FENI, Patrick, was shot and injured by a named member of the SAP at Grahamstown, Cape, on 16 November 1984. On 21 May 1985, he was detained by the same perpetrator. FERREIRA, Henry Shaun, suffered severe trauma when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 23 March

1993 and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). FERREIRA, Petrus Johannes, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. FERGUSON, Andrew Henry Douglas (30), was shot dead by a member of the SAP in Hanover Park, Cape Town, on 2 September 1976, a day which saw a peak of unrest and casualties of police shootings across Cape Town during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. FERGUSON, James, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FERREIRA, Muhammad Farid (18), a UDF supporter and member of the BMW, was detained and severely beaten and suffocated while under interrogation, by named members of the special police U N R E S T I N V E S T I G A T I O N U N I T, at the Bishop Lavis police station, Cape Town, on 19 June 1987. He was later detained a second time and again severely beaten at the Brackenfell police station. He was not convicted of any of the charges against him. FERREIRA (NEE VENTER), Matilda Eleonore, suffered injuries when a limpet mine, placed in a pot plant, was detonated near the Juicy Lucy restaurant on the corner of Andries and Vermeulen Streets, Pretoria, on 26 May 1988. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/199). FERREIRA, Gezine, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). FERREIRA, Jappie, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving

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the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). FERREIRA, R, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FERUS, John Marinus (20), an ANC supporter, was detained under the 90-day law in 1963 and 1964, and tortured by named SAP members in Worcester, Cape, and Cape Town. He was placed under house arrest in 1964, 1970 and 1981, and served three years on Robben Island, from 1967, for breaches of his banning orders. In 1980 he was detained again for three months and assaulted by police. He died in a car accident in 1981. FESI, Mzukisi Johannes (21), a UDF supporter, was assaulted by members of the SAP during conflict between the police and members of the community in Cookhouse, Cape, in 1985. FESTER, Gertude Magdalene Nethania (36), a UDF and UWCO activist, was detained in Maitland, Cape Town, on 18 May 1988 and held for three and a half months under SECTION 29, in solitary confinement. She was also interrogated, threatened and psychologically tortured by named members of the Security Branch. Thereafter, she spent a further nine months in custody in Pollsmoor prison while on trial with 13 other ANC members, for terrorism. Charges against her were withdrawn in March 1990. FESTILE, Nombulelo Joyce (37), a street committee secretary, was tortured and interrogated by named members of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth during June 1986. Police allegedly wanted information about the street committee and about a named informer who had been killed. FICK, Colleen, was one of ten students arrested after a political rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 17 September 1985. The students were then severely beaten by named and other members of the SAP in the Brackenfell police station. FICK, Shantel, was one of ten students arrested after a political rally in Athlone, Cape Town, on 17 September 1985. The students were then severely beaten by named and other members of the SAP in the Brackenfell police station. FIDLER, Jeanne Judith, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FIDLER, Walter, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FIKANI, Lungile (28), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with sjamboks and pick handles by members of the SAP in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on 15 March

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F L ATELA, Nombi Ethel (42), an ANC support e r, was detained for at least a month in solitary confinement under emergency regulations in Kimberley, Cape, in June 1986. She later experienced ongoing harassment by the Security Police until 1990. Her son, an MK operative, died in exile in Angola while serving in combat against UNITA. FLEMMER, Charles (48), was shot and fatally stabbed in Tokoza, Tvl, on 12 October 1993 after he was abducted and taken to Madala hostel during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters FLEPU, Ntsikelelo Dugmore (17), was shot and i n j u red by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people w e re killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the 'BI S H O M A S S A C R E'. Tw o members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). FLETCHER, David, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FLOYD, Liz, a trade unionist, was subjected to a campaign of harassment and intimidation by the Witwatersrand Security Branch over a number of years from June 1982. One Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/005). FOBE, Sobantu Munich (25), a UDF support e r, burnt to death when he was 'necklaced' by a named perpetrator on 25 June 1986 in Port Elizabeth. Mr Fobe was accused of being an inform e r. FODO, Sthembele (38), an ANC member, was abducted and taken to Vusumuzi hostel by IFP s u p p o rters, and shot dead on 7 March 1993 in Tembisa, Tvl. His colleague also died in the attack. FOKHWEBE, Amos Mxolisi (18), a member of J o u b e rton Youth Congress, was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Jouberton, Klerksdorp, Tvl, on 22 May 1989 during a rent boycott and the illegal occupation of council land. FOKOTI, Nombulelo Eunice (40), had her home d e s t royed in an arson attack by UDF supporters in East London in September 1985. She was allegedly t a rgeted because her bro t h e r-in-law was a policeman. F O L E Y, Phumelele Duncan (28), a UDF support e r, was stabbed and hacked to death by named AZAPO s u p p o rters in his house during political conflict in Port Elizabeth on 30 August 1986. FOLOSI, Annah, was injured when MK operatives f rom the 'Dolphin Unit' detonated a limpet mine at the Security Branch offices in Roodepoort, Tvl, on 17 August 1984. Five members of the Security Branch and several civilians were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/0003). FOLOTSI, Elizabeth Maserame, was shot and burn t to death in Tokoza, Tvl, on 11 October 1993 while visiting relatives at a hostel during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. Her husband was shot and b u rnt to death in the same incident.

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the Giwi Breyton Construction compound in Evander, Tvl, on 6 July 1992. Another security guard was shot dead and two others were tied up. The SDU members, who sought to seize guns at the site, were engaged in clashes with the BL A C K CAT S in Ermelo, Tvl. Two SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/19998/0121). FRAIR, L, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). FRANCE, Thamsanqa Anderson (33), a UDF s u p p o r t e r, was beaten and stabbed by AZAPO members and AM AAFR I K A s u p p o rters during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape, on 4 January 1987. F R A N C E S C A T O, Giovanni, was assaulted and shot dead during a r o b b e r y by APLA operatives at his home in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 6 September 1992. Thre e APLA members (who were acquitted of the murd e r and who applied for amnesty for the r o b b e r y alone) w e re granted amnesty (AC/1999/0251). FRANCIS, Marie (58), was shot and injured by bullets fi red from a passing train in Benoni, Tvl, on 20 Febru a ry 1994. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E. FRANKE, P, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Churc h S t reet, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people w e re killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of M K 's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives w e re granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CH U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. FRANS, Maigobe Jackson (55), was severely beaten by Bophuthatswana Police in Taung, Bophuthatswana, on 6 December 1990 during a meeting at Dry h a r t s Bathlapin tribal office. Dry h a r t s villagers had summoned chief J e rry Mahura to hear their grievances when police dispersed the crowd with tear gas and sjamboks. FRANSCH, Anton (20), an MK operative, was killed in a hand grenade explosion on 17 November 1989 in Athlone, Cape Town. A large group of named police and soldiers surrounded the house and engaged in an exchange of fire with Mr Fransch throughout the night. It could not be determined whether his death was the result of a final act of suicide or from a police gre n a d e . FRANZSEN, Andrew Lategan, a civilian, was traumatised when APLA operatives opened fire on a vehicle travelling from Zastron to Sterkspruit in the OFS, on 18 March 1992. In the attack, one person was shot

dead while he lay injured next to the car. Another was severely injured. Two managed to escape unhurt. See APLA AT TA C K S and ZA S T R O N R O A D A M B U S H. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/2000/148). FREDDIE, Annah, suffered severe damage to her house and property as a result of a car-bomb explosion in Gaborone, Botswana, on 22 April 1987. See GA B O R O N E C A R B O M B. The head of the Security Branch and four Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214).

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to death, but was later released as a political prisoner. He was granted amnesty for the killing. GERMISHUIZEN, Cornelia Johanna, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GERRARD (OOSTHUIZEN), Marchelle Cheryl (28), was severely injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GERTSE, Jan 'Outjie' (20), lost his sight after he was shot by members of the SAP in Ashton, Cape, in July 1990 during a protest march for the opening of public facilities to all races. GETYESIE, David Dayi (36), was shot and injured in Tembisa, Tvl, in April 1992 during an attack by IFP supporters. In the early 1990s several Transvaal townships were embroiled in political conflict between the ANC and IFP. GETYESIE, Livuyo (3), died when he was thrown against a wall by alleged IFP supporters in Vusumuzi hostel, Tembisa, Tvl, in March 1992 during conflict in the area between ANC and IFP supporters. GETYEZA, Mncanyalwa Ernest (40), an ANC supporter, was injured in a shooting in Umlazi, Durban, on 23 June 1993 in continuing political conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. GEWENSA, Hloniphile (23), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1991, in ongoing political conflict in the area. GEYSER, John, a gardener on a farm outside Paarl, Cape, was shot dead on 15 April 1986 during an armed robbery of the farmhouse by a small group of UDF supporters who sought to acquire weapons. A domestic worker was also shot dead in the attack. Three UDF supporters applied for amnesty for the killings and the robbery. Two applicants were granted amnesty for both acts. The applicant who had performed the shootings was refused amnesty for the killings and granted for the robbery (AC/1997/0038). GEZA, Lucky Mishack (24), was shot dead by an Inkatha supporter in Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 16 October 1988, in intensifying political conflict in the area. GHOSA, Desiree Veronica (21), was severely beaten by members of the SAP in Atlantis, Cape, on 17 September 1985, during a rent boycott. GIANINI, (first name not given), was assaulted and robbed by IFP members at Verwoerdbrug, Pretoria, on 24 March 1991. His wife was also a victim in this incident. One IFP member was granted amnesty (AC/2000/226). GIANINI, Ms (first names not given), was assaulted and robbed by an Inkatha supporter at Verwoerdbrug, near Pretoria, on 24 March 1991. One person was granted amnesty (AC/2000/226). GIBBINGS, Kevin Noil, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on

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14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIBBINGS, Kim Patrick, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIBE, Mongezi Mosset (50), an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). GIDDY, B, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA RB O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). GIDIMANA, Fonjana (33), a PAC supporter, was arrested and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape Town, in 1963, after conflict with the local headmen in Upper Qitsi location, Cofimvaba, Transkei. GIE, Janet, was shot and injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members

were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). GIGABA, Ambrose Thulani (40), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten by IFP supporters in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in 1992. GIGABA, John, an ANC supporter, was shot by Inkathasupporters at Izingolweni, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 5 February 1990. GIGABA, Kholekile (40), an ANC supporter, was shot dead, allegedly by members of the SAP who were assisting the local council to demolish shacks in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl on 11 July 1990. GIGABA, Lungu Dominick (24), an ANC supporter, was shot and stabbed to death by Inkathasupporters on 13 January 1990 in the MngomeZulu area, near Port Shepstone, Natal. GIGI, Ntomontomo (aka 'Zwelindaba Gova') (42), an ANC member from Engcobo, Transkei, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on several ANC houses and a block of flats in Maseru, Lesotho, on 9 December 1982. Thirty South Africans and 12 citizens of Lesotho were killed in the midnight attack. GIJA, Vuyisile Victor (59), an ANC supporter, died after being stabbed and shot by IFP supporters in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 27 April 1991. GIJIMA, Mnyamezeli (47), was severely harassed, assaulted with a gun, arrested on a number of occasions and had his

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Elizabeth, during the state of emergency in April 1988. He was released a year later and placed under house arrest. HABIYA, Nokuthula Hazel (34), an ANC supporter, had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban. See SONKOMBOARSONATTA CKS. HABIYA, Ntombiyenkosi Thandiwe (26), had her home burnt down by IFP supporters on 20 March 1994 at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, in intense political conflict in the area. See SONKOMBOARSONATTA CKS. HADABE, Bhekithemba Pieteron, an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by IFP supporters at his home in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 10 April 1991. The family was forced to flee the area. HADDEN, Carl, was injured in what became known as the MAGO O'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HADEBE, Alias, had his house and car set alight by named Inkatha supporters at Hambanathi, near Verulam, Natal, in August 1984 in intense conflict between JORAC and Inkatha supporters over the INCORPORATION of Hambanathi into KwaZulu. HADEBE, Anthony, was abducted from his home along with a friend, by self-defence unit (SDU) members and ANC supporters, in the Motsoaledi informal settlement, Tvl, on 29 March 1994. They were taken to a nearby school in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, where he was shot and injured and his friend killed. They were suspected of participating in an IFP march that day. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0320). HADEBE, Bekwenze Absolom (43), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by unidentified attackers while he was washing his car in Bruntville, near Mooi River, Natal, on 1 October 1991. He was allegedly targeted for refusing to participate in a stayaway. HADEBE, Bettina (59), was shot dead by named IFP supporters at her neighbour's home in Emamfemfetheni, near Bergville, Natal, in March 1992, allegedly because she was thought to be an ANC supporter. The perpetrators were arrested, but were acquitted for lack of evidence. HADEBE, David Zamfana, was killed by Inkathasupporters in Port Shepstone, Natal, on 24 March 1990, in intense political conflict in the area. HADEBE, Dumisane, a UDF supporter, had his house looted and set alight on 6 April 1990 when a group of Inkatha supporters attacked UDF supporters and residents at Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in spite of a heavy police and military presence. Fourteen people were killed and at least 120 homes burnt down. One former IFP member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). HADEBE, Elias (32), a UDF supporter, had his house and car set alight by named Inkatha supporters at Hambanathi, near Verulam, Natal, in August 1984 in conflict between JORAC and Inkatha supporters over the INCORPORATION of Hambanathi into KwaZulu.

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June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HARKER, Gerhard (21), was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTA CKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). HARKER, Wesley (13), was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTA CKS. Three of four APLA

members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). HARMANS, Zonwabele Moksom Pele (24), an A Y C O m e m b e r, was shot dead by a named member of the M U N I C I P A L P O L I C E during protests in Alexandria, Cape, on 23 May 1986. HARRIS, Abida (12), was shot dead by named SAP members who opened fire on a rioting crowd in George, Cape, on 13 September 1976. Her family asserted that she was shot while on her way to a shop. HARRIS, John, a member of the Armed Resistance Movement (ARM), was sentenced to death and executed on 1 April 1965 for his role in an explosion at the Johannesburg station, which left one person dead and several injured. HARRIS, Lindi, a member of the Black Sash, was shot in the back by members of the SAP in East London on 22 April 1986 during the state of emergency. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. HARRIS, Ronald (25), was shot dead by SAP members in Athlone, Cape Town, on 16 September 1976, during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. H A R T L E Y, Sedick (22), was severely assaulted by SAP members in a Cape Town prison in June 1976, and again in June 1980. Mr Hartley and other supporters were in a march on Cape Town which ended with arson attacks and stone-throwing after the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. H A R T M A N, A, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 0 0 3). H A R T Z E N B E R G, Fuad (14), was detained on 2 October 1987 and held for three months, during which time he was severely tortured at the Brackenfell police station and Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, by named members of the special police U N R E S T I N V E S T I G A T I O N U N I T. H A R V E Y, Paula, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June

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1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HASHE, Siphon (58), a member of PEBCO, and two colleagues, were abducted from the Port Elizabeth airport in a joint Eastern Cape and V l a k p l a a s o p e r a t i o n on 8 May 1985. The PEBCO T H R E E were allegedly severely assaulted, then shot dead. Their bodies were doused with diesel fuel, set alight and burnt, and their remains were allegedly thrown into the Fish River. Five E a s t e r n Cape Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, and four V l a k p l a a s o p e r a t i v e s applied for amnesty. Two of the applications were granted and six were refused (AC/1999/0223 and A C / 2 0 0 1 / 0 6 4). H A T T A S, Riefaat (18), a UDF and ANC supporter, was severely tortured by named members of the SAP in Athlone, Cape Town, in November 1985. He was arrested during a march to honour those who were in detention or had died in political conflict. H A W U L A N A, Mbulelo Steven (56), an ANC member, was assaulted by CDF soldiers at Bulembu Airport, near King William's Town, Cape, on 21 August 1992, during political conflict between ANC and ADM supporters. H A Y I, Zonisele Brevis (42), an ANC supporter, was shot in the thigh and injured on his way to work in Katlehong, Tvl, allegedly by members of the SAP, on 3 June 1993. H A Y I Y A, Gidion Zamiqhinga (28), an ANC supporter, was detained and charged with murder on 15 November 1985 in Middelburg, Cape. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He had allegedly refused to act as a police informer. H A Y N E S, Derrek, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire in the Crazy Beat Disco in Newcastle, Natal, on 14 February 1994. See A P L A A T T A C K S. H A Y T E R, GB, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See C H U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. H E E R S, Katy (32), an ANC member, was detained for two months on 27 May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape. During her detention, she was beaten by members of the SAP. H E I S E, Khabele (59), was shot dead in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 8 March 1992 during political conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. H E K A, Nonceba Priscilla Majola (34), a UDF supporter, had her home burnt down in Somerset East, Cape, in May 1985 during a state of emergency and a period of consumer boycotts. H E K T O O R, Andries Hector (35), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Robertson, Cape, on 11 April 1990. Police fired tear gas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. Over 100 people were treated for injuries relating to the subsequent stampede and shootings.

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HEKTOOR, Mienie (33), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Robertson, Cape, on 11 April 1990. Police fired teargas into a crowded hall where residents were meeting. Over 100 people were treated for injuries relating to the subsequent stampede and shootings. HELA, Khayaletu (19), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 9 October 1985, while on his way from a public meeting. HELESI, Vuyani Richard (16), was severely beaten and partially paralysed by a named member of the SAP on 7 November 1986 in Grahamstown, Cape. Civil action that followed found in favour of the perpetrator. HEMPSTEAD, T, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HENNING, Izak Jacobus (51), a commandant in the South African Air Force (SAAF), was killed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. HENRY, Mark 'Yazir' (19), an MK operative, was arrested at his family home in Grassy Park, Cape Town, on 17 November 1989. Named Security Branch members extorted the whereabouts of an MK operative from him by threatening to kill his family members. He was detained under SECTION 29 until 22 March 1990. HERBST, Abraham Johannes Wiense, suffered severe trauma when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 23 March 1993 and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). HERBST, Jacqueline Edna (21), was severely beaten with rifle butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion, in Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Ms Herbst was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents including women and teenagers assaulted by members of 32 Battalion after an SADF member was shot and injured in Phola Park. Two women were also shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended that the unit should not be used for peacekeeping duties anywhere in South Africa. HERCULES, Ebrahim (19), a member of the BMW, was detained in 1987 in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, and severely tortured at the Bishop Lavis police station by named and other members of a special police UNIT. He later served over two and a half years of a five-year prison term.

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in Volours, Tvl, on 2 May 1991. Her four-year-old son was severely injured in the explosion. HLATS WAYO, Setota Agnes Assa Sota (7), lost her home in Vereeniging, Tvl, when it was burnt down by ANC supporters on 20 September 1990. HLATS WAYO, Sifiso (4), was critically injured when a hand grenade exploded in his home in Volours, Tvl, on 2 May 1991. His mother, an ANCWL member, was also injured in the attack. HLATS WAYO, Sipiwe Victor, an ANC supporter, was shot dead, allegedly by IFP supporters, at his home in Volours, Tvl, on 1 January 1992. His brother was killed in the same attack. HLATS WAYO, Themba (16), was shot and injured in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING, allegedly by IFP supporters in Daveyton, Tvl, on 25 July 1993. At least five people including Themba's brother died, and another brother was also injured in this incident. HLATS WAYO, Wiseman (16) was shot and injured, allegedly by IFP supporters on 25 July 1993 in Daveyton, Tvl, in a DRIVE-BYSHOOTING. At least five people including Themba's brother died, and another brother was also injured in this incident. HLAULI, Mohanuwa Edith 'Nani' (20), an ANC supporter, was assaulted and raped by IFP supporters at the Lefhiedi household in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1993. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. Ms Hlauli was the only survivor because she pretended to be dead. HLAZO, Desmond Zolile (15), was detained in June 1986 in Zweletemba, Worcester, Cape, and was beaten by named members of the Security Branch while being interrogated about arson attacks in the area. Shortly after his release he was shot and injured by police in Zweletemba. HLAZO, Mariam Nothobile Nongenangaye (49), a UDF supporter in Oudtshoorn, Cape, was detained in May 1986 and held for two months in George, Cape. During her detention she was held for four days in an isolation cell. HLAZO, Nkosinathi Patrick, a UDF supporter, was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Lawaaiikamp, George, Cape, on 12 March 1986. HLAZO, Sandile, a youth activist, was shot and injured by SAP members in Bongoletu, Oudtshoorn, Cape, on 17 June 1985, during the fatal shooting of the BONGOLETHUTHREE. Mr Hlazo was thereafter sentenced to two years' imprisonment for public violence. HLEKANI, Nomalisa Doris (22), an ANC supporter, was left disabled after being shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people

were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). HLEKWAYO, Bakhokhisile (62), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in Mabhuyeni, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 25 December 1993.

