



## **REFERENCES TO THE WORDS:**

### **BYSTANDERS, ONLOOKERS and SPECTATORS**

**Reports of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of  
Greensboro, Timor-Leste, Sierra Leone and South Africa**

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# October 2021

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## **Note on access:**

This document is a research project prepared for the Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice. It can be downloaded from the research project's web page:

<https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/>

## **How to cite in APA 7th edition:**

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## **Note on Word Frequency Query:**

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

## **Note on software:**

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

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## **Researcher Notes on the Reports of Greensboro, Timor-Leste, Sierra Leone and South Africa Details:**

**Greensboro** Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Report (Pdf) has 563 pages. It has two reports:

- “Executive Summary Report” is pages between 1 and 54.
- “The Final Report” is pages between 55 and 563.

**Timor-Leste** Final Report of the Timor-Leste Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) has 3216 pages with 5 volumes:

- Volume I is pages between 1 and 624.
- Volume II is pages between 625 and 1408.
- Volume III is pages between 1409 and 2312.
- Volume IV is pages between 2313 and 2698.
- Volume V is pages between 2699 and 3216.

**Sierra Leone** Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report (Pdf) has 1829 pages with 3 volumes:

- Volume One is pages between 1 and 247.
- Volume Two is pages between 248 and 750.
- Volume Three A is pages between 751 and 1314.
- Volume Three B is pages between 1315 and 1829.

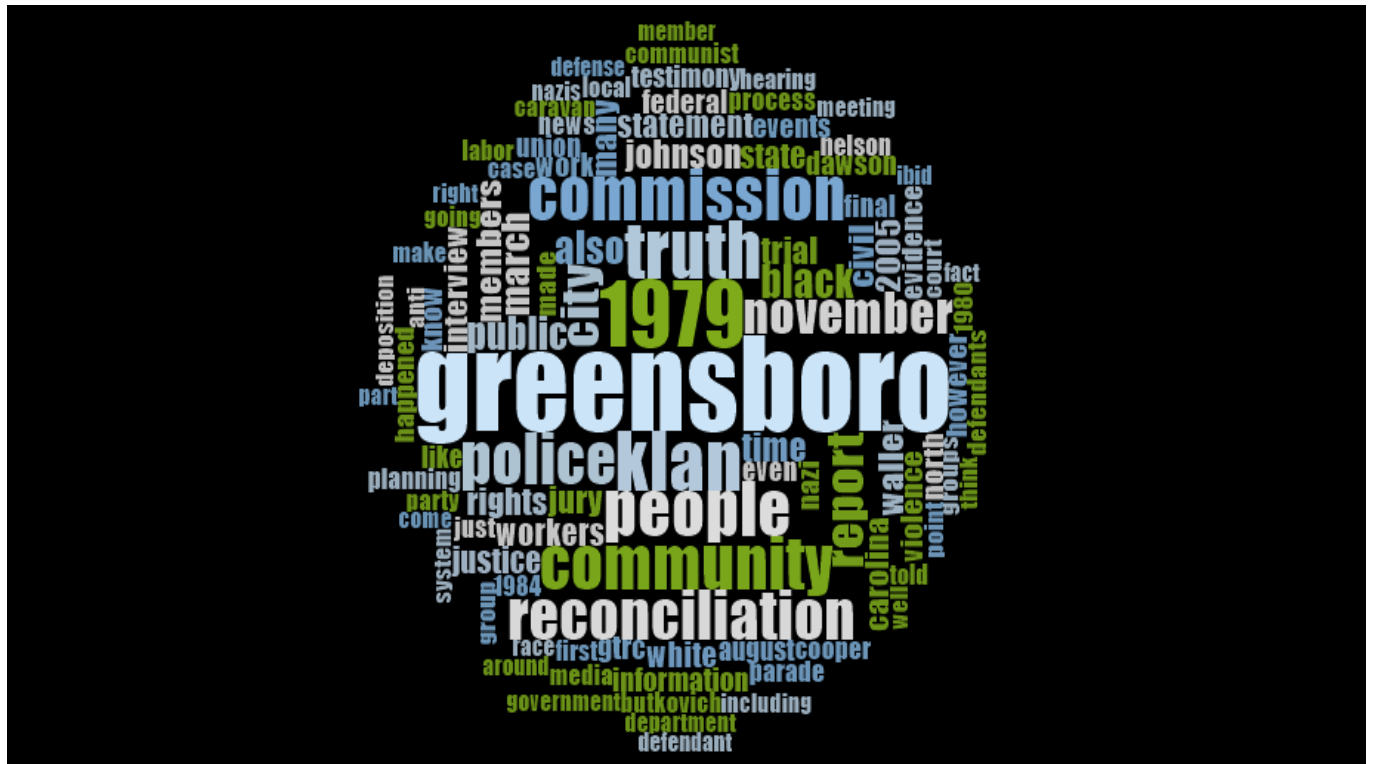
**South Africa** Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report (Pdf) has 4554 pages with 7 volumes:

- Volume One is pages between 1 and 512.
- Volume Two is pages between 513 and 1225.
- Volume Three is pages between 1226 and 1973.
- Volume Four is pages between 1974 and 2294.
- Volume Five is pages between 2295 and 2757.
- Volume Six is pages between 2758 and 3580.
- Volume Seven is pages between 3581 and 4554.

# GREENSBORO

## Word Frequency Query

## Word Cloud

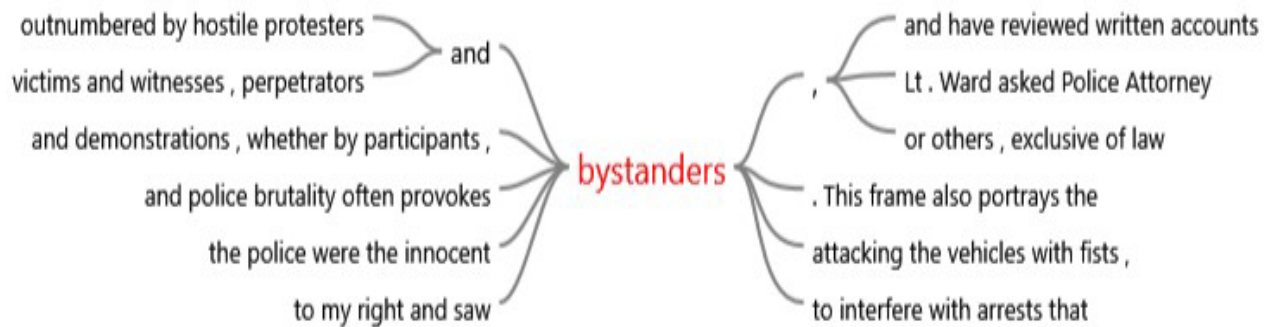


## Tree Map

## Word Frequency Query - Greensboro Report

greensboro	truth	commission	november	also	jury	civil	state	federal	even	know	news	process	cooper	made	parade	happen			
							justice	gtrc	north	like	plannin	court	1984	caravan	media	defenda			
			city	public	waller	statemen					nelson	commu	group	local	point	labor	make		
	people	police				members	workers	white	violence	final	howeve								
1979				march							first	case	hearin	system	anti	meeting	part		
			report					carolina	dawson	evidenc	august								
					johnson	trial	2005				party	going	come	right	think	govern	well		
	community	reconciliation					interview	events	union	testimo	butkovi	1980	nazis	depar	face	around	bid		
klan			black	time	rights	many		work	informat	nazi	just	groups	told	includ	depos	memt	fact	defe	defe

### References to Bystander in Greensboro Report - Results Preview



### References to Onlooker in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

by supportive and curious local — **onlookers** — in work or casual clothes .