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HOHO, Qonda, an MK operative, was shot dead during a shoot-out with members of the SAP on 4 March 1985 at his cousin's house in Khayelitsha, Queenstown, Cape. HOJEM, Mozelle, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HOLLAND, Abraham Johannes, suffered property loss when his car was stolen by members of the AWB on 25 April 1994 and used in a bombing operation at a taxi rank in Randfontein, Tvl, with the aim of disrupting the electoral process. Six AWB members were granted amnesty for the theft and for the attack (AC/1999/0342). See RIGH-T-WING ATTACKS. HONOKO, Daniel Molebatsi (22), was shot dead in a DRIVE-BY SHOOTING during a night vigil for CHRISTIAN in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 18 April 1993. HOGGARDT, Spasiena Carolina (15), was one of three women shot dead by named members of the SAP on 9 September 1976, during extensive street protests in Paarl, Cape. She was returning home from church with her family when she was shot. HOPSHIRE, Roseline Nomhle (13), was shot and severely injured by members of the SAP on 27 May 1985 while playing outside during SCHOOLBOYCOTS in Fingo Village, Grahamstown, Cape. She was hospitalised and suffered permanent disfigurement as a result of the shooting. HORN, Christo, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). HORN, Cornelia Johanna Aletta, (67), was severely injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). HORN, Nozililo Ellen (40), was shot with rubber bullets in Boichoko, Postmasburg, Cape, on 18 June 1993. She was charged with public violence, but was acquitted. HOSHELA, Sedezama Welliam (34), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by a named member of the SAP in Phomolong, Henneman, OFS, in 1990. After being hospitalised and released, he was arrested and detained without charge for 50 days. HOSLETT, DA, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCHSTREETBOMBING, PRETORIA.

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HOTANA, David (24), a SAYCO member, was detained by members of the SAP at Kareedouw, Cape, in April 1986. In detention he was tortured by attempted suffocation with a wet bag. HOTANE, Onkokame Rebecca (39), an ANC supporter, was beaten when she was arrested by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Pampierstad, Bophuthatswana, on 1 January 1994. Ms Hotane was arrested with 18 others and accused of arson and malicious damage to property. Charges were dropped in November 1995. HOTANI, Rebecca, was detained for two weeks at the Pampierstad police station, Bophuthatswana, on 1 January 1994 during a spontaneous community march in support of the first democratic elections to be held in April 1994. Marchers were assaulted by alleged members of the Bophuthatswana Police. There was a court case held subsequently and all the marchers were acquitted. HOWE, Illana (6), survived an explosion caused by a bomb planted by MK operatives at the Benoni Plaza Wimpy, as part of the MK sabotage campaign. One person died and 56 were injured in the explosion. HSOZI, Viliza (46), was shot dead by ANC supporters in KwaNdengezi, KwaZulu, near Pinetown, Natal, on 17 June 1991, during political conflict in the area. HUDSON, Thomas, was killed in a limpet mine explosion at the Wild Coast Casino in Bizana, Transkei, on 18 April 1986. Two people were killed and several others injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/99/0181 and AC/2000/240). HUFKIE, Frederick Emmanuel (58), an ANC and UDF supporter, was detained by members of the SAP at Spandau High School, where he was a principal, in Graaff-Reinet, Cape, during a student protest against police harassment. In June 1985

he was again detained and tortured by SAP members outside his home in Graaff-Reinet after returning from Noupport, Cape, where he had been engaged in church work. HUGHES, Ann, suffered damage to property when paint remover was thrown over her vehicle while she was visiting Helen Joseph, a banned Congress of Democrats member. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/230). HUGHES, Pat (19), had his home burnt down by IFP supporters in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 31 December 1993 in ongoing political conflict in the area. See 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. HUGO, Rosy (34), a member of the Council of Ten, was detained on 12 June 1986 and held for six months under emergency regulations in George, Cape. Ms Hugo was pregnant when she was detained. HULSE, Keith, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HUMA, Musa Patford (41), was shot dead in Tembisa, Tvl, on the 23 December 1993 during clashes between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and mainly ANC-supporting residents.

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Reference 84 - 0.01% Coverage

HUMA, Sylvia Mono, was shot dead by Bophuthatswana Police in Thabane, Bophuthatswana, on 25 February 1990. Youths were burning government buildings when the police opened fire. HUMAN, Dirk Hendrick, sustained damage to his property in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). HUMAN, HS, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. HUMAN, Theron, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). HUNT, Sarie, was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Gardiner Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). HUTCHESON, Andrew, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HUTCHESON, Marayana, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). HUTCHINSON, Judy, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). HUTTER, JF, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. IKANENG, Jeffrey Motsamai, was shot by IFP supporters in Pimville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 May 1991 in conflict between ANC and IFP supporters.

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IKANENG, Lerotodi Andrew, was stabbed and severely injured by members of the MANDELA UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB in Orlando West, Soweto, Johannesburg, in February 1989. Mr Ikaneng had left the Mandela household a few months before and was labelled an informer. IKGOPOLENG, Masego, a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Botswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as

a pretext for the raid. INDIA, Mongezi Gladstone (26), an MK operative, was detained under SECTION 29 and severely tortured in detention by named members of the Security Branch at their offices in Cape Town, on 21 July 1988. He was held for six months until his release in January 1989. INDIA, Nomvulo (32), a UDF supporter, was detained for three weeks on 25 July 1987 in Mdantsane, Ciskei, by named members of the Ciskei Security Police who wanted information on the whereabouts of her brother. During her detention, she was tortured by attempted suffocation. IRVING, Mark Robin (20), was incarcerated in Voortrekkerhoogte prison and Boksburg prison between 1981 and 1984 for his refusal to participate in national service in the SADF. ISAACS, Abdusalaam (18), a UDF supporter, was detained for two weeks at Bishop Lavis police station, Cape Town, in June 1986. He was arrested for possession of banned material. ISAACS, Colin (28), died the day after he was shot by SAP members in Retreat, Cape Town, on 8 September 1976, during widespread unrest in the area related to the SOUTHERN AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. ISAACS, Faiza (16), was detained for one month under emergency regulations in October 1987 at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, because of her student activities and political associations. ISAACS, Henry Eric (24), a SASO activist and later PAC member, was detained in 1973 and later placed under a banning order while serving as the SRC President at the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town. While under house arrest in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, he and his family faced ongoing intimidation by named members of the SAP. He fled into exile and became a senior PAC representative until his resignation in 1982 during severe internal conflict within the PAC. ISAACS, Shanaaz (17), a Bonteheuvel student activist and UDF supporter, was detained under emergency regulations in June and July 1986 in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. ISAACS, Beulin (16), who was pregnant, was shot dead by SAP members in Paballelo, Upington, Cape, on 11 November 1985. Several other residents were injured. A community meeting held the previous day

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JAXA, Herintan, was detained by named members of the SAP on 8 April 1989 at Welverdiend police station, Carletonville, Tvl, during a consumer boycott. Several youths were shot and others detained and tortured during the boycott. JAXA, Mzukisi Candry (27), a UDF and street committee member, was arrested on 1 September 1989 in Hofmeyer, East London, and repeatedly doused with cold water while under interrogation. Mr Jaxa was charged with the 'necklace' murder of a police informer, convicted and received a 15-year prison sentence, of which he served three years. JAXA, Xolile, an ANC member, was captured near the Botswana border by members of the Security Branch in March 1988. He was assaulted with batons, kicked, suffocated with plastic bags and kept for a week without food during his interrogation near Zeerust, Transvaal. JAYI, Vuynani, a UDF supporter, was tortured by members of the SAP in 1986, and again in 1992, in Fort Beaufort, Cape. JAYILE, Nokuphila Eunice (38), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by named IFP supporters in Grootville, near Stanger, Natal, on 6 February 1994, during political conflict in the area. JAZA, Michael Vusumzi (17), was severely burnt in a petrol bomb attack on the vehicle in which he was travelling in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 15 April 1993. One person burnt to death and another was injured in the attack, which took place during widespread unrest, following the assassination of the SACP leader, Chris Hani. JEBE, Martin Xola (aka Anthony Xaba) (25), an MK operative, was shot dead with three other operatives in a confrontation with members of the SAP and SADF at Alldays, Tvl, on 3 November 1983. Mr Jebe's family had heard nothing from him since he went into exile in Lesotho in 1977. JEENAH, Feizel Roshan (22), was shot and injured by named members of the Railway Police on 16 October 1985 during the TROJAN HORSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN in Athlone. After the shooting, named police dragged Mr Jeenah into a Casspir where he was repeatedly kicked. He was later acquitted of all charges against him. JEENAH, Mosheen (23), a PASO supporter, was shot dead in a Durban charge office in 1985. An inquest was held, but it merely established that SAP reports that the charge office had been attacked with AK47 rifles, with some of the shots being fired by Mr Jeenah, were not based on fact. JEENAH, Sabera (21), a political activist, was detained for eight days in Cape Town in 1969. Ms Jeenah, who was eight months' pregnant, was denied food and water for the duration of her imprisonment. JEFFERS, Jonathan Joseph (33), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JEFFERY, John Harold, an ANC member, was shot at by named IFP supporters when the car in which he

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and two other ANC officials were travelling was ambushed near Ixopo, Natal, on 27 October 1992. He was part of an ANC delegation attempting to broker peace with the IFP. He was not injured, but an ANC Midlands Executive Committee member was shot dead in the ambush. JEFFRIES, S, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JEKEQA, Nkosizile Livingstone (24), an ANC supporter, was shot in the leg by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the B I S H O M A S S A C R E. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). JEKEQA, Pindile Albert (25), a PAC supporter, was shot in the leg while marching on the King William's Town police station, Cape, to obtain the release of PAC detainees. He was arrested the following day, charged and imprisoned for 12 years on Robben Island, Cape Town, from 9 October 1963. JELA, Nontshizana Mocica (35), an IFP supporter, had her home burnt down by ANC supporters in Amaoti, Inanda, near Durban, in January 1991. JELE, Bafana (24), an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by members of the KZP at Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 20 June 1993. The perpetrators claimed they had mistaken Mr Jele for someone who had killed a policeman. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). JELE, Cyprian Mlungisi (40), an ANC supporter, was attacked with iron bars and knobby irons by IFP supporters in a train near Boksburg, Tvl, on 7 July 1992. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E. JELEMSI, Govern ment, was beaten to death on 26 December 1976, during political conflict between Nyanga residents and migrant workers from the hostels over the Christmas 1976 period. JELU, Nomathemba, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Grahamstown, Cape, on 30 December 1990, when she was caught in crossfire during violent political conflict in the area. JENGETA, Bongive Grace (18), lost her home in an arson attack during political conflict in Old Crossroads, Cape Town, in February 1993. JENTE, Mfukuka (43), a SANCO member, was detained by members of the Ciskei Police in 1989 in King William's Town, Cape, allegedly because of SANCO's opposition to the reimposition of the headman system in Ciskei. JERLING, Johannes Frederick, was shot and killed when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods Hotel, in Uitenhage, Cape, and opened fire on staff and patrons on 23 March 1993. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). See APLA attacks.

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with state support targeted residents opposed to KwaNdebele independence. JIYANE, Ms (first name not given), was publicly assaulted in Hambanathi, near Durban, on 5 May 1985, allegedly by Inkatha supporters who were possessing the homes of UDF supporters at a time of political conflict. Other women lost their homes in the same attack. JIYANE, Ritta (54), had her house burnt down by Inkatha supporters at Ntuzuma, near Durban, on 7 December 1989 in intense conflict between Inkatha and UDF supporters in the area. JIYANE, Tazi Maria, lost her property in an attack by a named perpetrator in Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in July 1975. JIZA, Thobeka Sylvia (14), was shot by members of the SAP during a protest in Aliwal North, Cape, in 1985. See ALI WAL NO RT HS H O O T I N G S. JIZANA, Pambili Mzwandile (24), an ANC supporter, was detained, stripped naked and assaulted by members of the Transkei Security Branch in Umtata, Transkei, in 1988. A Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture (AC/2000/076). JOAO, Toni, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JOBE, Bonginkosi Hitler (50), died on 26 April 1994, two days after being shot by IFP supporters at Mtubatuba, near Empangeni, Natal, in political conflict in the area. The IFP were reportedly targeting families that did not allow their children to attend IFP selfdefence training camps. JOBE, Nkosinathi Velaphi (28), an ANC supporter, was severely injured when he was stabbed and shot by a named KWAZULU POLICE member and IFP supporters at Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 28 April 1992. JOBELA, Ntunaye 'Sholi' (38), a member of the Steynsburg Residents' Association, was shot dead by named members of the SAP on 5 July 1985 during a march in Steynsburg, Cape. Several others were injured. JOBO, Daliwonga Justice (15), a UDF supporter, was assaulted, detained and tortured by named members of AM AAFRIKA in Uitenhage, Cape, on 17 November 1987, in an alleged revenge attack. JOBO, Margaret Sibongile (17), was shot dead by a member of a self-defence unit in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 24 December 1992. JOFILE, Lucas (24), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten and tortured by members of the 'Zim-Zim' faction of the ANC-supporting KHUTSONG YOUTH CONGRESS and the SAP in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in 1991. JOHANNES, Ben (33), was arrested with others in April 1968 in Victoria West, and severely beaten while in detention by named members of the SAP, allegedly for his part in a Poqo conspiracy to

poison the water in the town. He was acquitted after spending 18 months in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, while on trial.

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JOHANNES, Mzolisi (26), an ANC supporter, broke his fingers when the door of a police van was slammed closed on his hand. He was detained at Soweto-by-the Sea, Port Elizabeth, on 16 June 1986, during a commemoration for the SOWETO UPRISING, and was beaten and kicked by members of the police. JOHNSON, Gugulethu (16), a UYCO member, was shot to death by a named perpetrator during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape, on 29 May 1986. JOHNSON, Jennifer, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). JOHNSON, Mvula Simon Petros (23), was shot in the back when members of the SAP attacked theatre-goers in a church hall at Seyisi, near Port Elizabeth, on 3 August 1980. Mr Johnson was detained and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for arson. JOHNSON, Mzimkhulu Stanley, was shot dead by members of the SAP during a community meeting in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 30 November 1991. Several others were killed in the same attack. JOHNSON, Phillip Yung, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). JOHNSON, Rafeek (35,) was shot dead by members of the SAP at his father's shop in Port Elizabeth on 9 August 1990 during protests in the area. JOHNSON, Thamsanqa Major (20), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with rifle butts and an iron rod while in detention in 1990, by members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force members demanding a confession that he was an MK operative. JOHNSON, Vuyiswa Sheilla (36), was severely injured when she was shot by members of the SAP in KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, on 18 August 1976 during protests in the area. JOHNSON, Wana, an IKONGOLEADER, was shot dead by members of the SADF on 6 June 1960 in the NGQUZA HILL massacre in Flagstaff, Transkei. He was hoisting a white flag as a sign of peace when police opened fire on community members attending a meeting at Ngquza Hill during the PONDOLAND REVOLT. JOJI, Nothemba (3), was shot and blinded in one eye by named members of the SAP, in Gugulethu, Cape Town, on 28 August 1985, in widespread unrest on the day of the POLLSMOOR MARCH. JOKA, Ngeba Andrew 'Mzala', was shot dead by a named Special Constable in Hanover, Cape, on 14 November 1987, while arguing with friends outside the constable's home. JOKAZI, Viela Getrude (50), was injured when a hand grenade exploded in a bus transporting workers in Heidelberg, Tvl, on 28 September 1992, during a

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KAUMA, Mcedisi Johannes, a UDF official, was stabbed to death by Inkatha supporters in KwaShange, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, in March 1988. KAWA, Zayo Jackson (63), was detained on 13 March 1986 and held for a month in Stutterheim, Cape. Mr Kawa, who had been a leader in a consumer boycott, was released on bail and had to report at the police station for the next three years. KAWULE, Bajaswa Lena, was severely beaten by supporters of Chief Mahlangu in Goederede, near Dennilton, Tvl, in July 1975. Chief Mahlangu stood to benefit from the INCORPORATION of Goederede into Lebowa, and his supporters launched widespread attacks on residents who resisted INCORPORATION. KAWUSE, Vumani (54), was shot and injured during political conflict in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in March 1993. At least 18 people were killed in political violence in Bhambayi this month. Seventy-five homes were burnt down. KAYE, Hendrina Magdalena 'Babetjie' (39), was shot in the leg by members of the SAP in Wolseley, Cape, on 24 November 1990. Residents had staged a legal protest when police opened fire, killing one person and injuring others. KAYOLA, Kgape (7), was seriously injured when he was shot in the head by members of the SAP in Emdeni South, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 6 April 1991 after an IFP rally was held in the vicinity. He and his mother were visiting a relative when neighbours saw members of the SAP attack the house. Two others were injured in the attack. KAZI, Ivan, was arrested in Upington, Cape, on 3 December 1985, and spent long periods in custody while on trial for the crowd killing of a MUNICIPAL PALPOLICEMAN. One of the UPINGTON 26, Mr Kazi was given a suspended sentence, overturned on appeal. KAZIUA, Willoughby, a member of the SAP, survived an armed attack on the Orlando police station in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 2 November 1979. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack

(AC/2000/195). KEANE, Susan-Anne (39), Secretary-General of the Johannesburg - North ANC, was killed when AWB members detonated a car bomb in Bree Street, Johannesburg, on 24 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Seven people were killed and 13 injured in the blast. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING TACTICS. KEARNEY, Gerald Patrick (43), a UDF supporter and director of the religious organisation Diakonia, was arrested in Durban on 26 August 1985 for organising resistance against conscription. He was detained under the Internal Security Act and kept in solitary confinement for 17 days. KEARNEY, Helen (42), was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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KEMP, Stephanie Sachs (23), a member of the African Resistance Movement, was detained on 4 July 1964 and held for several months in solitary confinement in Cape Town. During her detention she was severely beaten by named Security Branch members at Caledon Square police station. She was convicted of sabotage and served two years of a five-year prison sentence. She sued the Minister of Justice and a member of the Security Branch for the assault and the case was settled out of court in her favour. KEMPELE, Vuysile (41), an ANC supporter, had his house damaged in a hand grenade attack by members of the Ciskei Defence Force in Dimbaza, Ciskei, on 21 September 1992, in the wake of the BISHOMASSACRE. KEMPENAAR, Aletta Johanna, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). KENALEMANG, Kelebile Wagon (24), was stabbed and severely injured by a fellow worker at the Stilfontein hospital, Tvl, on 21 December 1972. Mr Kenalemang opposed Chief Mangope's regime and was labelled a 'terrorist' by the superintendent. KENNING, C, was injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). KERAETSEWE, Kebitsamang Serubele Agnes (30), experienced ongoing abuse and harassment by police, including being sjambokked and kicked by named Bophuthatswana Police and members of the SAP on several occasions near Vryburg, Cape, from 1974. The police were searching for her husband, an ANC activist. KERCHHOFF, Peter Campbell (52), was detained under emergency regulations in June 1986 and held for 97 days without trial. For 32 of those days he was kept in solitary confinement. A Supreme Court injunction eventually forced the police to grant Mr Kerchoff access to a lawyer. KERLEN, J, was injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBAROMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). KESWA, Bongani (11), was shot dead in Pimville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1986 when members of the police driving a bus fired on a group of children playing next to the road. A stayaway had been organised that day and the children had allegedly stoned the bus. KESWA, Rodney Goba Eleazor (45), a commander in the Transkei Defence Force, was tortured in detention on 27 May 1981 in Engcobo, Transkei. He had travelled to foreign countries to seek military assistance. On his return he was accused of meeting with the ANC and was branded as a communist.

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Reference 92 - 0.01% Coverage

KHAKHANE, Samson Thabiso, an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Katlehong, Tvl, on 3 November 1993 during conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. KHALA, Nophakamile (36), was shot and injured in Tokoza, Tvl, on 8 April 1992. Ms Nophakamile was one of more than 100 Phola Park residents including women and teenagers who were assaulted by members of the SADF 32 Battalion after a member of the SADF was shot and injured in Phola Park. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the attack. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had acted in a manner 'completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force' and recommended their removal from South Africa's townships. KHALIPHA, Senzangabom Vusumzi, an MK operative, was in a unit of five MK operatives active in the Eastern Cape when he was caught in a police roadblock near Elliot, in August 1981, and shot dead. Three others were killed in the ambush and a survivor was arrested. The bodies were secretly buried on a farm near Aliwal North, Cape, and exhumed by the Commission in 1997. KHAMA, Khama Henderson (50), lost his home in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, when it was burnt down during a power struggle over chieftaincy in 1976. KHAMBA, Njabulo

(19), was shot dead on 5 February 1992 at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban when armed men in two minibuses opened fire on ANC supporters, killing three people at a home and three school children on their way to school. KHAMBULA, Sitololo Gladys (40), had her house burnt down at Umzumbe, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC supporters in the area. Her husband was severely injured in the same attack. KHAMBULE, Bajabuhle Christinah (39), was stabbed and severely injured by a named Inkatha supporter in Bhekulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 14 May 1989. Her husband, a UDF supporter, was killed in the same attack. KHAMBULE, Baza, an Inkatha supporter, was stabbed and injured by UDF supporters at Inchanga, Natal, on 28 October 1989, during political conflict in the area. KHAMBULE, Ben November (20), an ANCYL member, was burnt to death when he was 'necklaced' by 'comrades' who suspected him of being an informer and an IFP member, in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, in 1992. KHAMBULE, Edward Mvuyo (41), was shot dead by a named perpetrator at Mvutshini, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 22 March 1994 when the car he was driving was ambushed during political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. His employer's daughter was also killed, and her brother and father were injured in the attack. KHAMBULE, Khombisile, an ANC supporter, was stabbed and severely injured and her home was burnt down by a named Inkatha supporter at Sinathing, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, on 1 June 1989, in intensifying political conflict in the area. Two other family members were injured in the attack. The family was forced to flee the area.

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Reference 93 - 0.01% Coverage

KOELMAN, Bernard 'Besa' (20), a UDF supporter, was detained in Oudtshoorn, Cape, in May 1985, and charged with public violence for which he was later acquitted. During his interrogation, he was assaulted at the Oudtshoorn police station by named members of the SAP. He was detained under emergency regulations in 1986 and again in 1988. See POLICE REGULATIONS. KOELMAN, Noma-Efese Nielmary (20), was detained under emergency regulations for a week in 1985 in Klipplaat, Cape, and thereafter transferred to Middletonburg prison, Cape, for a further month. She was assaulted daily while in detention. See POLICE REGULATIONS. KOEN, Christina Fredericka (42), had her house petrol-bombed by APLA members in Ficksburg, OFS, on 29 September 1992. Ms Koen was wounded by shrapnel during the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. KOEN, Gabriel Johannes (46), had his house petrol-bombed by APLA members in Ficksburg, OFS, on 29 September 1992. See APLA ATTACKS. KOENA, Anna (33), was stabbed in the chest with a spear and hit with knokkies by IFP supporters returning from a rally in White City, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 8 September 1991. Other residents in Ms Koen's street were killed in the attack. KOENING, L., was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). KOFANE, Thulani Walter (25), a UDF supporter, had his house burnt down and his minibus destroyed by Inkatha supporters at Ashdown, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, on 14 April 1987, in intensifying political conflict in the area. KOHL, Aliston Phillip (17), died after being shot in the head by members of the SAP on 12 May 1986 while she was participating in a funeral procession in Joza, Grahamstown, Cape. KOHLA, Conrad Ncobela (23), was shot dead when ANC security guards opened fire from the ANC headquarters at Shell House, Johannesburg, on a crowd of IFP marchers, on 28 March 1994. At least nine marchers were killed and around 100 injured. Ten ANC security guards were granted amnesty (AC/2000/142). KOHLAKALI, Nontle (12), was shot and injured on 6 October 1992, while asleep in his home in Khayelitsha, Cape Town. Shortly before the attack, his mother's life had been threatened, because of her prominent role in the ANC Women's League. KOHLI, Qalisile John (20), an ANC supporter, was shot and severely injured by named members of the SAP in Elliot, Cape, in March 1992, while participating in a march to protest against conditions in the township. KOITENG, Moses Mothuphi (31), an APLA member, was shot dead by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Hammanskraal, Tvl, on 29 March 1992 during a period of political repression in Bophuthatswana. KOJANE, Itumeleng Ernest (15), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by an AWB member while participating in a march to the magistrate's court in Hertzogville, OFS, on 1 March 1994. The AWB had

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LANGA, John (40), an ANC supporter, died from multiple injuries inflicted by IFP supporters in Richmond, Natal, on 23 June 1991, in intense political conflict in the area. See RICHMOND ATTACKS. LANGA, Lerato (1), was shot and injured when unidentified gunmen opened fire on children playing at a party in Daveyton, Tvl, on

13 August 1991. LANGA, Lindeni Ivy (52), an ANC supporter, had her home destroyed by IFP supporters in an arson attack at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, in April 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. LANGA, Lucky Thulani (30), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by a member of the SAP in Ntuzuma, near Durban, on 26 June 1989, during political conflict. LANGA, Magcekeni Herbert (48), an IFP supporter, had his house burnt down by ANC supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in November 1990. His wife was stabbed and severely injured in the attack. LANGA, Mbongeni Robert (39), died from injuries sustained when his room in Katlehong, Tvl, was petrol-bombed on 13 May 1991 during ongoing political conflict in the area. LANGA, Mfundisi Douglas (35), an ANC supporter, was shot at by members of the KWAZULU POLICE while he was in his home in Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, in June 1990 during intense political conflict in the area. LANGA, Michael Ngamula (35), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Durban on 12 March 1993 during continuing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. LANGA, Michael, was injured when Security Branch members detonated an explosive device at the Why Not Club, Vanderbijl Square, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. The club was targeted because it was allegedly frequented by ANC supporters. Four members of the Witwatersrand Security Branch, including the divisional commander and his deputy, and one Vlakplaas operative were granted amnesty for the operation (AC/2001/046). LANGA, Ms (first name not given), was publicly assaulted in Hambanathi, near Durban, on 5 May 1985, allegedly by Inkatha supporters who were possessing the homes of UDF supporters at a time of political conflict. Other women lost their homes in the same attack. LANGA, Mvakashi (47), an IFP supporter, was stabbed to death, allegedly by ANC supporters, in Katlehong, Tvl, on 14 August 1990. LANGA, Mzu Caiphaz (47), an IFP supporter, was shot dead on 14 February 1994 in Durban, in political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. LANGA, Nkosinathi Emmanuel (34), had his home and possessions destroyed in an arson attack on 24 March 1992 in Empangeni, Natal, during ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. LANGA, Nombulele, was shot dead by alleged members of the SAP in Daveyton, Tvl, on 13 August 1991. LANGA, Phaphamani (40), an ANC supporter, was shot dead at his home in Umlazi, Durban, on 24 August 1992, by men wearing camouflage uniforms,

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who first threw teargas into the house. The attack occurred at a time of intense conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. LANGA, Phumzile Josephina (50), an ANC supporter, had her home burnt down by IFP supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, during February 1990, following the UNBANING of political organisations on February. Ms Langa's son was killed in the attack. LANGA, Sibuku Peters, was shot dead when ANC security guards opened fire from the ANC headquarters at Shell House, Johannesburg, on a crowd of IFP marchers, on 28 March 1994. At least nine marchers were killed and around 100 injured. Ten ANC security guards were granted amnesty (AC/2000/142). LANGA, Thembelani Reginald (21), was severely tortured while in detention in Welkom, OFS, in 1980. Mr Langa was involved in a SCHOOLBOYCOTT at the time. LANGA, Vukani Melusi (18), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 26 February 1990, following the UNBANING of political organisations on February. LANGA, Wellington Phungulu (28), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the KWAZULU POLICE in KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 8 October 1988 in intensifying political conflict in the area. LANGA, Zoleka Rosemary (36), an ANC supporter, was tortured with electric shocks at the Bizana police station, Transkei, in 1989. LANGBOOI, Bulelwa Cynthia Sbenge (19), was shot and injured in Kirkwood, Cape, on 12 April 1993, when members of the SAP opened fire on a demonstration to protest against the killing of ANC/SACP/MK leader, Chris Hani. LANGENHOVEN, John Christoffel 'Ivan' (21), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Valhalla Park, Cape Town, on 18 September 1985. Numerous indiscriminate assaults and another shooting by police were reported by residents in the area that day. LANGFORD, Bernadette Sharon (22), a civilian, was shot and killed when APLA operatives attacked the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory, Cape Town, on 30 December 1993. Four people were killed and seven were injured during the course of the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0026). LANGRIDGE, E, was injured in what became known as the MAGOOSBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). LAPSLEY, Michael Alan (41), lost both hands and an eye as well as suffering other serious injuries in a letter-bomb attack in April 1990 in Harare, Zimbabwe. Father Lapsley, an Anglican priest from New Zealand, had previously been expelled from South Africa and Lesotho for his active support of the South African liberation

movements. The Commission found that the attempted killing of Father Lapsley was a South African Security Force operation. L ATA, Petros Kufakwezwe, an ANC support e r, was shot and stabbed to death in Ndaleni, Richmond, P

Reference 96 - 0.01% Coverage

S i l v e r t o n, T v l, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). L E FAKANE, Tshehla Simon (62), an ANC support e r, was stabbed in the eye by IFP supporters on a train between Jeppe and Benrose stations, T v l, on 13 September 1990. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E. LEFHEIDI, Justinah (19), was raped and shot dead in her home by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g , T v l, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped thre e women and then killed seven people. The house was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC s u p p o r t e r s. Ms Lefhiedi's brother was an MK operative and had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHEIDI, Zacharia, was shot dead by IFP support e r s on 19 April 1992 in his home in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g, T v l. The perpetrators raped three women before killing seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. Mr Lefhiedi's b rother was an MK operative who had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHIEDE, Khabi Elias (22), an MK operative, was shot and killed in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g, T v l, on 27 F e b r u a r y 1994 during political conflict between ANC and IFP support e r s . LEFHIEDI, Elias Rangoane (22), an MK operative, was shot dead by a member of the SAP in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g, T v l, on 24 January 1992. Police were s e a r c h i n g for arms and ammunition allegedly belonging to Mr Lefhiedi. Mr Lefhiedi was in a safe house with a fellow operative when they were killed. LEFHIEDI, Lekhooa Elias (47), was shot dead, by IFP s u p p o r t e r s in his home in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g, T v l, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped two women b e f o r e killing seven people. Mr Lefheidi's home was t a r g e t e d because his son was an MK operative. LEFHIEDI, Matshediso Johanna, was shot dead by IFP s u p p o r t e r s in her home in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g, T v l, on 19 April 1992. The perpetrators raped three women b e f o r e killing a total of seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC s u p p o r t e r s. Ms Lefhiedi's brother was an MK operative and had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFHIEDI, Wesi (6), was shot dead by IFP support e r s in his home in Sharpeville, V e r e n i g i n g, T v l, on 19 April 1992 along with other family members. The perpetrators raped three women before killing a total of seven people. The home was attacked because the Lefheidi family were ANC supporters. W e s i ' s brother was an MK operative who had recently been killed by members of the SAP. LEFOKA, Tshivhidzo Frank (18), was beaten and s e v e r e l y burnt by a named perpetrator in Louis Tr i c h a r d t, T v l, on 8 December 1989, apparently in retaliation for a series of attacks on farmers in the are a . LEGARE, Mkhokho Simon (51), an ANC support e r, was subjected to a number of house searches and beatings by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Phokeng, Bophuthatswana, in 1988. LEGETHO, Adeline Puleng (40), was beaten with k n o b k i e r i e s by supporters of a local chief in her home in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, in August 1976.

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Reference 97 - 0.01% Coverage

LIVINGSTONE, L, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O ' S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). L I W A N E, Georgina Ma-Umfundisi (43), an ANC s u p p o r t e r and women's activist, was arrested and detained in Robertson, Cape, on 11 June 1986. She was held for three months under emerg e n c y regulations at Pollsmoor prison, Cape To w n . L I W A N E, Mzwandile 'Mechanic' (49), a member of the Lagunya Taxi Association, was shot dead in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 11 July 1993, by a hit squad wearing balaclavas. Mr Liwane was a witness and p l a i n t i f f in cases laid against WEBTA, an opposing taxi o r g a n i s a t i o n. The attack took place during heightened taxi conflict that acquired a political dimension due to p e r c e p t i o n s of political allegiances. See T A X I V I O L E N C E. LIZANI, Nomathemba Sheila (40), an ANCWL m e m b e r, was injured in the head when police threw a t e a r g a s canister at her during a funeral in KwaZakele, P o r t Elizabeth, in 1986. LIZO, Anderson Mpenelo 'Blackie' (20), an ANC s u p p o r t e r, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paballelo, Upington, Cape, in August 1992, during an ANCYL demonstration against the municipality. LLALE, Matlhodi Diane, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 August 1976 during the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. LOAPE, Papiki (16), was shot dead when members of the SAP opened fire on protesters in Thabong, W e l k o m , O F S, on 17 August 1984. Mr Loape, an invalid with only one leg, was on his way home from a local hospital at the time of the shooting. LOBELO, Derrick Boitlthomo (aka 'Vusi Mayekiso') (34), a member of MK from Bophuthatswana, was detained by the ANC security department in Angola in 1982. He

was subsequently executed by order of a military tribunal. A number of ANC members were detained, tortured and killed during a period of anxiety about infiltration by South African agents following the SADF bombing of Nova Catengue camp in 1979. LOBELO, Francis Ohaletse (19), a UDF supporter, was severely burnt in a petrol bomb attack by vigilantes in Vryburg, Cape, on 26 November 1985. He was allegedly targeted because he had been part of a group that
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Reference 98 - 0.01% Coverage

MADINDA, Thenjiwe Queenette (40), lost her home in an arson attack during political conflict in Grahamstown, Cape, on 4 June 1986. MADINDI, George, was shot and beaten by members of the SAP in Beaufort West, Cape, during 1985. MADINGA, Luvuyo Johannes (34), was shot and wounded by members of the ISU in 1993 during political conflict at Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban. His home was looted while he was recovering in hospital. See 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. MADIPERE, (first name not given), a community councillor, suffered extensive damage to her home in a hand grenade attack by MK operatives in Meadowlands, Johannesburg, during 1986. One MK operative was granted amnesty for the incident (AC/1999/0317). MADISA, Frans Malemeli (44), was severely beaten by members of the IMBOKODO vigilante group in KwaNdebele, in 1985 during conflict over KwaNdebele independence. MADISA, John Mponana (20), an ANC supporter, was arrested and detained by members of the SADF in Dennilton, Tvl, on 28 February 1986 following conflict over the government's plan for INCORPORATION of the area into KwaNdebele. MADISA, Klaas Boesman (58), was severely assaulted by members of the SADF in Moutse, KwaNdebele, in December 1985 at a community meeting held to mobilise residents to resist their forced INCORPORATION into KwaNdebele. MADISA, Kleinbooi Makwe (51), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Lesehleng Village, Moutse, KwaNdebele, on 15 February 1986. Mr Madisa allegedly refused to heed a command to stop running when police were dispersing stone-throwing youths during conflict over INCORPORATION into the newly self-governing KwaNdebele homeland. MADISA, Martha Bonolo (19), a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Botswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. MADISA, William Kimbi (40), was arrested at Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in 1986 and detained for a month in several prisons. His detention occurred during conflict between IMBOKODO, allegedly aided by members of the SAP, and people opposed to KwaNdebele independence. MADISHA, Elias, was abducted on 7 July 1977 in Moutse, KwaNdebele. There was conflict in the area because the people in Maganagobushwa were against the INCORPORATION of the area into KwaNdebele. MADISHA, Fana Phineas (52), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police, in Mabopane, Bophuthatswana, on 7 March 1990 during a protest march from Ga-Rankuwa to the local police station. Several others were injured in the attack.
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Reference 99 - 0.01% Coverage

sations. Two UDF supporters were granted amnesty (AC/2001/106). MADUTWANE, Percia Nompoti, was stabbed by UDF supporters when her parents' home was petrol-bombed in Kagiso, Tvl, on 1 March 1986. Her father was a policeman and the community saw the family as legitimate targets during the rent and consumer boycotts of the time. MADUWA, Nomgidi Martha (41), a SADTU member, lost her home and was later stabbed by IFP supporters in Katlehong, Tvl, on 25 May 1993. An ANC march past an IFP-supporting Tokoza hostel on 22 May 1993 sparked violent conflict that led to over 1000 women and children fleeing their homes. About 35 people were killed and 14 injured in Katlehong during May 1993. MADUWA, Nyamaxholisa, died when she was assaulted and set alight by youths in Venda on 21 March 1990. She held a leadership position in the Venda government and was accused of using witchcraft to hinder the work of political activists in the area. Two perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/094). MADWANYA, Themba Melville (48), was arrested on 3 February 1977 and detained for 115 days without trial at Dimbaza police station, Ciskei. He was persecuted by named members of the Ciskei Police because he did not participate in CNIP activities. MADWE, Thembekile Joyce (41), an ANC supporter, had her house in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP supporters in April 1992. MAEMA, Pitso Simon (28), lost both his legs after he was shot by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenberg, Tvl, on 16 December 1991 during an industrial strike at the Impala Platinum Mine. MAENETJA,

Senyaheno Thomas, was the target of an attempted robbery in Thabamooop, Tvl, when two MK operatives tried to rob him of his vehicle on 7 January 1990. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/81). MAENETJE, Tshepo Brown Anthony, an ANC supporter, was severely beaten with sjamboks and rifle butts by members of the Lebowa Police in Tzaneen, Tvl, on 8 May 1986 during a state of emergency. MAEPA, Ntebele Margarete, was injured and suffered damage to property on 17 June 1992 in the BOIPATONG MASSACRE in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). MAFA, Bantubonke (40), an ANC member, was attacked in his home with spears, shot in the leg and his house burnt by an Inkatha supporter in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, in 1984. MAFA, Ntembeko Oswald (22), an ANC supporter, was shot by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the BISHOMASSACRE. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122).