### References to Spectator in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

clothes . Besides the featured speakers ,  
secure safety of court officials ;

**spectators**

and reporters entering the courtroom  
could enjoy music blaring through

## **Name:** References to Bystander in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

<Files\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC\_Report> - § 6 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

### **Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage**

From 1974, when what is believed to be the first truth commission was empaneled in Uganda, through 2005, about 40 such commissions have gathered testimonies from victims and witnesses, perpetrators and bystanders, and have reviewed written accounts and other evidence. Through their reports, these truth commissions have – with greater and lesser degrees of success – rendered insightful and more honest narratives about violent events in their nations’ histories.<sup>1</sup> From these experiences, we can make some general statements about truth commissions.<sup>2</sup>

### **Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

Reporter Winston Cavin recalled, Within seconds I heard the sounds of people hitting and kicking metal. I looked to my right and saw bystanders attacking the vehicles with fists, sticks and feet kicking the  
180 Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation

### **Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage**

Concerned that they might be outnumbered by hostile protesters and bystanders, Lt. Ward asked Police Attorney Cawn if Johnson’s speech to the gathered Morningside residents was enough to charge him for disorderly conduct. Cawn said yes because he felt Johnson was inciting the crowd. Cawn remembers Johnson’s words to be “Go get your guns and let’s kill some cops.” The video demonstrates that this is an incorrect recollection. However, Cawn’s testimony is similar to the recollection of many other officers at the scene, which demonstrates the level of threat that the police thought that Johnson posed to public safety and their assessment of the volatility of the situation.

188 Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation

### **Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage**

13. The City should enact an ordinance to control and restrict the carrying of weapons in parades and demonstrations, whether by participants, bystanders, or others, exclusive of law enforcement officers.

Human Relations Commission Report, October

### **Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage**

happened after November 3, 1979?

Johnson. She intervened because she said one of the arresting officers had his foot on Johnson’s neck as they tried to subdue him, and she believed he was in danger of being killed. We cannot know whether or not Johnson was in real danger of bodily harm during his arrest, but Cannon’s fear for his safety can be seen as reflecting a larger reality for people of color who often face disproportionate threat of bodily harm from police during arrests. While not every arrest poses a threat of harm, the lived experience of racial profiling and police brutality often provokes bystanders to interfere with arrests that they believe pose a danger to the person being detained.



#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

This frame portrays the bold actions of police as not only perfectly acceptable, but helpful in curtailing the violence. Greensboro, as a city, was the victim of two extremist groups. Police were misinformed about the location of the march. This frame suggests two extremist groups were the culprits of the violence, and the police were the innocent bystanders. This frame also portrays the police as following prudent action in marches and educational events involving the CWP after the shootings.

**Name:** References to Onlooker in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

<Files\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC\_Report> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

**Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage**

Mostly, though, they spoke against looming changes in the political and racial landscape, which the Klan saw as rooted in hypocritical liberal Washington politics, the encroaching Civil Rights Movement, and a sweeping Communist conspiracy. Klan officers and local members wore satin robes and hoods to the rallies, though their numbers were generally dwarfed by supportive and curious local onlookers in work or casual clothes. Besides the featured speakers, spectators could enjoy music blaring through makeshift loudspeakers (generally in a traditional country music style and often featuring baldly racist titles like "Move Them Niggers North," "Wop Wop, Bam Bam – Who Likes a Nigger" and "They're Looking for a Handout"), buy Klan paraphernalia at a concession stand, and even pay a ten dollar initiation fee – along with another \$15 for robes – to join the local klavern. The climax of each nightly rally was, of course, the burning of a wooden cross covered in gasoline-doused burlap. The burning was a well-orchestrated ritual; robed Klansmen would ceremoniously encircle the fiery cross, which could be anywhere from 30 to 60 feet high.

## **Name:** References to Spectator in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

<Files\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC\_Report> - § 2 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

### **Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage**

Mostly, though, they spoke against looming changes in the political and racial landscape, which the Klan saw as rooted in hypocritical liberal Washington politics, the encroaching Civil Rights Movement, and a sweeping Communist conspiracy. Klan officers and local members wore satin robes and hoods to the rallies, though their numbers were generally dwarfed by supportive and curious local onlookers in work or casual clothes. Besides the featured speakers, spectators could enjoy music blaring through makeshift loudspeakers (generally in a traditional country music style and often featuring baldly racist titles like "Move Them Niggers North," "Wop Wop, Bam Bam – Who Likes a Nigger" and "They're Looking for a Handout"), buy Klan paraphernalia at a concession stand, and even pay a ten dollar initiation fee – along with another \$15 for robes – to join the local klavern. The climax of each nightly rally was, of course, the burning of a wooden cross covered in gasoline-doused burlap. The burning was a well-orchestrated ritual; robed Klansmen would ceremoniously encircle the fiery cross, which could be anywhere from 30 to 60 feet high.

### **Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage**

On the first day of jury selection, a group of CWP members and supporters engaged in a scuffle outside the courtroom as they tried to gain entrance after the judge had ordered the doors locked, resulting in some arrests. Elaborate security measures were taken to prevent disruptions and secure safety of court officials; spectators and reporters entering the courtroom were searched, and surrounding offices were searched for explosives. The "tactics" of the CWP to interrupt and denounce the trial, such as those used by Nathan and Cauce on the opening of the trial, stood in sharp contrast to the clean-cut, "respectful demeanor" and patriotism of the defendants to the conservative jury. One reporter notes, "While sympathy for victims of a murder usually can have a profound emotional impact on a jury, the CWP's performance plus testimony that they were looking for a martyr neutralized that hold for them."<sup>52</sup>

# TIMOR-LESTE

## Word Frequency Query

## Word Cloud

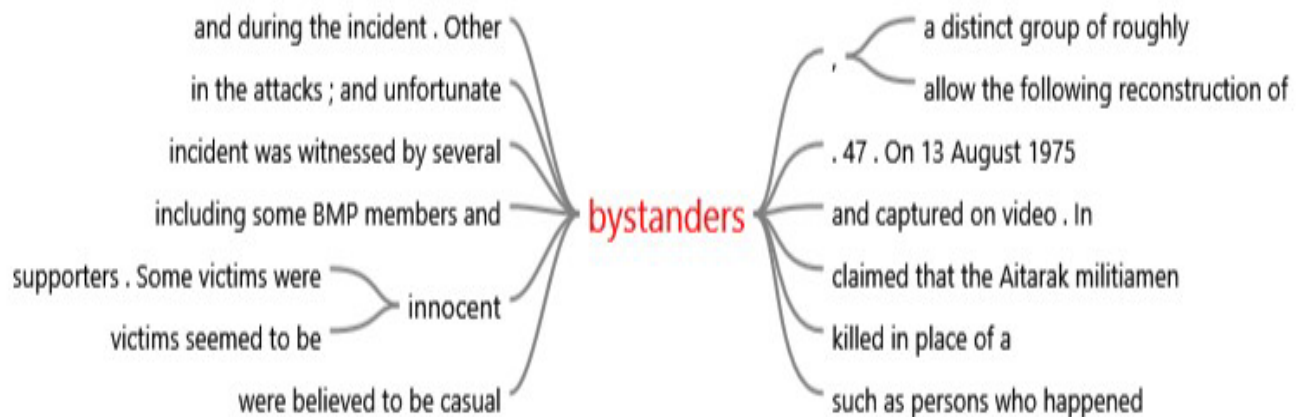


## Tree Map

Timor-Leste CAVR Report

timor	military	part	dili	district	timorese	falintil	police	village	torture	children	including	three	1975	number	national	2004	
							2003	command	reported	conflict	abrid	public	took	govern	statem	armed	
	1999	east	cavr	volume		killed					civilian	1974	treatme	support	crimes	report	
							septemb	many	told	victims							
indonesian					violations	detention					period	soldier	memb	group	detain	indep	costa
	leste	fretilin	also	militia			forced	violence	human	genera							
					rights	political					resistar	years	april	june	ermervique	held	
commission							forces	communi	august	taken							
	people	members	chega	indonesia							sexual	1979	bauca	food	arres	march	portug
					statement	internati	time	killings	interview	security						jose	pop
											group	women	decem	first	case	command	

### References to Bystander in Timor-Leste CAVR Report - Results Preview



### References to Spectators in Timor-Leste CAVR Report - Results Preview

to the public . The only — **spectators** — who were allowed into the

## **Name:** References to Bystander in Timor-Leste CAVR Report - Results Preview

<Files\\TimorLeste.CAVR\_Report> - § 7 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

### **Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage**

46. Starting with the killings described above on 11 August, over the next three days marauding bands of armed UDT forces killed at least eight civilians. Two out of the eight were beheaded, and the heads displayed, in separate incidents, in front of the houses of local Fretilin leaders. Only one of the eight victims was a Fretilin leader. From witness accounts the other victims seemed to be innocent bystanders.