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Reference 100 - 0.01% Coverage

1993, allegedly in internal conflict over access to resources and 'muti'. Ten people were killed and 35 houses were burnt down. MAKAWULO, Anna (65), an ANC supporter, lost two houses in an arson attack at Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, on 20 April 1994 in the conflict between ANC and the IFP supporters in the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. MAKAYI, Gideon, was hacked with pangas by hosteldwellers in Mzimhlophe, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 24 August 1976 during conflict between residents and hostel-dwellers. Two of his brothers died with him when violence erupted after hostel-dwellers supported the state in their brutal suppression of the SOWETO UPRISING. MAKAZA, Michael Mthetheleli, died four days after he was shot by members of the SAP while he was attending a night vigil in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape, on 14 January 1985. MAKAZA, Samuel James (18), was severely tortured while in detention by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Pearston, Cape. The police wanted him to admit to the killing of the mayor's son and to submit names of others who took part in the killing. MAKAZENI, Shuluthu, an ANC supporter, was killed in KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 5 October 1991, allegedly by members of the KWAZULU POLICE. MAKEBE, Ramakhomane Adam Dipepe (21), an ANC supporter, was detained and severely beaten by members of the SAP at the Reddersburg police station, OFS, in March 1988, after toyi-toying with others during a political demonstration. MAKEKE, Michael (23), was shot in the leg by members of the SAP during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, on 16 August 1985. MAKENA, Mapoti Stephen, was arrested by members of the SADF in Moutse, KwaNdebele, on 1 January 1986 and shot while in police custody. Many villages in the area were raided that day, allegedly to suppress resistance to INCORPORATION into KwaNdebele. MAKENA, Steven Rakosho, a COSAS member, was recruited for military training by a Security Branch agent purporting to be an MK operative, and was killed in the NIETVERDIEN DAMBUSSH near the Botswana border on 26 June 1986. Eight operatives from SADF Special Forces, North ern and Western Transvaal Security Branches were granted amnesty for the operation (AC/1999/0190; AC/1999/0192; AC/1999/0194; AC/1999/0031; AC/1999/0188; AC/1999/0030 and AC/1999/0197). MAKER, E, was injured in what became known as the MAGO O'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MAKETHA, Elizabeth Mantoa (50), lost her home in KwaMashu, Durban, in an arson attack by Inkatha supporters on 17 November 1989 in intensifying political conflict. MAKEWU, Ntlukwane, an ANC supporter, was severely beaten while detained at Bizana prison in Emqeni, Transkei, in 1960, allegedly because of his

Reference 101 - 0.01% Coverage

Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. MAXELA, Nontobeko Fancy (27), an ANCWL member, was tear-gassed by members of the SAP in December 1986 while on his way to the funeral of an unrest victim in Zwide, Port Elizabeth. MAXENGANA, Mbuyiseli (18), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 11 April 1985, in a confrontation between community residents and the police. He had been sent to the shop but did not return, and his mother found his body in a pool of blood with a bullet wound in the head. MAXHEGWANA, Eric Sindile (37), was detained on 22 October 1987 by members of the Ciskei Police in East London. While in detention, he was severely beaten and tortured by suffoc

a t i o n . MAXITI, Lumkile (49), was shot dead by members of a B A L A C L A V A G R O U P, allegedly linked to the Lingeletu West Town Council, in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 16 December 1991. The attack was aimed at a local ANC Wo m e n 's League activist and left three people dead, t h r e e wounded and 40 houses burn t . MAXITI, Nonikile (38), was shot and injured by members of a B A L A C L A V A G R O U P, allegedly linked to the Lingeletu West Town Council, in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 16 December 1991. The attack was aimed at a local ANC Wo m e n 's League activist and left thre e people dead, three wounded and 40 houses burn t . MAXONGO, Amos Vabantu (26), an MK operative f rom New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, was detained at Nova Stella Sao prison in Luanda, in 1983, where he was assaulted. In 1984, he was again detained and held at Quatro for five years, during which time he was repeatedly tort u red. See ANC C A M P S. MAXONGO, Cecilia Noziph o , a UDF branch tre a s u r e r, was detained under emergency regulations on 16 June 1986 in Wi l l o w m o r e, Cape. While in detention, she was tort u r e d . MAXWELE, Bubele (28), a Transkei Defence Forc e (TDF) soldier, was killed during an AT T E M P T E D C O U P I N U M T A T A, TR A N S K E I, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six V l a k p l a s operatives were granted amnesty for providing arm s for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in s u p p o r t i n g the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). MAXWELL, Gavin (24), was severely injured in what became known as the MA G O O 'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and in j u r e d at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). M A Y, Alicia Thembakazi (14), an ANC support e r, was s e v e r e l y beaten by named members of the SAP on her arrest in Robertson, Cape, on 24 December 1985. She was also tear-gassed in the police van and in her cell while being held in custody for a week. M A Y, Audrey Catherine , a civilian, was assaulted and s e v e r e l y ill-treated during an attack on a farmer at

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t r a n s p o r t into South Africa she was responsible. She was initially held in Mozambique and then in Zambia for over a year. During her incarceration, she was subjected to repeated severe ill-treatment and tort u r e , including a staged execution. She was later transferre d to a prison in Tanzania where she was held until December 1992 when she re t u r n e d to South Africa. MAZIBUKO, Lucia Mampi (38), was forced from her home and displaced by IFP supporters in Alexandra, J o h a n n e s b u r g, in 1992. Hundreds of people had their homes forcibly occupied by IFP supporters in the are a following clashes between hostel-dwellers and ANCs u p p o r t i n g r e s i d e n t s . MAZIBUKO, Lukas (59), was stabbed in Meadowlands, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 11 April 1993 by unidentified people who boarded his taxi and accused him of being an IFP supporter during conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. Mr Mazibuko died of his injuries eight months later. MAZIBUKO, Mandla , was one of three suspected vigilantes pursued and hacked to death by UDF s u p p o r t e r s in Standerton, Tv1, in June 1987, because he was believed to have collaborated with members of the MG Pirates soccer club and community councillors to persecute UDF supporters. Conflict between UDF supporters and the Pirates had led to a number of deaths and injuries. Two UDF support e r s w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/071). MAZIBUKO, Mashinkane Johannes (51), was shot and injured in Soweto, Johannesburg, in September 1991 when IFP supporters re t u r n i n g from a rally at the Jabulani stadium attacked re s i d e n t s . MAZIBUKO, Maureen Lango , was killed when members of the Security Branch shot at her and thre w a petrol bomb into her home in Inanda New To w n , Durban, on 17 March 1987. The attack was directed at a family member who was labelled a 'terro r i s t ' . MAZIBUKO, Maureen Thandi (23), was beaten in detention by members of the SAP at Bishop Lavis, Cape Town, in 1976, during protests related to the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. She lost her home in KTC, Cape To w n , in June 1986 when it was burnt down by WI T D O E K E vigilantes, acting with the support and sanction of the security forces. Several days later she was severe l y beaten by police while protesting with other women against the attack. MAZIBUKO, McRobert Boy (22), had his home in Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP s u p p o r t e r s on 17 November 1992 in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the are a . MAZIBUKO, Mduduzi Syoney (19), was shot and i n j u r e d by alleged members of the KwaZulu Police in Ncotshane, Tv1, while attending a night vigil on 27 November 1993. MAZIBUKO, Mndwanakazi (58), an ANC support e r, had his pro p e r t y destroyed in an arson attack by IFP s u p p o r t e r s in Haladu, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vry h e i d , Natal, in April 1994 during the run-up to the APR I L 1 9 9 4 E L E C T I O N S. MAZIBUKO, Mpiyezwe , was shot dead when his house in Emajeni, Ezakheni, KwaZulu, near Ladysmith,

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and severely injured by IFP supporters at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 3 January 1993, while travelling in a taxi headed for a known ANC area. The perpetrators boarded the taxi and opened fire, killing two people and injuring Ms Mchunu. MCHUNU, Thenjiwe Maria (52), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by ANC supporters at Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, in 1993 during political violence in the area. The motive for the attack is unknown. MCHUNU, Tuku Thembi (32), an Inkatha supporter, had her house in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, burnt down in October 1989 in intensifying political conflict in the area. MCHUNU, Victor Julius (38), a UDF supporter, was injured when his house was burnt down by named members of the Chesterville A-T E A M during political conflict in Chesterville, Durban, on 30 December 1986. MCHUNU, Victor, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MCHUNU, Vincent Mazwi (17), a UDF supporter, was abducted by Inkatha supporters in Pietermaritzburg on 17 July 1986 during intensifying political conflict in the area. He has not been seen since and is presumed dead. MCHUNU, Vincent, an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by Inkatha supporters during political violence at Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in August 1988. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). MCHUNU, Wiseman Simomo (26), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters, allegedly assisted by members of the KWAZULU POLICE, at Ntiyane, Umbumbulu, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 1 March 1991. MCHUNU, Wiseman Siphon (29), an ANC supporter, was shot dead on 8 March 1992, when IFP supporters attacked a home in Zamani informal settlement, Umlazi, Durban. Mr Mchunu was staying overnight with friends at the house. MCHUNU, Zamani, an IFP supporter, was killed by ANC supporters in Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, on 28 March 1993. MCHUNU, Zodwa Margaret (42), an IFP supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters in Haladu, Nqutu, KwaZulu, near Vryheid, Natal, in April 1994 in intense political conflict in the area during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. MCHUNU-NTINGA, Mandla, an ANC supporter, was shot and killed by a group of IFP supporters at Ndlovu's Kraal, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 7 March 1992, in ongoing political conflict in the area. Eight people died and five were injured in the attack. One perpetrator serving a prison sentence was refused amnesty (AC/1998/0010). MCILONGO, David, was stabbed and burnt to death on 13 April 1986 at Mzwini, Mooiplaas, near East

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MIRANDA, Michael (11), was shot dead by members of the Railway Police in Athlone, Cape Town, on 15 October 1985, in the TROJAN HORSE INCIDENT, CAPE TOWN. MIRION, Mark Craig was injured when AWB members detonated an explosive at the taxi rank in Westonaria, Tvl, on 25 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Five people were killed in the blast. Six AWB members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See R I G H T-W I N G AT T A C K S. MISHOMBO, Ben (47), was beaten and tear gassed by members of the SAP in Moletsane, Soweto, on 29 August 1976 after he went looking for his grandchildren who had not returned from school. He was found in the street and died in Baragwanath hospital on 4 September 1976. MITCHELL, L, was injured in what became known as the M A G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MITCHELLEY, Norman, a scholar, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which he was travelling at Eikenhof, Tvl, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). MITCHELLEY, Sandra, an unarmed civilian, died when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which she was travelling at Eikenhof, Tvl, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). MITCHELLEY, Shaun, a scholar, died when APLA operatives opened fire on the vehicle in which he was travelling at Eikenhof, Tvl, on 19 March 1993. The perpetrators had allegedly targeted a schoolbus conveying white children, and attacked the Mitchley vehicle when this failed. Three people were killed and two were injured in the attack. One APLA operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/147). MITSHALI, Heriet Sisi (49), an ANC supporter, was stabbed to death by an IFP supporter at Jeppe station, Johannesburg, on 28 October 1993. Ms Mitshali was targeted by co-workers who were members of the IFP-aligned UWUSA, because of political conflict in the workplace. MIYA, Bongamusa (17), was shot and killed by IFP supporters in Carisbrook, Ixopo, Natal, on 2 April 1992, allegedly for refusing to join the IFP. His father was also killed in the attack. MIYA, Dibhiliza Gesta (54), an IFP supporter, had her house in Malukazi, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, burnt down by ANC supporters on 5 February 1991.

Her son was killed in the attack, and she was forced to flee the area. M I Y A, Jabulani Godfrey (21), was shot dead by members of the Security Police in Guguletu, Cape

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MOKGOKOLO, Nooi (26), was shot in the abdomen and spinal cord at a night vigil in Alexandra, Johannesburg, on 6 August 1992. The victim alleges that she and other mourners were standing in the street when an army Hippo stopped nearby and members of the SAP approached and opened fire. Two people were killed and 16 injured. MOKGOME, Boy Samuel (38), survived being stabbed, severely assaulted and thrown from a moving train in Nancefield, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 10 October 1992. See T R A I N V I O L E N C E. M O K G O N Y A N E, Mmanoko Martina (26), a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, was arrested and subjected to electric shock torture in Pretoria in 1982. As a result, she suffered a miscarriage. Due to their political involvement, the Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for 'terrorists'. Ms Mokgonyane was detained again in February and September 1988. M O K G O N Y A N E, Mokgalo John (66), had his home damaged in an arson attack by members of the SAP in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 4 April 1986. The Mokgonyane family home was seen by police as a haven for 'terrorists'. M O K G O N Y A N E, Phuti Bennet, a COSAS member, was arrested in August 1988 and imprisoned for a year in Pretoria, for furthering the aims of a banned organisation. MOKGONYE, Evelyn Mampo (59), had her home burnt down in November 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, during conflict over the chieftaincy of the area. MOKGOPHA, Ledile Manare (54), had her home burnt down on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MOKGOSI, Lorraine Kiekie (23), a SAYCO member, was detained for seven months from 26 April 1988 in Johannesburg, and interrogated on the whereabouts of her student activist boyfriend who had gone into hiding. She was pregnant at the time, and was released under house arrest for the birth of her baby. She later left home due to continued police harassment. MOKGOSI, Setenegeng Doreen (17), was severely beaten by Bophuthatswana Police at Leeuwfontein, Tvl, on 12 May 1989 during political conflict arising from the community's resistance to INCORPORATION in Bophuthatswana. M O K G O S I N Y A N E, Florence Maditshipi (34), had her home damaged and her possessions destroyed in an arson attack by AZAPO supporters on 5 November 1990 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, during conflict between AZAPO and ANC supporters. MOKGOTHO, Jan Thwakga (27), was shot and injured by a named member of the Wit Wo l w e, an extremist right-wing group, at Strydom Square in Pretoria, on 15 November 1988. The perpetrator fired randomly at black people, killing seven and injuring 15. The perpetrator applied for amnesty for the attack.

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Worcester, Cape, in 1977. She was again detained in 1985 under SECTION 29 for three months, and in 1987 and 1988 for periods ranging from three to six months under emergency regulations. MOLELI, Vuyo Gladman (23), a returned ANC exile, was shot dead on 4 April 1989 in Zondi, Soweto, Johannesburg, during a shoot-out after members of the Security Forces discovered his hiding place. One other person was also killed. MOLEMA, Louisa Mamphahlela (46), an ANCWL member, was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenburg, Tvl, while on her way to a rally in 1992. MOLEMA, Meshack Moleko, was killed on 24 February 1994 in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, while taking part in an attack on the house of an IFP supporter in the township. Bekkersdal was embroiled in conflict between ANC, IFP and AZAPO supporters during the early 1990s. MOLEMA, Michael, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). MOLEMA, Thomas, survived an attack by SADF Special Forces and Vlakplaas operatives on homes at Dithlarapeng village, Ramathlabama, Botswana, 1000 metres from the South African border, on 11 December 1988. An MK operative and a 15-year-old boy were killed and three homes were destroyed. The Vlakplaas commander and eight of his operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/108). MOLEMA, Walter Mpho, was shot and killed, by a well-known member of the SAP on 23 December 1985 in Soshanguve, Pretoria, during a boycott of canned products in solidarity with striking metal workers. The perpetrator shot Mr Molema in the head after he had asked two women carrying canned beer to adhere to the boycott. MOLETE, Florence Makgwedi (46), was injured during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209).

MOLETE, Innocencia Mifa , was severely injured in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992 in the BO I PAT O N G M A S S A C R E. Forty-five people died and 27 others were seriously injured when IFP-support i n g residents of the KwaMadala hostel descended on the c o m m u n i t y. The attack was allegedly planned and c a r r i e d out with the aid of the police. MOLETE, Isiah (46), lost his house in an arson attack in 1976 in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana during conflict over the chieftaincy of the are a .

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kicked and sjambokked by members of the SAP and a named member of the Security Branch at Kru g e r s d o r p police station, Tvl, on 15 October 1986. Her injuries caused profuse bleeding through her ears and vagina. Ms Motale was detained with other women under e m e r g e n c y regulations and was released in July 1987. Police wanted information about KAY C O ' s involvement in organising bus and consumer boycotts. M O TANG, Alexandra (20), was shot dead by gunmen who fired at him from a passing car on 12 July 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, during conflict between IFP-support i n g hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. See D R I V E - B Y S H O O T I N G S. M O TASI, Busi Ir e n e, was shot dead by Nort h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Te m b a , Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. Her husband, also killed, was an SAP member who had laid charg e s of assault against a white SAP off i c e r. Four Nort h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O TASI, Richard , an SAP member, was shot dead by N o r t h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Temba, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. S e r g e a n t Motasi had been suspended after laying c h a r g e s of assault against a white SAP off i c e r. Four N o r t h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings. They testified that they had conducted the operation on the instructions of the divisional commissioner of police, who had told them that Sergeant Motasi was a double agent (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O TASI, Rita , an ANC support e r, was arrested on 4 November 1985 in Zolani, Ashton, Cape, and held in custody for many months. She was later convicted of public violence. M O TASI, Sedito Charles (3) suff e r e d severe illt reatment when he was left throughout the night with the bodies of his parents who had been shot dead by N o r t h e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives at Temba, Bophuthatswana, on 1 December 1987. The boy and his mother had been locked in a bedro o m until his father re t u r n e d home. Four Nort h e r n T r a n s v a a l Security Branch operatives, including the second in command, were granted amnesty for the killings (AC/2001/010; AC/1999/030 and AC/1999/32). M O TAU, Abednigo Botiki Leu (19), an ANC s u p p o r t e r, was shot and severely injured by members of the SAP in 1986 in Bela-Bela, Wa r m b a t h s, Tvl. Mr Motau was involved in organising a rent boycott at the time of the shooting. M O TAU, Josephine , was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Churc h S t r e e t, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people w e r e killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of M K ' s Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CH U R C H S T R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A.

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killed by the gang. Gang members fired and threw hand g renades at mourners, killing a number of people and injuring several others. Police arrived on the scene but p r o v i d e d no protection, ignoring both the attackers and the injured. See NA N G A L E M B E N I G H T V I G I L M A S S A C R E. MOTSISI, Nthoesang Stephen (20), was severe l y i n j u r e d on 18 April 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, when IFP s u p p o r t e r s shot at people at a night vigil for assassinated SACP leader CH R I S H A N I. Nineteen people were killed. MOTSISI, Patrick , was shot dead by members of the SAP in June 1976 in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, Tvl, in the aftermath of the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. MOTSITSE, Teboho Jacob (45), was beaten, stabbed and thrown from a train by IFP supporters in Wa d e v i l l e, Tvl, on 1 December 1992. Between 1990 and 1993, 572 people died in T R A I N V I O L E N C E initiated by gro u p s opposed to a democratic transition. MOTSITSI, Daniel , was shot and injured on 15 April 1993 in Sebokeng, Tvl, in one of many D R I V E - B Y S H O O T I N G S which followed the assassination of SACP leader CH R I S H A N I. Residents barricaded roads to pro t e c t themselves from attack. Mr Motsitsi and others were f i r e d at when they came to the assistance of a victim of such a shooting. The attackers doubled back and f i r e d at them, killing several people. MOTSITSI, Doctor Elliot , an ANC support e r, was shot and killed by a named member of the SAP in Sharpeville, Ve r e e n i g i n g, Tvl, on 10 September 1992 during conflict between ANC and IFP support e r s . MOTSITSI, Joseph , was shot dead at his home by members of the SAP during a stayaway in Te m b i s a , Tvl, in 1984. MOTSOLEDI, Elias Mathope (39), an ANC member, was arrested and detained in June 1964 in Johannesb u r g, for actively resisting the apartheid state during a clampdown on all black political organisations. He

was one of the Rivonia trialists and, after being charged with treason, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. He served 27 years and was released after the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners. MOTSOANE, John Lehlohonolo (38), was shot in the arm and foot by members of the SAP during the SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 21 March 1960. MOTSOENENG, Bikinyana David (17), was shot and injured by IFP supporters on 15 May 1992 in Sebokeng, Tvl, during conflict between IFP-supporting hosteldwellers and ANC-supporting residents. MOTSOENENG, Emma (40), had her home destroyed by IFP supporters on 8 September 1991 in Mofolo, Soweto, Johannesburg, during conflict between ANC supporting residents and IFP-supporting hosteldwellers. The IFP supporters were on their way back from a rally at Jabulani stadium when the attack took place. Four women in the household were killed. MOTSOENENG, Esther (13), was stabbed and injured on 8 September 1991 in Mofolo, Soweto, Johannesburg, during conflict between ANC-supporting residents and IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers. The IFP supporters were on their way back from a rally at

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on 20 March 1990. She was accused of practising witchcraft to hinder the anti-homeland political activities of youths in the area. One ANC supporter was granted amnesty (AC/2000/094). MULAUDZI, Muumisi Samson, a COSATU member, was stabbed and injured at Johannesburg, on 9 December 1989 while on his way to work during a strike by railway employees. MULAUDZI, Phanuel, was hacked to death at work by Inkatha supporters in Germiston, Tvl, in September 1989 during conflict between the Inkatha-aligned UWUSA and COSATU - affiliated NUMSA. MULAUDZI, Tshililo Jackson (66), an ANC supporter, lost his house in an arson attack by alleged 'comrades' in Thohoyandou, Venda, in 1990. MULEYA, Betty (71), was lying in her bedroom in Messina, Tvl, during March 1994 when police threw tear gas canisters into her house, causing her permanent injury. Residents were protesting against attempts by FW de Klerk to canvass in the township for the APRIL 1994 ELECTION when police fired tear gas. MULHOLLAND, P, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). MULLER, Frederick Maclagan (57), a UDF activist, was detained under emergency regulations by members of the SAP in Middelburg, Cape, on 16 June 1986. He was held for five months. During this time, several false charges were brought against him. He was found guilty on all those charges and subsequently ordered to pay the State a large amount of money. He got financial assistance through the Western Province Council of Churches for his release. MULLER, HI, a traffic officer, was shot at and injured by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. One colleague was killed and another injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). MULLER, Patrick (13), was shot and killed by a named member of the SAP in Bellville, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989, during widespread protests against the apartheid election being held that day, accompanied by police shootings, injuries and deaths. MULOBELA, David (32), a Zambian citizen, was killed by alleged members of the SADF on 25 April 1987 in a cross-border attack on the family home in Livingstone, Zambia. Some months prior to the raid the house had been rented to ANC members. His brother was also killed and his wife seriously injured in the raid. Elsewhere in the city two other Zambian citizens were killed in separate attacks on this day. MULOBELA, Hilda, a Zambian citizen, was shot and severely injured by alleged members of the SADF in a cross-border raid in Livingstone, Zambia on 25 April 1987. Her husband and brother-in-law were killed in the attack on her residence which had previously been rented to ANC members. Elsewhere in the city two other Zambians were killed in separate attacks in this operation.

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MVUNDLA, Katshana, was shot dead in Mbayimbayi, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 20 June 1993, in ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. MVUNDLA, Lungisile (15), was shot dead in Mbayimbayi, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 20 June 1993, in ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. MVUNDLA, Mantombi Eslina (28), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters in the Goshia area, near Port Shepstone, Natal, in September 1992. MVUNDLA, Msitho (17), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by IFP supporters at Nyandezulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 September 1992. MVUNDLA, Patrick Sandile (aka 'Naledi Sehume' or 'Charles Mokoena') (30), MK regional commander in Botswana, was shot dead on 28 March 1988 in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana. The house was then set alight. One senior MK member survived the attack but two Botswana women were killed. The head of C-section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty

for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discovered' as a pretext for the raid. Mr Mvundla was from Soweto, Johannesburg. (AC/2000/228). MVUNDLA, Robert Msithwa, an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by named IFP members at Gamalakhe, KwaZulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 September 1992. MVUNDLA, Sithonga Jacob (16), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 26 March 1990. There were a number of marches in the area during March 1990 which mostly ended in clashes between the police and marchers. MVUNDLA, Sylvia Ntuthu (43), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed by IFP supporters at Mjika, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 14 June 1992. MVUNDLA, Thulisile Purity (26), a member of the IFP Youth Brigade, was shot dead, allegedly by ANC members, at Nyangwini, Port Shepstone, Natal, on 4 September 1992. See NYANGWINI AT TAC K. MVUNDLE, Thamsanqa, was detained and burnt by members of the SAP in Rustenburg, Tvl, in April 1986. MVUNE, Mthiyonke (65), an IFP chairperson, had his house in Amanzimtoti, near Durban, petrol-bombed by ANC supporters on 13 October 1992. Mr Mvune's wife was burnt to death in the attack. MVUNE, Nzanana Linah (51), an IFP supporter, was burnt to death when ANC supporters petrol-bombed her home in Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October 1992. Her husband was an IFP chairperson. MVUNI, Flora Ntombiyakhe (33), an IFP supporter, was shot dead in Bhukulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October 1992 in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters. Three other family members, including two children, were shot and killed in the attack. MVUNI, Lungile Pretty (6), was shot dead in Bhukulwandle, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 13 October

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NDOKWENI, Anthony Sakhelipe (60), was shot dead by Inkatha supporters at New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990 in intense conflict between Inkatha and ANC supporters in the area. NDOKWENI, Ms (first name not given), was forced by Inkatha supporters to leave her home at Mapumulo Stairs, New Hanover, near Pietermaritzburg, on 24 April 1990, allegedly because her father was an ANC supporter. NDOMILE, Siphiso David (12), was injured when a device given to him by SADF soldiers exploded in his hands in Colesberg, Cape, on 15 June 1979. NDONDO, Batandwa (22), a former student activist, was abducted, shot and killed by a member of the Transkei Security Branch and a group of Vlakplaas askaris at Cala, Transkei, on 24 September 1985. The commander of Vlakplaas and an askar were granted amnesty for the incident, while the Transkei Security Branch member was refused amnesty (AC/2000/057). NDONDO, Mbulelo (7), was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Stutterheim, Cape, on 11 November 1985 when police fired shots at random to disperse a group of demonstrators. Mbulelo was walking with a friend nearby when he was shot. NDONGENI, Paulina Nolungile (45), a UDF supporter and women's activist, was detained and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. She was held under emergency regulations for several months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NDONGENI, Siphiso, was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NDONGENI, Siphiso Bowden (60), had his house burnt down on 26 July 1992 when armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban. See FLOWENI MASSACRE. NDONGENI, Vukile 'Pikoko' (61), an ANC supporter, was arrested and severely beaten by named vigilantes, together with police, in Robertson, Cape, on 15 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months. See POLICE BRUTALITY. DONI, Buyisile (15), was charged with public violence after being accused of setting alight a school in Cradock, Cape, on 24 April 1985. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. On 16 October 1985, he was stabbed to death by named fellow prisoners. DONI, Nontobeko Edith (50), an ANC supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in May 1986 in Jansenville, Cape, allegedly because they wanted information about her daughter, an activist, and about people who burnt houses in the area. NDOTSHAYISA, Melvin Nkwenkwe, was shot dead in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985 by Municipal Police looking for 'the boys'. NDOTSHAYISA, Norita Regina (24), was severely beaten by members of the MUNICIPAL POLICE during protests in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, on 24 September 1985.

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custody. Mr Nentsa was hit on the head with an axe and injured by a named vigilante in June 1986. He was then arrested on 19 June 1986, severely tortured by named Security Policemen, and detained for several months under emergency regulations. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NENTSA, Nomawonga Debrah (18), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten on 18 June 1986 by vigilantes, together with police, and forced to clean the township in

Robertson, Cape. She was then detained for three months under emergency regulations at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. See POLICE BRUTALITY. NENZHELELE, Rebecca, was burnt to death and her house set alight by a group of community residents in Venda on 10 March 1990. Nine people were killed and 11 houses burnt down in attacks on people accused of practising witchcraft to impede the community's campaign for re-incorporation of the homeland into South Africa. Two ANC supporters were refused amnesty (AC/2000/094). NETSHAKHUMA, Aida Talani, was one of the bus commuters stopped by Venda Police at a roadblock at Vleifontein near Louis Trichardt, Tvl, on 16 April 1986. They were sjambokked on the way to the police station because their identity books were not stamped 'Venda'. They were later charged with resisting INCORPORATION into Venda. NETTLETON, Gavin Edward (46), a member of the SADF, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). NEVILLE, Barry Arthur, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). NEWBY-FRASER, B, was injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). NEWENGA, Kate Sibongile, suffered severe ill treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). NGABINDE, Anna Mmapule, was severely injured when a hand grenade thrown by MK operatives exploded at her son's house at Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 13 October 1985. Her son, a member of the SAP, and his wife were injured in the explosion. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/260). NGABOM, Mandlakapheli

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shot and severely injured by named Inkatha supporters, allegedly in collusion with members of the KWAZULU POLICE and SAP, in Swayimane, Table Mountain, near Pietrmaritzburg, on 6 January 1990. The attack was allegedly directed at her son-in-law and his colleague, who were both shot and left to die in a corn field. NGCOBO, Khonzile (67), an IFP supporter, had her house in Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, set alight by ANC supporters on 20 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON ATTACKS. NGCOBO, Lillian (62), an ANC supporter, lost her house and possessions when a group of armed IFP supporters attacked several homes in Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 26 July 1992. NGCOBO, Linda Edward, was injured in what became known as the MARGO O'SBARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). NGCOBO, Lindeni Gladys (59), an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack by IFP supporters at Sonkombo, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 16 March 1994. See SONKOMBO ARSON ATTACKS.

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NHUMAYO, Hlino Irene (49), an ANC supporter, had her house burnt down by IFP supporters at Mvutshini, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 21 March 1994. NHUMAYO, Khiye Robert (35), had his house burnt down by IFP supporters at Port Shepstone, Natal, on 10 April 1994, during political conflict in the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. NHUMAYO, Kota (65), was shot and injured when IFP supporters attacked homes in an ANC stronghold in the Umbumbulu area, KwaZulu, near Durban, on 18 October 1992. Eight people were killed; six women and eight children were injured in the shooting. Many homes were attacked and destroyed. NHUMAYO, Musi Raymond (22), an ANCYL member, had his car and house set alight in an arson attack by IFP supporters and KWAZULU POLICE members at Folweni, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, on 6 December 1990.

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NQUMAKO, Dora Hlobozani, was shot dead in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 9 July 1992. The return of busloads of IFP supporters from a mass funeral in Durban had sparked intense conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. NQUMAKO, Thethani, lost her house and her belongings at Ngwemabalala, KwaXolo,

near Port Shepstone, Natal, in an arson attack by unidentified IFP supporters on 15 March 1994, during a period of political conflict. NQUMSE, Afrika Lor e n c e, was killed by 'necklacing' by UDF supporters in George, Cape, on 12 Marc h 1986. He was accused of being a collaborator since he was working for the council that was forcibly re m o v i n g people from Lawaaikamp to Te m b a l e t h u . NQUMSE, Zibonele Edward (38), a self-defence unit (SDU) member, was shot and injured by members of the Security Forces while participating in an SDU p a t r o l in Phola Park informal settlement in Tokoza, Tvl, on 6 April 1992. Two days later two women were shot dead, four were raped and more than 100 Phola Park residents were assaulted by members of the SADF 32 Batallion which was deployed in the area as a peacekeeping force. N Q WALA, Zamile T e r r e n c e (24), an ANC support e r, was shot dead by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC pro t e s t m a r c h to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirt y people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the B I S H O M A S S A C R E . Tw o members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). N Q WAZI, Khululekile , a Transkei Defence Forc e (TDF) soldier, was injured during an AT T E M P T E D C O U P I N U M TATA, TR A N S K E I, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six V l a k p l a s operatives were granted amnesty for providing arm s for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in s u p p o r t i n g the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). NQWELE, Mncedis Roori (17), was shot dead by members of the SAP during intense public unrest in D U N C A N V I L L A G E, East London, on 13 August 1985. NQWENANI, Maphangwana , was brutally assaulted and his home and livestock were destroyed by members of the Transkei Police and other named perpetrators in Lady Fre re, Transkei, in Febru a ry 1980, allegedly because he refused to adhere to an eviction o r d e r issued by the Transkei Government. This happened during the implementation of the Trust Land Act in the are a . NQWENANI, Marikeni (28), was brutally assaulted at his home by members of the Transkei Police and other named perpetrators in Lady Fre re, Transkei, in Febru a ry 1980, allegedly because he refused to adhere to an eviction order issued by the Transkei government. This happened during the implementation of the Trust Land Act in the are a .

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NTULI, Elliot Celani (43), an ANC support e r, was shot dead by a named IFP supporter at his place of employment in Maqongqo, Table Mountain, near P i e t e r m a r i t z b u r g, on 18 November 1992. One of his co- workers was injured when he chased the attackers. Mr Ntuli and his family had previously fled their home because of IFP harassment. NTULI, Ernestinah V u y i s i w e , had her house burn t down by ANC supporters during political conflict at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, in August 1990, allegedly because she was perceived to be an IFP s u p p o r t e r. NTULI, Fikelephi Nelisiwe , had her house at Inanda, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by Inkatha s u p p o r t e r s in 1986, allegedly because she was p e r c e i v e d to be a UDF support e r. NTULI, Fikisiwe Dorah (58), had her house burn t down during ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC s u p p o r t e r s at Eshowe, Natal, in 1993. NTULI, Filda , was one of 11 people killed by SP E C I A L CO N S T A B L E S who attacked an all-night prayer vigil at Trust Feeds, New Hanover, Pieterm a r i t z b u r g, on 3 December 1988. See TR U S T F E E D S M A S S A C R E . The station commander at New Hanover police station was granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1996/0011). NTULI, Gloria , was shot dead in Esikhawini, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 2 August 1992, when members of the KWAZU L U P O L I C E opened fire on a g r o u p of women, allegedly in order to implicate the ANC. Two others, including a thre e - y e a r - o l d child, were killed in the attack, and two people were injure d . NTULI, Helen Basizile , lost her home in an arson attack in Sowanjane, KwaZulu, near Eshowe, Natal, on 4 September 1993 in conflict between ANC and IFP s u p p o r t e r s in the area. Her son, an ANC support e r, was killed in the attack. NTULI, Hleziphi (66), an IFP support e r, lost her house in an arson attack carried out by fellow IFP support e r s at Bhukhanana, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 10 January 1993, allegedly because her children were thought to be ANC support e r s . NTULI, Ivy Joy Gabisile (25), an ANC support e r, was shot and injured by Inkatha supporters at Ntuzi, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, on 25 May 1990. She was re t u r n i n g from an ANC meeting with others when she was shot. Ms Ntuli was treated at Ngwelezane hospital, but the bullet could not be removed from her broken arm. She has since lost the use of the arm . NTULI, Jackson , an ANC member, was beaten and detained by members of the SAP in 1960 in Bizana, Transkei, during the P O N D O L A N D R E V O L T. NTULI, Jacob Nkopane (29), was severely beaten and shot by k i t s k o n s t a b e l s in Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, on 30 June 1987 during conflict over the independence of KwaNdebele. NTULI, James Phamakusho (20), a UDF support e r, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters after attending a C O S A T U rally in Durban on 1 May 1987. NTULI, Jer e m i a h , a COSAS member, was re c r u i t e d for military training by a Security Branch agent

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conflict on 2 July 1993. Eight people were killed in this attack on the NXELE HOME ST EAD. NXELE, Sizwe Wilson (5), was injured on 2 July 1993 when masked men armed with AK47 rifles opened fire on a home in Phatheni, Richmond, Natal. Seven refugee women and a baby were shot dead and six children were injured in the attack. Peace talks on the return of refugees had collapsed two weeks previously. NXELE, Ziyekile (58), an ANC supporter, had her house in Esimozomeni, Richmond, Natal, set alight by IFP supporters in 1991. NXELE LWA, Ntsikelelo Glory (46), was shot dead by named IFP supporters in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 26 June 1993 during the 'Vaal monster' reign of terror in the area. See KHETISI KHESWAGAN G. NXIBA, Thomas (59), an Inkatha supporter, had his home burnt down by UDF supporters at Sweetwaters, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, in June 1987. NXITYWA, Zwelidumile Abel, was injured on 29 July 1986 when an MK unit attacked the Madeira police station, in Umtata, Transkei. At least eight people were killed in the attack, including policemen, civilians and one of the MK operatives. One MK operative applied for and was granted amnesty (AC/2000/240). NXIWENI, Pumezo George James, an MK commander operating in Natal, was abducted by the Port Natal Security Branch on 4 November 1988, shortly after being acquitted in a trial relating to MK activities. He was taken to a house at Verulam, where he was interrogated and killed the next day. His body, which was buried in a sugar-cane field, was exhumed by the Commission and reburied by his family. Six Port Natal Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/112). NXOPO, Zwelinzima Albert (25), was shot in the leg and back by members of the SAP at the funeral of PAC leader, Robert Sobukwe, in Graaff-Reinet, Cape, in 1978. After his release from hospital, he was detained for three months and tortured. NXUMALO, (first name not given) (8), was shot in the knee by members of the SAP in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on 15 November 1976 as he ran towards a helicopter approaching the police station and allegedly bringing the Minister of Police to the township. The boy spent six months in hospital. NXUMALO, Aaron (18), a UDF supporter, had his home in KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by a named Inkatha supporter in January 1986. NXUMALO, Amon Thabiso, survived an attempted killing by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Katlehong, Tvl, on 7 December 1993. Eleven ANC members were killed in conflict with an SDU in Moleleki section that day. Thirteen SDU members were refused amnesty (AC/1998/0013). NXUMALO, Anthony, was shot dead in an arson attack on his home at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, in intensifying conflict between Inkatha and UDF supporters in 1990. NXUMALO, Bachazile (49), lost her home at Engonyameni, near Umlazi, Durban, when it was set

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GABORONE CARBOMB. The head of the Security Branch and four Northern and Western Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty for this operation (AC/2000/214). ODLER, Sydney, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). OLAYI, Sidumo Petrus (28), a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was killed during an ATTEMPTED COUP IN UMTATA, TRANSKEI, on 22 November 1990. Seven TDF soldiers were killed and some 33 wounded. Four of the coup conspirators were granted amnesty. Six Vlakplaas operatives were granted amnesty for providing arms for the attempted coup. An SADF Military Intelligence operative, who applied for amnesty for his role in supporting the coup, later withdrew his application (AC/2000/036; AC/2001/095 and AC/2001/199). OLDJOHN, Victor (50), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the KWAZULU POLICE at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, on 6 February 1989. The perpetrators allegedly came to his home saying they were looking for his sons, who were UDF supporters. OLDS, C, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). OLEG, Karamzin, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). OLIEN, Willie Ronny (33), was shot by members of the SAP in Tokomrus, Randfontein, Tvl, on 18 October 1990 during protests over electricity cut-offs. OLIFANT, Joel, was shot dead in Makwassie, Tvl, during a student demonstration at Lerunsi Secondary School on 25 April 1993. OLIFANT, Magdalena Elizabeth (37), had her home damaged in an arson attack at Atlantis, Cape, on 29 November 1993. Shortly before the attack, the family had received letters threatening Ms

Olifant's former husband, an ANC and union activist. OLIFANT, Shadrack Teko (25), was severely beaten and tortured by named members of the Security Branch at the Fountain police station, Bloemfontein, in April 1986. Mr Olifant was one of around 20 UDF supporters arrested while trying to cross the border into Lesotho in April 1986, with the intention of joining the ANC in exile. In detention they were interrogated, tortured, beaten, subjected to degrading treatment
V