### **Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

897. The Commission finds that: 1. UDT members and supporters carried out unlawful killings and enforced disappearances of civilians in Dili, Ainaro, Liquiçá, Ermera and other districts after it launched its armed movement on 11 August 1975. Most of the victims were Fretilin members and supporters. Some victims were innocent bystanders killed in place of a Fretilin member who managed to escape and people who had the misfortune to encounter a group of armed UDT supporters.

### **Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage**

83. After the attacks in Dili on 10 June 1980, for example, those who were arrested, some of whom were among the 121 persons reported to the Commission as having subsequently been killed or disappeared, were persons who had taken part in the attacks; persons known to have played an active role in the Resistance before their surrender or capture but who are believed not to have taken part in the attacks; persons who had a supportive role in preparing for the attacks but who did not participate directly in them; persons who may have still have been active in the Resistance but who did not play any role in the attacks; and unfortunate bystanders such as persons who happened to have been on compulsory guard duty in places near where the attacks took place on the night of 9–10 June. The Commission notes that under international human rights and humanitarian law the right to life of all categories of non-combatant is absolute, and that therefore all unlawful killings and disappearances are illegal acts irrespective of the reason why the victim has been targeted. To the extent that it is possible to do so, it distinguishes between collective punishment and more discriminate forms of killings and disappearance not because one is more or less reprehensible than the other – both are equally reprehensible – but to establish grounds for accountability.

### **Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage**

This was particularly true of the Police Mobile Brigades (Brimob), several thousand of which were deployed to Timor-Leste during the Popular Consultation. In one incident in Dili, on the final day of campaigning (26 August 1999) a uniformed member of the Mobile Brigade shot a civilian in the back with his automatic weapon, killing him instantly. The victim was a student, Bernardino Augusto Guterres (a.k.a. Bernardino da Costa). The incident was witnessed by several bystanders and captured on video. In a sworn statement to the independent Electoral Commission that oversaw the ballot process, one eyewitness described the incident:

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

232. A local resident who called UNAMET later the same day, claimed that Indonesian Police had been observed handing weapons to militia members before and during the incident. Other bystanders claimed that the Aitarak militiamen were in fact TNI soldiers. These claims were never independently verified, but they were consistent with the well-established pattern of official support for the militia.

#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

members against their friends and families the previous night. By 10.00 am the crowd outside the compound and in the large field across the street was estimated to number at least 600. While most of the crowd were believed to be casual bystanders, a distinct group of roughly 100 people wearing red and white scarves, some of them carrying machetes, were identified as members of the DMP. Their identity was later confirmed by a DMP leader, Paulus Ferreira, in an interview with a UNAMET Political Affairs Officer.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

857. Television footage and the eyewitness testimonies of more than a dozen people, including some BMP members and bystanders, allow the following reconstruction of the incident. About five minutes after the convoy stopped in Liquiçá, a blue-green minivan with the word "Miramar" on the side sped down the hill from the south, and came to a sudden stop near the middle of the line of parked vehicles. As the van stopped, about 20 young men jumped out and began to approach the NGO and UNAMET staff, some shouting "kill them!" Most were carrying machetes, knives, or home-made guns. At least one member of the group was carrying an automatic weapon. Without warning or provocation the militia members began to attack, waving their machetes and knives menacingly, pointing their guns at members of the convoy, and smashing the windows of most of the vehicles. The attack continued as people tried to flee on foot and in vehicles. At least two eyewitnesses testified that armed militiamen clung to, and thrust weapons into, one of the UNAMET vehicles as it drove eastward along the main road toward Dili.