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OLIVER, L, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). OLIVIER, John David 'Soppie' (20), a youth activist, was detained in Atlantis, Cape, on 14 June 1986 and held for six weeks under emergency regulations at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. OLIVIER, L, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. OLIVIER, Mervin Govan (18), a UDF activist, was suffocated with a plastic bag by members of the SAP after his arrest at George, Cape, in 1989. He was later injured in a vigilante attack. OLIVIER, Peter, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Eastern Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). OLIVIER, Val, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). ONIWE, Aubrey, (11), was shot and severely injured by members of the SA Railway Police in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 28 December 1976. He was playing near the railway line when police opened fire on protesters. Vuyo suffered permanent injury from the shooting. ONTONG, Paul Eienne (19), was killed when a bomb, planted by AWB members, exploded at a taxi rank on the corner of Odendaal and Victoria Streets in Germiston, Tvl, on the 25 April 1994. Ten persons were killed and nine were injured in the blast. Four perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See RIGHT-WING ATTACKS. ONVERWACHT, Abraham Carel (29), was hit by a brick while driving past stone-throwing youths near Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 7 September 1989, in the aftermath of the apartheid election held on 6 September 1989. Mr Onverwacht lost an eye in the attack. OOSTENHUIZEN, J, a member of the SAP, was injured in a shoot-out with an MK operative in Johannesburg on 25 May 1991. Mr Oosthuizen and his colleague were both injured in the shoot-out, when they attempted to stop a vehicle. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1997/0035). OOSTHUIZEN, GJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South

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PATLAKI, Willy, an ANC supporter, was detained and severely beaten by members of the SAP in Bloemfontein, in March 1989. He was one of an unknown number of youths who had been toy-toying and were taken to the police station, where they were beaten. PATRICK, Vernon, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two MK operatives threw a hand grenade at the building which bounced back into the crowd, killing one person and injuring 41 others. Two ANC members were wrongly convicted of the killing. Four MK operatives and ANC members, two of whom denied guilt, were refused amnesty (AC/2000/053 and AC/2000/241). PATSA, Vuyani (16), a SASCO member, was killed by members of the Ciskei Police on 21 August 1985 in Zwelitsha, Ciskei. PATTENDEN, Angelique (23), was killed in what became known as the MARGO'S BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAULI, Sicelo, an ANC member, was shot dead by masked gunmen who burst into the house and opened fire in Crossroads, Cape Town, on 19 March 1993. Three family members and friends were shot dead and two injured in the attack. One of the perpetrators was later convicted and jailed for the attack. He was refused amnesty. PAULSEN, Lionel (12), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. A 13-year-old boy also died in the incident. They were among the 28 people shot dead by police in the aftermath of the POLLSMORRACH. PAVEL, Vulev, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St

James' Church, Kenilworth, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See A P L A AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). PAVIER, James George, was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). PAVILLON, D, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). PAYI, Bukelwa Notargane (15), was shot dead when members of the SAP assaulted and opened fire on mourners gathered at a night vigil on 8 March 1985 in Fort Beaufort, Cape. PAYI, Clarence Lucky, an MK operative, was executed in Pretoria Central prison, Pretoria, on 9 September 1986. Mr Payi and another MK operative

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Cape, on 20 November 1985. There were mass arrests and assaults by the Amasolomzi that day after several of their homes had been burnt down. P L A ATJIE, Thomas Mokoena (16), a political activist, was shot dead by named perpetrators on 6 January 1988 in Khutsong, Tvl, during the state of emergency. P L A ATJIE, Wendy, sustained severe burn wounds when her friend's home where she was visiting was petrol-bombed by unidentified persons in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, on 29 July 1986, during a consumer boycott in the area. Her friend died of her burns. P L A ATJIES, (first name not given), a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot at, but uninjured, when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trucks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery, which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). P L A ATJIES, Albert Jacques (31), was shot dead in the ATTEMPTED COUP IN UM TATA, Transkei on 22 November 1990. P L A ATJIES, Andries Pierce (27), was severely beaten with pick-handles by named AWB supporters in Patensie, Cape, on 19 October 1992. At the time, township residents were involved in a consumer boycott and right-wingers had organised vigilante groups to force an end to the boycotts. P L A ATJIES, M, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). P L A ATJIES, Methel Nonzwakazi Zwide (20), was shot by named members of the SAP during protests in Lingelihle, Cradock, Cape, on 9 September 1976. P L A ATJIES, Phillip, was injured when AWB members detonated an explosive at the taxi rank in Westonaria, Tvl, on 25 April 1994, in an effort to disrupt the electoral process. Five people were killed in the blast. Six AWB members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0342). See R I G H T-W I N G AT TA C K S. P L A ATJIES, Phumzile Gladwell (18), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985 when police opened fire on mourners marching to a funeral. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See L A N G A S H O O T I N G S. P L A ATJIES, Pieter (29), was shot by members of the SAP in Port Alfred, Cape, on 16 June 1993 while he was passing a toyi-toyi group marching to a rally to commemorate the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. P L A ATJIES, Thembekile Horatius (16), an AM AAFRIKA member, was stabbed to death by a named perpetrator on 4 September 1993 during political conflict between UDF supporters and the AmaAfrika in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape. PODILE, Letshata Wilson (38), was severely assaulted in detention in 1987 in KwaNdebele by alleged members

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PUTINI, Gordon Aggrey (21), was injured when shots were fired at his home by IFP supporters on 24 November 1991 in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl. His home was attacked because his father was an ANC leader in the area. PUTINI, Winifred Segametsi (59), was injured when shots were fired at her house by a named IFP supporter on 24 November 1991 in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl, because her husband was an ANC leader. PUTINI, Yergan, the chairperson of the Benoni ANC, was shot and injured by named IFP supporters in Wattville, Benoni, Tvl, on 24 November 1991. The IFP were allegedly targeting ANC leaders in Wattville at the time. PUTTOCK, W, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). QABAKA, Mandlonke Sobantu (26), an ANC supporter, was detained and tortured in July 1985 in East London. See D U N C A N V I L L A G E. QALAKU, Spendu Elias (64), an ANC supporter, survived an ambush in which he was shot several times by IFP supporters at the Zinc Corporation of South Africa

hostel, Tvl, in 1988, during conflict between ANC-IFP supporting hostel-dwellers. QALANYOBE, Nomnyaka (26), an ANC member, was severely beaten by members of the SADF in March 1960 at KwaMzizi, near Bizana, Transkei, during the PONDOLAND REVOLT. QALI, Lennox Sebenzile (60), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by Inkatha supporters on 30 March 1990 in Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, during the SEVEN-DAY WAR. QAMATA, N, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives attacked members and guests at the King William's Town Golf Club, Cape, on 28 November 1992. Four people were killed and 17 injured in the attack. See APLA AT TACKS. Four APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/182). QAMBATA, Vaughn Thamsanqa (25), was tortured in detention by named members of the Security Branch from August to October 1976 in Zwelitsha, Ciskei, and King William's Town, Cape. QANGWE, Zandile (24), was raped during a robbery by IFP-aligned 'TOASTER' GANG members in April 1993 in Tembisa, Tvl, during conflict in the area between IFP supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. QANKASI, Philemon Siphon, was shot in the back of the head and killed by members of the SAP driving a Casspir in Khuma, Stilfontein, Tvl, on 28 February 1986 during clashes between residents and police. QANYA, Steven, disappeared on 19 April 1991 near Nancefield hostel, Soweto, Johannesburg, and has not been seen since. QATA, Phumasivale Morrison (27), was severely beaten by named prison warders on Robben Island, Cape Town, on 10 March 1963, while serving a prison sentence for PAC activities. QATHANA, Bakhulule Siphithiphithi Welcome

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RAJBANSI, Amichand, then a Minister in the House of Delegates in the Tricameral Parliament, had his house in Durban damaged in a limpet mine explosion on 4 August 1985. Six MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/152). RAJOO, Sonny Jafferath (53), a member of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was beaten, tear-gassed and sjambokked by members of the SAP in September 1984 in Lenasia near Johannesburg during protests against the tricameral parliament. RAKATE, Israel Kabelo (30), was severely beaten and left for dead in Lehurutshe, Bophuthatswana, on 8 February 1993. Mr Rakate, a school principal, was accused of being a member of the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party by a mob of students. RAKHETSI, John Khawanyana (10), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in 1984 in Bophelong, Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, because he attended a student meeting about political violence in the area. RAKHETSI, Mamathakase Motswepi Belina, suffered severe ill-treatment and damage to property during the BOIPATONG MASSACRE by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). RAKITLA, Mtheriza Aaron (44), had his home burnt down on 20 November 1992 in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl. A labour dispute between striking COSATU-aligned FAWU workers and non-striking IFPaligned UWUSA workers caused violent conflict in this area from July to December 1992. RAKOBO, Thabiso Isaac, was in a unit of five MK operatives active in the Eastern Cape when he was caught in a police roadblock near Elliot, in August 1981, and shot dead. Three others were killed in the ambush and a survivor was arrested. The bodies were secretly buried on a farm near Aliwal North, Cape, and exhumed by the Commission in 1997. RAKOMANE, Daniel Mosete (28), a UDF supporter, was tortured by named members of the SAP on 8 June 1986 at Dwaalboom, Tvl. Police were reportedly trying to persuade him to become an informer. RAKOSA, Solomon Kgopi, a COSAS member, was killed in a parcel bomb explosion on 1 November 1989 in Duduza, Nigel, Tvl. Solomon was given a parcel that exploded in his hands. The perpetrator is named. RAKUDA, David, was beaten to death by his employer in Krugersdorp, Tvl, on 13 September 1990 after Mr Rakuda objected to his employer making racist remarks. RAKWENA, Masilo Ephraim (39), was assaulted and detained by members of the SAP in Letlhabile, near Brits, Tvl, in September 1992 at a protest march against the presence of a skaris in the area who were killing activists and raping women. RALANA, Merryman Anele (20), a student activist and East London Youth Organisation member, was tortured while in detention by named members of the SAP at Cambridge police station, East London, in June 1986, during the state of emergency. He was

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ROBERT, K, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARR Bombing in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROBERTS, Ben Pakiso (27), a FAWU member, was shot and injured by members of the SAP while participating in a labour strike in Viljoenskrone, OFS, on 4 December 1992. Two police vans entered the workshop premises and police opened fire on striking miners, injuring six. ROBERTS, Izak, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF)

headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. ROBERTS, Molatlhegi Samuel (18), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by AWB members on 9 March 1994 in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana. He was returning from an ANC rally at a local stadium when the attack took place. ROBERTSON, JD, a clergyman and a critic of apartheid, was harassed by members of the Witwatersrand Security Branch between 1982 and 1994. One Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/005 and AC/2001/184). ROBINSON, Dawn, was injured when MK operatives detonated a limpet mine in a dustbin at the Vanderbijl Square bus terminus, Johannesburg, on 21 September 1988. Nineteen people were injured and a number of vehicles and buildings were damaged. Two MK Special Operations operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/056). A late application by a third operative was dismissed. ROBITS, F, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROBSINI, Maria Nomthandazo (22), was beaten and suffocated with a tube by a named member of the SAP while under interrogation at Cambridge police station, East London, on 15 April 1986. RODE, Limini Petros (38), an ANC supporter and active in the local residents' committee, was tortured by members of the Ciskei Police on 8 August 1987 in Mdantsane, Ciskei. RODGERS, Adrienne Dawn (19), was injured when a limpet mine exploded on a municipal bus in Garden Street, Durban, on 30 November 1993. The explosive was being conveyed by APLA operatives to an intended target. When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member and two PASO members were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0076). ROE, M, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The

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explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). ROEBECK, RAC, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their various roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). ROETS, Magrieta, suffered an attempt on her life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives in January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Nicolaas, suffered an attempt on his life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives during January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Stephanus, suffered an attempt on his life when the Lady Grey police station, OFS, was attacked by APLA operatives during January 1992. The perpetrators fired shots and threw a hand grenade at the station. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0057). ROETS, Susana Catharina, was one of 18 people injured in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). ROGERS, Richard (48), was beaten with an iron rod by members of the SADF 32 Battalion on 8 April 1992 in his shack in Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl. Members of 32 Battalion raided Phola Park after claiming they were fired on by residents of the area. The SADF were in the area to act as 'peacekeepers' between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. ROJI, Fusante Stanley (68), survived an attempted murder when attackers opened fire on his home in King William's Town, Cape, in 1992. ROLIHLAHLA, Nyanisile (32), was shot by members of the security forces in Whittlesea, Ciskei, in July 1991, while participating in a march organised by ANCAffiliated organisation. RONOTI, Mqawelana Henry (40), was tortured by members of the SAP on 1 January 1963 in Kroonstad prison, Burgersdorp, Cape, allegedly because he was suspected of being a member of the PAC. RONOTI, Nogcinumzi, an ANC supporter, lost his home in an arson attack by members of the PAC in Mount Fletcher, Transkei, during 1993. RODD, Martin, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Elsie's River, Cape Town, on 17 June 1980, during a two-day stayaway commemorating the start of the SOWETO UPRISING. His wife, Edith Lewis, was shot dead that day and his son also injured.

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injured in the ambush. See APLA AT TA C K S. Two APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/134). SCHUITEMA, Berend Willem Franciscus (39), was detained by the SAP in East London, in May 1978, allegedly because of his political activities. Mr Schuitema had returned to the country from exile. SCHULZ, Steven, was injured when a limpet mine, planted by an MK operative from the 'Dolphin Unit', exploded at the offices of the Department of Internal Affairs in Harrison Street, Johannesburg, on 3 September 1984. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). SCHUMANN, Toni, in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). S C H W A R T Z, Clyde, suffered severe trauma on 23 March 1993 when APLA operatives, armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, stormed the Yellowwoods hotel, in Fort Beaufort, Cape, and opened fire on staff and patrons. One person was shot dead in the attack. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/2000/225). SEABO, Kenneth Tebogo (26), a UDF supporter was subjected to electric shock torture by named policemen in December 1987 in Vryburg, Cape. He was also detained and tortured in 1985 and 1986. SEAKAMELA, Betty Maria, was severely beaten by members of the Venda Police on 13 June 1986 in Vleifontein, Tvl, when the community resisted I N C O R P O R A T I O N into V e n d a SEAKAMELA, Podu Philemon (57), had his home was burnt down on 2 February 1980 in GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because Mr Seakamela resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEAKAMELA, Ramokoni Maria (46), had her home burnt down on 2 February 1980 in GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEAKGOA, Madibo Shadrack (20) was severely beaten and tortured by members of the SAP after his arrest on 1 May 1990 in Hartbeesfontein, Tvl. Mr Seakgoa was arrested because he was a student leader who openly criticised the government in a leading black opposition newspaper. S E A K G W A, Tsotetsi Hendrik, was shot dead by members of the SAP on 28 February 1986 in Khuma, Stilfontein, Tvl, during the state of emergency. SEALA, Ramokoni Matlou (58), lost her home in an arson attack on 2 February 1980 at GaMatlala, Lebowa, allegedly by supporters of Chief BK Matlala, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. SEALOGO, (first name not given), a member of the S A P, suffered damage to his property when an MK operative threw a hand grenade into a room of his house at White City, KwaThema, Tvl, during 1987. The MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/166).

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SENTENTE, Francis (19), a prominent COSAS member, was tortured by a named SAP member and a councillor after he was arrested in KwaThema, Tvl, on 20 June 1985. Mr Setente received a prison sentence after being found guilty of arson. SENTOEDI, Elias Oupa, was severely beaten and tortured by members of the SAP in June 1986 at Maboloka, Bophuthatswana. Mr Sentoedi was a member of the SACC and was arrested because of a crackdown on activists during school boycotts. S E N Y A N E, Lydia (47), was stabbed to death by IFP supporters on 11 September 1990 in Katlehong, Tvl, following numerous clashes between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents in the area. SEOKAMO, Thankie, a citizen of Botswana, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces operatives on a house in Phiring, near Gaborone, Botswana on 28 March 1988. A senior MK commander and two other Botswana women died in the raid. After being shot, the victims were doused with petrol and set alight. The head of C-Section at Security Branch headquarters and other Security Branch members were refused amnesty for arranging a bogus arms cache to be 'discarded' as a pretext for the raid. (AC/2000/228) SEOKOLO, Serai Israel, was shot dead on 4 March 1986 at his home in Kanana, Orkney, Tvl. SEOKOLO, Thabang (3), died as a result of a tear gas canister thrown by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Kuruman, Cape, in February 1992 during a funeral service for a 'comrade'. SEOKOLO, Thatayaone (2), died as a result of a tear gas canister thrown by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Kuruman, Cape, in February 1992 during a funeral service for a 'comrade'. S E O L W A N E, Rosina Mokgadi

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Gezubuso, KwaZulu, near Pietermaritzburg, burnt down by Inkatha supporters in March 1990, during the S E V E N - D A Y W A R. SHEZI, Pauline Sebenzile (19), was raped by a group of Inkatha supporters known as 'Othelweni' in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in June 1987, allegedly because her brothers were UDF supporters. The other women in the Shezi household were also tortured in the incident, and Ms Shezi's mother was killed. SHEZI, Paulos (48), a member of the SAP, had his house destroyed in a hand grenade explosion in Umlazi, Durban, on 17 August 1986. Policemen were perceived to be agents of the apartheid state and were therefore considered legitimate targets. SHEZI, Petros Sifiso (23), was shot at by IFP supporters near Germiston, Tvl, on

30 March 1994 when the taxi in which he was travelling was forced off the road. The perpetrators opened fire on the passengers, killing eight and wounding several others. SHEZI, Samuel Musa, survived a petrol bomb attack on his home in Ixopo, Natal, on 9 September 1992. Mr Shezi's father, an Inkatha supporter, was killed in the attack, allegedly by ANC supporters. SHEZI, Sibongiseni Goodwill

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erupted in February 1980 at Ga-Matlala village about Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. Residents who opposed independence were forcefully removed, their houses were burnt and their livestock taken to government farms. SHIBE, Jabu Adelaide (39), had her house set alight by ANC supporters in Gamalakhe, KwaZulu, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 26 March 1994 in political conflict between ANC and IFP supporters during the run-up to the APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS. SHIBE, Linda Elphas (28), a UDF supporter, was shot and severely injured by KWAZULU POLICE members at KwaMashu, Durban, on 23 December 1989. He had been operating underground for some years when he was attacked. He is now paralysed and confined to a wheelchair. SHIBE, Nomzindo Ida (46), had her house, which was located in an ANC-dominated area of Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by IFP supporters during political conflict in March 1993. At least 18 people were killed in political violence in Bhambayi in March 1993, and 75 homes were burnt down. See 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. SHIBE, Vakushiwe Milton (45), had his home burnt down by IFP supporters during political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. SHIBE, Vusi Gunnet (25), an ANC supporter, was arrested in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, Natal, on 3 April 1990 and held for over a month, allegedly because of his political activities. SHIBURI, Elias (25), disappeared while in police custody in 1978 and has not been seen since. He is presumed dead. He had been arrested after visiting an uncle in Mozambique, and appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court in early 1978, the last time he was seen by his family. The police claimed that Mr Shiburi was released on 8 February 1978. SHIKITA, Fuzile, an ANC member, was tortured while in detention in Bizana, Transkei, in March 1960 during the PONDOLAND REVOLT. SHIKOANE, Mokgoma (28), was severely beaten with sjamboks and tortured by members of the Lebowa Police on 1 January 1986 in Pietersburg, Tvl, because of his political activities and refusal to accept Chief Sekoane as chief of the area. SHIKWANE, Habakuk Magabutlane, an ANC activist, was assaulted and detained for six weeks by members of the SAP in 1959 in Pretoria. He was subsequently banned for five years. SHILLOW, Craig, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). SHILLOW, Roger, in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128).

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1993. Her body was found on 24 November 1993 in the Ingwavuma area, KwaZulu, with bullet wounds to the head. Ms Stewart was working on a farming project in the area, and both she and her project were allegedly unpopular with the IFP and the KWAZULU POLICE. STEWART, Sandra Margaret, a Black Sash activist and UDF supporter, was detained by named members of the SAP in June 1986 in Port Elizabeth. She was released in October 1986 and restricted to Port Elizabeth district. STEYN, Annie (45), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, after the SOWETO UPRISINGS spread to the rural Cape towns. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. STEYN, Avril Rachewell (18), an ANC supporter, was arrested and tortured by named policemen in Worcester, Cape, on 13 June 1979. He was charged with terrorism and damage to property and held in Worcester prison for nine months. He received a suspended sentence. He was again detained and tortured by the same policemen in 1982. STEYN, PJ, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. STIENEN, Cornelia (17), was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). STIGLINGH, Roline, a member of the SAP, was injured when a car bomb, planted by MK operatives, exploded outside the NBS building in Witbank, Tvl, on 24 October 1988. The building was used for commercial purposes, but also housed the Witbank Security Branch offices.

Three people were killed and over 20 were injured, mainly civilians. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the bombing (A C / 2 0 0 0 / 0 5 5) . STINA, Lungile (20), an ANC support e r, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Nkululeko, near Barkly East, Cape, on 10 Febru a ry 1990 during a t o y i - t o y i demonstration celebrating the release of Nelson M a n d e l a . STOFILE, Mncebisi Cecil (13), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths w e re all severely assaulted and tort u red. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). STOK, Ndoma Ndomisa (20), an ANC support e r, was a rrested in November 1986 in Jansenville, Cape. He was on trial for nine months during which time he was i n t e rrogated and had teargas sprayed into his face by

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explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's c o u r t and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 Marc h 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 w e re injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). S WA RT, GMB, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Thre e people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 0 0 3) . S WA RT, JJ , a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot and i n j u red when MK operatives conducted an arm e d r o b b e ry of cash trunks being collected by a Fidelity G u a rds van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injure d in the ro b b e ry, which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). S WA RT, MD, a corporal in the SADF, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in C h u rch Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Tw e n t y - o n e people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CH U R C H ST R E E T B O M B I N G, P R E T O R I A. S WA RT, P, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). S WA RT, Zanita A , was severely injured when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on p a t rons at the Crazy Beat Disco in Newcastle, Natal, on 14 Febru a ry 1994. One person was shot dead and several others were injured in the attack. See A P L A AT TA C K S. Three APLA operatives were granted amnesty (A C / 1 9 9 8 / 0 0 1 6) . S WA RTBOOI, Abraham 'Blackie ', a member of the S A P, lost his house when it was burnt down by ANC s u p p o rters in 1985, during political conflict in Uitenhage, Cape. One ANC supporter applied for and was granted amnesty for the attack. See AC/99/0314 S WA RTBOOI, Bushy V o l t a i r e (aka 'Kr u s c h e v ') , an MK operative, and two others, including a police i n f o r m e r, were shot dead in an ambush near the D e r d e p o r t border post, Tvl, on 4 May 1983. Nine We s t e r n Transvaal Security Branch operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0274 and AC/1999/0029). S WA RTBOOI, Buyelwa Gladys (31), a UDF support e r, was detained for 14 days from 16 June 1986 in Patensie, Cape. She was accused of inciting the Patensie community to violence. S WA RTBOOI, Eric Buyisile (28), a UDF support e r, was shot by members of the SAP and SADF at C e n t e rton, near Hankey, Cape, on 27 May 1985 while he was attending a meeting with his 'comrades'. S WA RTBOOI, Melvin Khayaletu Khaya (18), a COSAS member, was shot dead on 2 May 1985 by

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October 1992 in Taung, Bophuthatswana, and beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police while in detention. At the time, there was political conflict over the imposition of a new chief in the village. T H A K A N Y A N E, Monti Sabath (39), lost his house, bus and car when they were burnt by named ANC s u p p o rters in Schweizer-Reneke, Tvl, in Febru a ry 1990. THAKULU, Selinah Mafotho (25), an ANC support e r, was raped and then shot dead in an attack on the house of an MK operative by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, Ve reeniging, Tvl, on 19 April 1992. Five people died in the attack, and three women were raped. THALE, Keitumetse Elizabeth (48), was tear- g a s s e d and severely beaten by a member of the Bophuthatswana Police at Lekubu, near Zeerust, Tvl, in May 1989. The incident occurred at the kraal of one of the chiefs involved in a dispute over the chieftainship of Lekubu village.

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was one of two women killed by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 15 August 1993. The two women were believed to have been IFP collaborators. Two SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0346). THIBILE, Litaba Jimmy (21), was shot dead in a D R I V E - B Y S H O O T I N G in Vo s l o o

rus, Tvl, on 24 April 1992. THIKA, Rapula (15), a Botswana citizen, was shot dead in an attack by SADF Special Forces and V I a k p l a s operatives on homes at Dithharapeng village, Ramathlabama, Botswana, 1000 metres from the South African border, on 11 December 1988. An MK operative was also killed, and three homes were destroyed. The V I a k p l a s commander and eight of his operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/108). THIMULA, Assen Jeremia (aka 'Tallman Bam')

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AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application struck off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). TOD, Michael Gordon, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S B A R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TOFILE, Golden Sidaphi (21), was severely beaten on his arrest in Paarl, Cape, on 18 June 1986. He was then detained under emergency regulations for three months at Victor Verster prison. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. TOFILE, Victoria (40), was shot and injured in Tokoza, Tvl, on 22 May 1993 by a group of armed attackers, allegedly IFP supporters, who came to her shop and randomly opened fire, killing her brother and seriously injuring her young cousin. Earlier that day nine people were killed and 69 injured in clashes between ANC and IFP supporters and police. Violence erupted after a group of unidentified gunmen fired at Tokoza hostel during an ANC march to present a petition at the Alberton police station. TOFU, Wilfred (73), a community C O U N C I L L O R and P A C s u p p o r t e r, lost his house in an arson attack in Mfuleni, Cape Town, in 1992, during the ANC's campaign to force councillors to resign. TOHLANG, Blandina, suffered damage to property during the B O I P A T O N G M A S S A C R E by IFP supporters in Boipatong, near Vanderbijlpark, Tvl, on 17 June 1992, which left 45 people dead and 27 seriously injured. Thirteen perpetrators were granted amnesty; a further three applications were refused (AC/2000/209). TOISE, Mtshutshisisi Christopher (50), a local squatter leader and MK operative, was detained and tortured by named policemen in Guguletu, Cape Town, in April 1986. He was charged with murder but was acquitted. He lost his home near Crossroads, Cape Town, in May 1986 during the attacks by W I T D O E K E vigilantes. He was severely beaten and detained by police under S E C T I O N 2 9 in February 1989 and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. TOKO, Goodman (24), was shot dead by members of the CDF near Egerton railway station, Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 4 August 1983 during the M D A N T S A N E B U S B O Y C O T T. TOKO, Monwabisi (21), a UDF supporter and C O S A T U member, lost his home in an arson attack by W I T D O E K E vigilantes near Crossroads, Cape Town, in May 1986 during the mass destruction of UDFs supporting squatter camps by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. During these events he was also shot and injured by the SAP. TOKO, Raymond (24), was severely beaten by members of the SAP at his home in Zweletemba, Worcester, Cape, on 16 June 1986. He was then detained for three months under emergency regulations. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. T O K O T A, Mzwandile Wellington (49), an ANC supporter, was assaulted by members of the CDF in Dikidikana, near King William's Town, Cape, on 6

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Willowvale and Umtata, Transkei, between 1981 and 1988. While in detention, he was tortured by members of the Transkei Security Branch. One Transkei Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for the torture of Mr Tom at Norwood police station, Umtata, in July and August 1987 (AC/2000/076). TOM, Vintwambi, an SANCO member, was shot and killed by members of the SAP during political conflict in Mount Fletcher, Transkei, on 22 December 1993. TOM, Vuyani (17), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the CDF in Bisho, Ciskei, on 7 September 1992 during an ANC protest march to demand free political activity in Ciskei. Thirty people were killed and 200 people injured in the event which became known as the B I S H O M A S S A C R E. Two members of the former CDF were refused amnesty for the shooting (AC/2000/122). T O M M Y, Zervi Gabriel (45), was shot and severely injured by members of the IFP-aligned K H U M A L O G A N G in Tokoza, Tvl, on 1 August 1993. TOMOTOMO, Cornelius, was shot by IFP supporters in Pimville, Soweto, Tvl, on 17 August 1990. Mr Tomotomo was killed after clashes between IFPs supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents. TOMSANA, Johnson Dalixolo (18), was shot in both legs by members of the SAP while taking part in a toyi-toyi demonstration in Khayamandi, Steynsburg, Cape, on 4 July 1985. At the time, there was a campaign against Black Local Authorities and S P E C I A L C O N S T A B L E S. T O M T A L A, Vuyani Isaac (21), an ANC underground member, was severely tortured by members of the Security Branch in Mafeking after returning from Botswana in 1974. He eventually returned to Transkei, where he was periodically detained, tortured

and placed under house arrest. TONETTI, G, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TONGA, Bafana (42), lost his house in an arson attack in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, during 1993, in ongoing political conflict between the ' R E D ' A N D ' G R E E N ' FA C T I O N S. TONGA, Dlayizeka, an ANC member, was stabbed to death on 8 March 1994 in Flagstaff, Transkei, by men who had come from the Great Place of Xopozo. At the time, there was conflict between the chief's support e r s and ANC support e r s. TONGA, Pikane William (35), a PAC support e r, was arrested in Queenstown, Cape, on 9 December 1962, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on Robben Island, Cape To w n. TONISI, Masibulele Maxwell (aka 'Hobo W a l t e r ') (23), an MK operative from Mdantsane, Ciskei, was executed in 1984 in the Pango camp in Angola, for his p a r t in a mutiny. Following mutinies in the Viana and Pango camps in 1984, two military tribunals ord e r e d the execution of seven MK operatives. Mr Tonisi was one of those executed. See ANC C A M P S.

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December 1982. Thirty South Africans and 12 citizens of Lesotho were killed in the midnight attack. Mr Tro m 's wife and four children survived the attack. T R O M P, Jan, was assaulted, hacked and burnt to death by members of the IFP-aligned KH U M A L O G A N G i n Tokoza, Tvl, on 1 August 1993. T R U E B O D Y, Philip, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and i n j u r e d at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). TRUSSELL, Julian Angelo (21), was shot in the foot by members of the SAP in Bosmont, Johannesburg, in 1980 during a stand-off between residents and police during student protests in the are a. TRUTER, Christopher (15), was shot by members of the SAP in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, on 25 August 1976, and died six days later, during the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. T S A T S A N E, Paulina Matsie (68), was severe l y beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Phokeng, Bophuthatswana, on 21 March 1991 on her way to a community meeting to discuss conflict between the Bafokeng tribe and the Bophuthatswana g o v e r n m e n t. T S A T S I, Maboe (aka Matshidiso Charles and Gary Nene) (32), an MK operative, was shot dead by members of the SAP and the Bophuthatswana police on 5 January 1985. T S A T S I, Paseka Emmanuel, was injured when police opened fire on a student protest march in Vi l j o e n s k r o o n, OFS, on 19 April 1990. Five p r o t e s t e r s w e r e killed and six others injured in the shooting. T S A T S I, Richard, a member of SADF 21 Batallion, died under mysterious circumstances in Tokoza, Tvl, in 1994, two years after a friend and colleague in SADF 21 Batallion also died in mysterious circumstances. Mr Tsatsi had allegedly told his colleague's wife he thought his friend had been kidnapped and that o f f i c e r s in their unit wanted to kill him. Mr Tsatsi was a key witness in the case into his friend's death. It is alleged that members of the SADF were involved in Mr Ts a t s i ' s death. TSEBE, Johannes Matsobane (24), was shot and seriously injured by members of the ISU in Hammanskraal, Tvl, on 11 March 1994 shortly after the collapse of the Bophuthatswana govern m e n t. A n g r y residents attacked and burnt down govern m e n t buildings resulting in violent clashes between residents and security forces sent into the are a ostensibly to r e s t o r e ord e r. TSEHLOANE, Lentsoe Raymond (24), an ANC s u p p o r t e r, was severely assaulted and injured by members of the Transkei Defence Force in Pontseng, Matatiele, Natal, on 8 Febru a r y 1990. They suspected him of involvement in an arson attack in the Tr a n s k e i. TSEKA, Kodi Lawr e n c e, was beaten to death, by members of the SADF in Masemola Village, Nebo, Lebowa, in June 1986. Mr Tseka r e p o r t e d l y left home to bath in the river and r e t u r n e d seriously injured. He was taken to hospital where he died. A witness

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Chimora, Umlazi, Durban, on 16 January 1992. See CH I M O R A S E T T L E M E N T AT TA C K S. VALENTIN, V a r a s k a, was shot and killed when APLA operatives threw hand grenades at and opened fire on the congregation of St James' Church, Kenilwort h, Cape Town, on 25 July 1993. Eleven people were killed and 58 wounded in the attack. See A P L A AT TA C K S. Three of four APLA members were granted amnesty for the attack. The fourth had his application s t r u c k off the roll for failing to attend the amnesty hearing (AC/1998/0018). VALENTINE, L, was injured in what became known as the MA G O O'S BA R B O M B I N G in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VA L T E I N, Bhiya Sidwell (12), was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF supporters in Grahamstown, Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths w e r e all severely assaulted and tort u r e d. One was shot and killed. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). VA L T E I N, Pheli Collen (14), was shot and killed after he was abducted, along with six other youths, by UDF s u p p o r t e r s in Grahamstown,

Cape, on 31 October 1986. The youths were all severely assaulted and tortured. The five others survived. One UDF supporter was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0247). VAN ANTWERPEN, JV, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN ASWEGEN, Darryl Donovan (15), a UDF supporter, was shot and severely injured by a named member of the SAP in Mossel Bay, Cape, on 5 June 1986. He was shot near a toyi-toyiing crowd who had apparently stoned a policeman's house. Mr Van Aswegen was then charged with public violence but was acquitted. VAN DEN BERG, Mr (first name not given), a member of the SAP, suffered injuries when he and 12 other policemen were attacked by ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members whilst on foot patrol in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 22 July 1992. Six policemen were injured in the exchange of fire. Two SDU members applied were granted amnesty (AC/1997/0029). VAN DER BANK (HORN), Illze Cornelia, was injured when a limpet mine, planted by MK operatives, exploded during lunchtime at the Wimpy restaurant in Benoni, Tvl, on 30 July 1988. One woman was killed and at least 66 people were injured. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the planning and execution of the attack (AC/1999/0294). VAN DER BANK, S, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church

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Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER BERG, Ben, was injured when MK operatives from the 'Dolphin Unit' detonated a limpet mine at the Security Branch offices in Roodepoort, Tvl, on 17 August 1984. Five members of the Security Branch and several civilians were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). VAN DER LINDE, Julie, was killed in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN DER LINGEN, Beverley Jean, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. Her husband, an SADF colonel, was also injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). VAN DER LINGEN, Jacobus, an SADF colonel, was injured on 10 March 1989 when an MK operative detonated an explosive device planted at the SADF's Natal Command headquarters in Durban. His wife was also injured in the explosion. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). VAN DER LITH, JP, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, A, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, Cheryl-Anne Charmaine (19), was injured in a limpet mine detonated by MK operatives in Johannesburg, on 1 July 1986. Her two-week-old baby was also injured in the attack. The perpetrators applied for amnesty. VAN DER MERWE, Deon Dewald (18), was injured when an SADF base was attacked by MK operatives at Letaba stadium, Nkowa Nkowa, Gazankulu, on 12 April 1990. Five SADF members were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/98). VAN DER MERWE, Donald (21), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, in 1976, while walking home from church during the SOWETO UPRISING

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VAN DER MERWE, Jacob Gabriel, was shot dead by MK operatives in Thabazimbi, Tvl, near the Botswana border, on 1 November 1978. VAN DER MERWE, Jakobus Lukas, a traffic officer, was shot dead by members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Alberton, Tvl, on 27 March 1992. Two of his colleagues were injured. One SDU member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0225). VAN DER MERWE, JM, was severely injured when members of MK's 'Dolphin Unit' detonated an explosive in a car near the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court and the adjacent

police station, Tvl, on 16 March 1988. Three people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the blast. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). VAN DER MERWE, Marthinus Jacobus, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). VAN DER MERWE, PT, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. VAN DER MERWE, R, was one of five people injured when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. One SAP member was fatally wounded. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/108). VAN DER MERWE, Roelof Petrus Gerhards, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VAN DER MERWE, Wilhelm Johannes Jacobus, was severely injured when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, Johannesburg, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). VAN DER SCHYFF, Mogamat Nadeem, was killed when the car in which he was travelling was petrol-bombed in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 15 April 1993, during widespread protest and unrest following the assassination of SACP leader, Chris Hani. Two other passengers were injured in the attack. VAN DER WALT, Charmaine, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a

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were wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Six APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/250). VILJOEN, Jan Adriaan, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). VILJOEN, PA, a Fidelity Guards employee, was shot at but uninjured, when MK operatives conducted an armed robbery of cash trunks being collected by a Fidelity Guards van in Dube, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 5 November 1988. Two of the four guards were injured in the robbery which was intended to acquire funds for the MK unit. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/0013). VILJOEN, Sarah Jane (51), was shot dead by a named member of the Riot Squad in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976. Ms Viljoen was travelling in a taxi through an unrest area during the 1976 student uprisings when she was shot. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. VILJOEN, Susana Catharina, was shot and wounded by APLA members in an armed attack on the Sentra Hyperstore supermarket at Westelsbron, OFS, on 3 July 1993. Five people were killed and four were wounded in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. Six APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/250). VIMNECEMBE, Andrew, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BAR BOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VINGER, Ronald (13), was shot and injured by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Brits, Tvl, on 15 March 1993 while crossing the street to attend the clinic. Police fired rubber bullets and teargas into a crowd gathered at Maboloka police station to protest against harassment by police and soldiers. Ronald was hit in the head, allegedly by a stray bullet. One person was killed and four were seriously injured during the attack. VININDWA, Violet Nofikile (33), a PAC supporter, was detained in Mqanduli, Transkei, during 1962 for attending an unlawful Poqo meeting. She was convicted on political charges and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Her baby was born in prison without medical supervision. Five months later she was released and placed under house arrest for five years. VISAGIE, Cleoton Darryl (16), a student activist in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town, and a member of the BMW, was detained for 14 days in November 1985 and severely beaten by members of the SAP. He was detained again in May 1987 and was severely tortured at the Ravensmead police station. He experienced further beatings in 1988 for his continued involvement in student protests. VISAGIE, Dewald Jacobus, a constable in the SAP, sustained shrapnel injuries when armed MK operatives attacked the Wondervoor police station, Pretoria,

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VOYI, Cona Nathaniel (78), had his property damaged in an attack on his home by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in Dryharts, Taung, Bophuthatswana, on 6 December 1990 after a meeting at Dryharts Bathlapi tribal office where villagers had summoned chief Jerry Mahura to hear their grievances. When police dispersed the crowd with teargas and sjamboks, people ran and hid in Mr Voyi's house. His wife died in the attack. VOYIYA, Funeka (30), was shot by members of the SADF during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, in October 1985. Ms Voyiya was pregnant at the time. VRIES, Andries Benjamin (22), was shot by members of the SADF in Tokomrus, Randfontein, Tvl, on 26 October 1990 during a rent boycott and curfew. VULONEL, T, was severely injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). VUMA, Seun Joseph, an SAP member, was shot dead by MK operatives at his home in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 16 March 1986. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0257). VUMAZONKE, Dora, nearly lost her life when her brother's house was set alight by a crowd of youth in Beaufort West, Cape, on 22 August 1985. Ms Vumazonke's brother, a former community COUNCILLOR, was regarded as a collaborator. VUMAZONKE, Gerald Zolile Bonisile

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buried and her possessions stolen by IFP supporters during political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. WABENA, Jeff Ngxeke (40), an ANC member, was shot dead while he was addressing a meeting at SKMqhayi High School in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 10 October 1990. WALTERS, Stephanus Sebastian, a colonel in the South African Air Force (SAAF), was killed when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the SAAF headquarters in Church Street, Pretoria, on 20 May 1983. Twenty-one people were killed and 217 injured. The overall commander of MK's Special Operations Unit and two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003 and AC/2001/023). See CHURCH STREETBOMBING, PRETORIA. WALTON, I, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). WAMBI, Fundiswa (14), was shot dead by members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 21 March 1985 when police opened fire on mourners marching to a funeral. At least 20 people were killed and many injured in the shooting. See LANGASHOOTING S.

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WANA, Mr, escaped an abduction attempt in East London on 21 May 1993 by Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldiers who allegedly wanted to interrogate him regarding a planned coup in the Transkei. When they did not find Mr Wana at his home, they abducted three people from the house, whom they subsequently shot dead near the Kei River Bridge. A TDF soldier was granted amnesty for the abduction, but refused amnesty for the killing (AC/2000/018). WANDA, Ncamisile Pretty (22), an Inkatha supporter, had her house petrol-bombed by UDF supporters in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in November 1987. WARD, Reginald William, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg on 30 July 1987. At least 68 people were injured. Three MK operatives and one UDF supporter linked to MK were granted amnesty for their various roles in this attack (AC/2001/0003 and AC/2000/248). WARNER, Amanda, a civilian, was injured when APLA operatives opened fire in the Steaks Restaurant in Claremont, Cape Town, on 26 December 1992. Five people were injured in the attack. See APLA ATTACKS. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/1998/0103). WATERMEYER, Xakiwe Monica (24), sustained burn wounds in a petrol bomb attack on the house of a youth organiser during political conflict in Middelburg, Cape, on 18 April 1986. WATERWITCH, Robert Anthony Basil (20), a UDF activist and an internally trained MK operative, was killed on 23 July 1989, when the explosive device that he was planting outside a public toilet, in Athlone, Cape Town, detonated. A female MK operative also died in the blast. The Commission was unable to make a finding on allegations of security force involvement in their deaths. WATERWORTH, Lee-Ann, was injured in what became known as the MARGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/128). WATSON, Gloria Roseline, sustained damage to her property in a limpet mine explosion at a bus stop near the Checkers shopping complex in Silverton, Tvl, on 4 July 1986. Four MK operatives were granted amnesty for the attack (AC/1999/0257). WATSON, John Lawrence (51), suffered damage to his pro

property in Fouriesburg, OFS, on 14 August 1993, when his farmhouse was attacked with petrol bombs by APLA operatives. See APLA AT T A C K S. One APLA member was granted amnesty (AC/2001/102). WAYIZA, Zenzile (14), an ANC supporter, died after being shot through the heart by a named member of the SAP while he was participating in a toyi-toyi demonstration in Molteno, Cape, on 27 November 1985. W E A K L E Y, Alistair James, and his brother were shot dead when ANC self-defence Unit (SDU) members opened fire on the vehicle in which they were travelling while on holiday near Port St Johns, T r a n s k e i,

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on 13 April 1993. Three other passengers survived the attack, which followed the assassination of MK/ANC/SACP leader, Chris Hani. Four SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0249). W E A K L E Y, Glen Pearsall, and his brother were shot dead when ANC self-defence Unit (SDU) members opened fire on the vehicle in which they were travelling while on holiday near Port St Johns, T r a n s k e i, on 13 April 1993. Three other passengers survived the attack, which followed the assassination of MK/ANC/SACP leader, Chris Hani. Four SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0249). WEBER, Karl Andrew (37), was shot when members of APLA carried out an attack on the Highgate Hotel, East London, on 1 May 1993. Five people were killed and several others injured. See APLA AT T A C K S. WEBSTER, David (43), a UDF supporter, was shot dead on 1 May 1989 outside his home in T r o y e v i l l e, J o h a n n e s b u r g, by a CCB operative. The operative, later convicted of his killing, did not apply for amnesty. A Witwatersrand Security Branch operative was granted amnesty for harassing Dr Webster and others during a political gathering in 1985 (AC/2001/0184). WEBSTER, Edward Frank (22), was shot, beaten and arrested by members of the SAP in Paarl, Cape, on 9 September 1976, while standing with a group of people during widespread unrest. Three women were shot dead in Paarl that day. WEIMERS, Chris, was detained and threatened by members of the SAP in Johannesburg, in 1975. Police wanted to know about a new organization, 'Brotherhood', which had been formed under the Black Consciousness Movement. WEKENI, Joseph (48), an ANC supporter, was stabbed by a named IFP supporter in Chicken Farm, Diepkloof, Soweto, Johannesburg, because he stayed at home during an ANC stayaway during 1990. He died later in hospital. WELLER, Kevin, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). WELLER, Robert Brian, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park rugby stadium, J o h a n n e s b u r g, on 2 July 1988. Two spectators leaving the rugby match were killed and 37 others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations Unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). WELMAN, Robert, a member of the SAP, was killed when a limpet mine placed by MK operatives exploded at an electricity sub-station in Chamberlain, Jacobs, Durban, on 9 January 1986. Two of his colleagues and two workers were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty for the incident (A C / 2 0 0 1 / 1 0 8).

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gather intelligence, track guerrillas and kill them. Koevoet (Afrikaans for 'crowbar') soon gained a reputation for brutality, largely because of its methods of interrogating and torturing local people and for its heavy-handed presence in the operational areas. In the early to mid-1980s, at the height of its war with S W A P O, Koevoet claimed a kill rate of around 300 to 500 people a year, for which its members were paid a bounty per corpse. Kutloanong mob attack : Four persons who drove their vehicle into Kutloanong, Odendaalsrus, OFS, on 29 September 1990, were killed in a mob attack led by ANC 'comrades'. The 'comrades' told the Commission that the attack was in response to rumours of an intended attack by vigilantes or right-wingers. The only female victim of the attack was raped, killed and mutilated with an axe. Four applicants were refused amnesty. KwaKwatsi, Koppies, OFS : On 30 March 1990, members of the SAP opened fire on a crowd of ANC supporters marching to the court in Koppies to protest against the trial of ANCYL members accused of burning down councillors' houses in KwaKwatsi. KwaMakhutha massacre : On 21 January 1987, 13 people, mostly women and children, were killed when gunmen opened fire with AK47s on the home of UDF activist, Mr Bheki Ntuli, at KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban. Mr Ntuli was not at home at the time. Twenty people, including the former Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the IFP leader, Mr MZ Khumalo, were acquitted in the Durban Supreme Court in 1996 for their part in an alleged conspiracy between former state structures and the IFP to carry out the attack. Two former IFP members were granted amnesty for their role in Operation Marion, in which the SADF MI's

Special Tasks provided paramilitary training and support to the IFP in a joint effort to combat the revolutionary threat posed by the ANC. KwaMashu hostel killings : Seven ANC representatives were abducted from a hostel in KwaMashu, Durban, by IFP supporters on 29 March 1994, after they had gone to the hostel to attend a scheduled peace meeting to resolve differences between KwaMashu residents and hostel-dwellers. Five were killed and two survived. Four IFP supporters, including the chairperson of the IFP hostel branch in KwaMashu, were convicted of the killings. KwaZulu Police (KZP): The KZP was created in February 1981 and had jurisdiction over the largest and most populous dormitory townships in KwaZulu. From its inception, it displayed an open bias towards Inkatha (later the IFP). Later it contributed to political violence in KwaZulu/Natal by assaulting, shooting and carrying out other unlawful acts against township residents perceived to support the UDF, by failing to intervene to stop attacks carried out by Inkatha against perceived supporters of the UDF, ANC and allied organisations, and by disrupting funerals, memorial services and meetings of non-Inkatha groups.

Reference 146 - 0.01% Coverage

Langa shootings : On 21 March 1985, members of the SAP in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, opened fire on marchers marching to the prohibited funeral of four of six youths killed by the police. At least 20 people were killed by police in this incident and many others were injured. Police patrols had been issued with heavy ammunition following a decision on 14 March to take strong measures to restore order in a situation of rapidly escalating public unrest, particularly after the killing of the six youths. The police had obtained two orders restricting the funeral of four of the youths, resulting in a confusion over the dates on which the funeral was to be held. On 21 March 1985, a large group of people from Langa township began to march to KwaNobuhle to attend the funeral. The police blocked the road into the centre of Uitenhage with two armoured vehicles and ordered the crowd to disperse. When the crowd failed to comply immediately, police opened fire, fatally shooting 20 people. At least 27 other people were wounded. Magabheni attacks : On 26 November 1990, large groups of IFP supporters carried out attacks on ANC supporters in the Magabheni area, KwaZulu, near Durban, allegedly in an attempt to purge the area of ANC supporters. The attacks allegedly followed an instruction issued by a local IFP-supporting chief to 'restore law and order at Magabheni'. Eight people were killed. Magoo's Bar bombing : On 24 June 1986, MK operatives detonated a car bomb outside the Parade Hotel on the Durban beachfront on 14 June 1986. The explosion killed three women and injured at least 74 other people in the Why Not Bar and adjacent Magoo's Bar. Seven MK operatives were granted amnesty for their roles in the incident. Makabasa gang : an anti-ANC gang which worked with the police to attack ANC supporters in Alexandra, Johannesburg, around 1986. Malukazi attacks : Fierce fighting broke out between supporters of Inkatha and the ANC in Malukazi, Umlazi, Durban, on 27 February 1990, following police efforts to disperse a crowd of over 1000 marching students. At least 42 homes were burnt down and up to 200 people rendered homeless. Mandela United Football Club : The MUFC was established in late 1986 when Winnie Madikizela-Mandela was instrumental in resolving an internal conflict in the Soweto Youth Congress. Youth involved in the conflict set up the football club and moved into the outbuildings of the Mandela home in Orlando West, Soweto, Johannesburg, and, after this was burnt down, to her home in Diepkloof extension. Allegations of brutality were first levelled against the youths in 1987. Later their behaviour was described by community residents as a 'reign of terror'. Club members, and Ms Madikizela-Mandela herself, were implicated directly or indirectly in a range of incidents, including assaults and abduction and the murder and attempted murder of at least a dozen individuals.

Reference 147 - 0.01% Coverage

acting as informers for the Security Police. 'PEBCO Three': Siphon Hashe, Champion Galela and Qaqawuli Godolozzi, members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO), an affiliate of the UDF, were abducted on 8 May 1985 by members of the Port Elizabeth Security Branch, taken to Post Chalmers and killed. Their bodies were subsequently thrown into the Fish River. Askaris from the Vlakplaas unit assisted in the operation. people's war: a popular national rebellion of both trained soldiers and ordinary civilians during the mid- to late 80s. The strategy, promoted by the ANC, involved integrating armed MK combatants with mass organisations inside South African townships, and rendering the townships ungovernable through attacks on the security forces and other representatives of the state. Phola park : On 8 April 1992, over a hundred residents of Phola Park, Tokoza, Tvl, were severely beaten with rifle-butts by members of the SADF 32 Battalion, in Thokoza, Tvl, after an SADF member was shot and injured in the area. Two women were shot dead and at least four raped during the raid. An investigation by Justice Goldstone concluded that the soldiers had

Reference 148 - 0.01% Coverage

Trojan Horse incident, Uitenhage : On 2 May 1985, police members, concealed under a load of cardboard boxes on a municipal truck, opened fire on people gathered at the scene of an accident involving a Hippo (a armoured vehicle) in Mabandla Road, KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage. One person was killed. Trust Feeds massacre : The attack that came to be known as the 'Trust Feeds massacre' was planned by Riot, Security and local policemen and Inkatha members. Members of the SAP and the Riot Unit arrested known UDF supporters at Trust Feeds, New Haven, near Pietermaritzburg, on 2 December 1988 and then withdrew from the area, leaving UDF supporters and their families particularly vulnerable to attack. The next day, 3 December 1988, four SPECIAL CONSTABLES stormed and opened fire on an all-night prayer vigil in a house believed by the perpetrators to be occupied by UDF supporters. Eleven people were killed. None of the victims or survivors were UDF supporters. An SAP member and four Special Constables were convicted for the murders. The Commission granted amnesty to a former SAP captain for his part in planning and executing the attack. Umbumbulu attack : On 26 October 1991, an ANC supporter carried out a limpet-mine attack on the home of a well-known IFP leader, Mbuzeni Shoji, in the Umbumbulu area, KwaZulu, near Durban. Six people were killed in the attack, which took place during a wedding ceremony. Umbumbulu massacre : Between 24 December 1985 and 3 January 1986, Inkatha supporters attacked Pongos resident in the KwaMakhutha and Umbumbulu areas of KwaZulu, outside Durban. Pongos were perceived to be supportive of the UDF. Approximately 63 people died and thousands were forced to flee their homes. This massacre was an extension of the violence that followed the killing of UDF leader Victor Mxenge on 1 August 1985, spreading from Umlazi to neighbouring Umbumbulu. Umgababa attacks : On 30 and 31 January 1991, ANC supporters in Umgababa, KwaZulu, near Umlazi, Durban, were attacked by IFP supporters from the neighbouring area of Hlanzeni. Eleven people were killed and about 150 houses destroyed in the fighting. Members of the SAP and SADF failed to intervene. Umkhonto we Sizwe : (Xhosa: 'Spear of the Nation') the military wing of the ANC Umkomaas bus attack : an attack by members of an ANC SELF-DEFENCE UNIT (SDU) on bus passengers at Umkomaas, near Durban, on 27 April 1992. The attackers, who were targeting residents of an IFP supporter area, stopped the bus and allowed women, children and non-residents to leave before opening fire on the remaining passengers. Six people were killed and eight others injured. Three ANC SDU members were granted amnesty. unbanning : On 2 February 1990, President F W de Klerk announced the unbanning of liberation movements and other organisations, the release of political prisoners, the lifting of restrictions on 33

Rape and Sexual Assault

References or discussions of rape and sexual assault

<Files\Truth Commission Reports\Africa\SouthAfrica.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 13 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

i Hearing on women, Durban (25 October 1996).

Following the testimony on assassinations, a second day was set aside to hear testimony from women. It had become apparent that, although many women gave evidence at the hearings, very few spoke about their own experiences. The hearing was open only to women; even the technicians on site were women. Ten women spoke very eloquently about their own suffering and brutal treatment at the hands of men. In two of the three rape cases heard, the women had never spoken about their experiences before. In one of these instances, a woman was gang-raped by some ANC youths over a period of a month and conceived a child. She reported that one of the men who raped her began visiting her home regularly and claimed parenthood of the child, which she was finding very difficult. Some of the women targeted were not themselves activists, but were family members of activists. Nosizwe Madlala-Routledge, Phyllis Naidoo and Marie Odendaal Magwaza read special submissions on their experiences as women activists. A large number of deponents asked for psychological counselling to assist them in dealing with their trauma.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

t Women's hearings (28-29 July 1997). Women suffer different forms of human rights violations, and these were the focus of this two-day hearing. Deponents told of rape and other forms of sexual harassment. They also related the difficulties of being the family breadwinner when state repression had resulted in the deaths of husbands and sons.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

189 Two further police men, Sergeant Moyi and Constable Magwaca, were killed in the Langa Zones: Magwaca stabbed to death on 29 July 1962, and Moyi was killed on 26 September, 1962. Magwaca had earned notoriety in the community for his alleged involvement in the beating and harassment of protesters in the 21 March 1960 demonstrations and in the period following the Langa shootings. He was also perceived to be responsible for sexually abusing women who stayed 'illegally' in the Zones while their men were at work.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

41 On 8 April 1992, two women were shot dead and more than 100 injured in Phola Park following an attack on a 32 Battalion (SADF) patrol by unknown gunmen. Several women were also allegedly raped or sexually harassed during the twelve-hour raid. On 19 June 1992, an interim report of the Goldstone Commission found that more than 200 rounds had been fired and that the soldiers had acted in a manner "completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force and, in fact, became perpetrators of violence". The Commission recommended that the Battalion should not be used in any further peace-keeping duties. General Meiring, then chief of the army, responded that, while the army would act against any abuses, it would not withdraw Battalion 32 from the townships.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

Women

409 While many women told the Commission of what happened to them, thousands came to the Commission to tell of what had happened to others – to their husbands, their children, their parents and their friends. These women tended to underplay the suffering that they had themselves experienced as witnesses and survivors of these tragedies.

410 As with children, the majority of women who were victims of gross human rights violations were not deliberately targeted but were caught in crossfire or were victims of indiscriminate attacks on party strongholds. The majority of victims in massacres of households were women. However, a number of women were specifically targeted for their political activism, their relation to male activists or in order to strike terror into the heart of communities. The Commission heard that both ANC and IFP supporters were guilty of extreme violence against women.

411 Although not easily quantifiable, a significant number of women told the Commission that they had been sexually abused in the name of politics.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

44 One of the particularly difficult areas of silence is sexual abuse. The Commission saw its provision of the opportunity "to relate their own accounts" as a way of restoring "the human and civil dignity" of victims. For many women, relating the story of their sexual abuse would in no way serve this purpose. It would, instead, leave them feeling a loss of dignity.

45 It is, perhaps, surprising that as many women as did spoke about being raped or otherwise sexually abused. As Ms Jessie Duarte put it, "the Commission is actually asking people to open the empty cupboard and expose that there are no groceries in the cupboard and then they have to live with that".

46 She noted the way in which the liberation movements had contributed to the silence during the 1980s, in that "if women said that they were raped, they were regarded as having sold out to the system in one way or another".¹⁰ She noted that women were among the cruellest in enforcing these attitudes.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

47 Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso suggested that men use sexual abuse to show the weakness of the men on the opposing side "because women are supposed to be these people that are protected by these men". She suggested that sexual violence is also used by those in power to destroy the identity of women who have rejected traditional roles, for

example by engaging in 'masculine' roles in the struggle. Seifert suggests that in a war situation men, or the 'nation', might well collude in silencing talk of sexual abuse.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

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victims, she had felt that she was in some way to blame: "I thought I'd done something that I deserved to be treated like that." Ms Kedibone Dube said that after her abduction and rape, she had only told her family that she was kidnapped. Other women said that they had only been able to talk after undergoing counselling.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

52 Given the close relationship between sex and gender, one of the more obvious differences in the way women and men might experience gross human rights violations is the extent to which they suffered from sexual violations, and the nature of those sexual violations. Of the 446 statements that were coded as involving sexual abuse, 398 specified the sex of the victim. Of these 158, or 40 per cent, were women. Rape was explicitly mentioned in over 140 cases.

53 The Commission regarded rape as 'severe ill treatment' regardless of the circumstances under which it occurred. Solitary confinement was the other abuse categorised in this way. The women who described how they had been raped while in detention were, in effect, often describing a double experience of those abuses regarded as most severe. Ms Thandi Shezi first had her hands and feet chained while she was assaulted.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

54 Ms Phyllis Naidoo reported that, in 1976, when assisting child detainees, she came across several young women who had been raped and impregnated by the officers who detained them. Despite her offer of assistance, "they wouldn't (abort). They feared the special branch."

55 Several women described how they had been sexually abused, although not necessarily raped, while in detention. Ms Evelyn Masego Thunyiswa was twenty-two years old in 1977 when she and others were detained by police on their way to Steve Biko's funeral. She told the story at the special hearing on children and youth:

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Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

57 Their assailants said the reason they had undressed the women was that "they said they wanted to show us as to where Mandela is".

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

61 Women who were not actually raped spoke about the ever-constant fear that they would be. Ms Joyce Sikhakhane Ranken described how, while in prison,

13 Goldblatt and Meintjes (1996) p 16. VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 10 Special Hearing on Women

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

106 Ms Mazibuko acknowledged that "within the ANC there is no such rule that women should be violated in this manner. We used to be in camps and we would be told that men do not have a right to violate us. You could only get involved if you wanted to." Nevertheless, she reported being raped by at least three comrades, one of whom "cut through my genitals and ... he tied my

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