**Name:** References to Spectators in Timor-Leste CAVR Report - Results Preview

<Files\\TimorLeste.CAVR\_Report> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

**Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage**

281. All defendants were tried individually in the South Jakarta District Court. The trials took between two and six months. Before trial, the defendants were detained in prisons in Salemba and Cipinang in Jakarta and were taken to the courthouse under heavy guard. The judge stated at the beginning of the hearings that the trials were open to the public. The only spectators who were allowed into the courtroom, however, were intelligence agents, police, or military, all of whom were part of the Indonesian security forces. Thus, the trial had the appearance of being open, but in practice it was not. 282. According to Fernando de Araujo, the presence of the Indonesian security forces was partly to intimidate the defendants: The situation during the trial, full of police, military in uniform and in civilian clothes, they were there too. They showed up before the trial. During the trial and at the end of it they sat at the back of the courtroom, and until the end they sat at the back of the courtroom for security reasons, but [they were there] to terrorise and intimidate us, like I said, they [said they] would crush our heads and we should get heavy sentences and all that.184



# SIERRA LEONE

## Word Frequency Query

## Word Cloud



## Tree Map

Word Frequency Query - Sierra Leone Report

male	sierra	property	conflict	page	1991	2003	labour	pujehun	stateme	1997	interview	human	kenema	extorted	reconcil		
					forced	district	1995	many	victims	area	foday	special	western	report	membr	intern	
	killed	detained	chapter				sankoh	violation	1994	kono	public	country	1996	army	time	sexual	
displaced	leone				women	children				armed	bomb	presid	security	1992	raped	soldier	
		abducted	assaulted	1998			also	people	military				moyang	giver	tonk	koina	group
				government	freetown					koroma	state	afrc					
commission	female						kamara	2000	kailahu				violenc	proces	train	hear	gene
		destroyed	looted	three	1999	tortured	rights	political	nationa	former	peace	made	sesay	truth		society	child
										court	conduc	bonth	forces	confid	civil	first	

### References to Bystander in Sierra Leone Report - Results Preview

as to the deaths of  
the base . They felt like

**bystanders**

, yet by their progeny and  
who had no connection to

### References to Onlooker in Sierra Leone Report - Results Preview

in the full view of  
longer willing to be passive  
occasions to deceive enemies and

**onlookers**

alike . Thus , while some of  
from community . The rationale was  
in the political arena . Their

**Name:** References to Bystander in Sierra Leone Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Sierra.Leone\_TRC-Report> - § 2 references coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

This state of affairs created a sense of panic among the chiefs and elders also gathered at the base. They felt like bystanders, yet by their progeny and station in life, they believed they had a lot to offer. They therefore consulted with Chief Norman and insisted on a bigger role for themselves in the operations of the movement. Chief Norman was running the operations of the base, only in

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

1437. The Commission learned of numerous deaths among the inhabitants of Foday Sankoh's Lodge on 8 May 2000. The Commission also heard testimony as to the deaths of bystanders who had no connection to Sankoh or to the demonstrating crowd. The deceased persons in these cases were killed during the fierce inter-factional fighting that characterised the day. Their deaths went unacknowledged by the Government.

## **Name:** References to Onlooker in Sierra Leone Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Sierra.Leone\_TRC-Report> - § 3 references coded [0.02% Coverage]

### **Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage**

1413. The RUF had mastered the tactic of disguising its fighters in the uniforms of other forces during the conflict.<sup>867</sup> It had deployed that tactic on many occasions to deceive enemies and onlookers alike. Thus, while some of those who ran away at the same time as Sankoh were later found wearing civilian clothes, others named as Sankoh's escorts, including Gibril Massaquoi and

### **Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

The speed with which the RUF attacked other towns and villages after the attack on Bomaru on 23 March 1991 was greatly assisted by the involvement of Liberian NPFL fighters and the Burkinabes. The Liberians and Burkinabes were trained in guerrilla warfare and had prior experience in the war in Liberia. The Liberians and Burkinabes fighters devised the crude strategies around enlisting new fighters, including recruiting child combatants. Their intimidatory practices included forcing children to kill their parents in the full view of onlookers from community. The rationale was that those children, forever haunted by their actions, would then stay with the rebels. The Liberians and Burkinabes also committed atrocities ranging from systematic rape to cannibalism.<sup>34</sup>

### **Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage**

Despite the various remaining obstacles, women in Sierra Leone are no longer willing to be passive onlookers in the political arena. Their determination to improve the participation of women in politics can be seen in the activities of NGOs such as the 50 / 50 Group and the Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians (NEWMAP). The latter is a caucus of women Ministers and parliamentarians who are working in league to put issues concerning women forward in every facet of the society. According to the 50 / 50 Group:

# SOUTH AFRICA

## Word Frequency Query

## Word Cloud

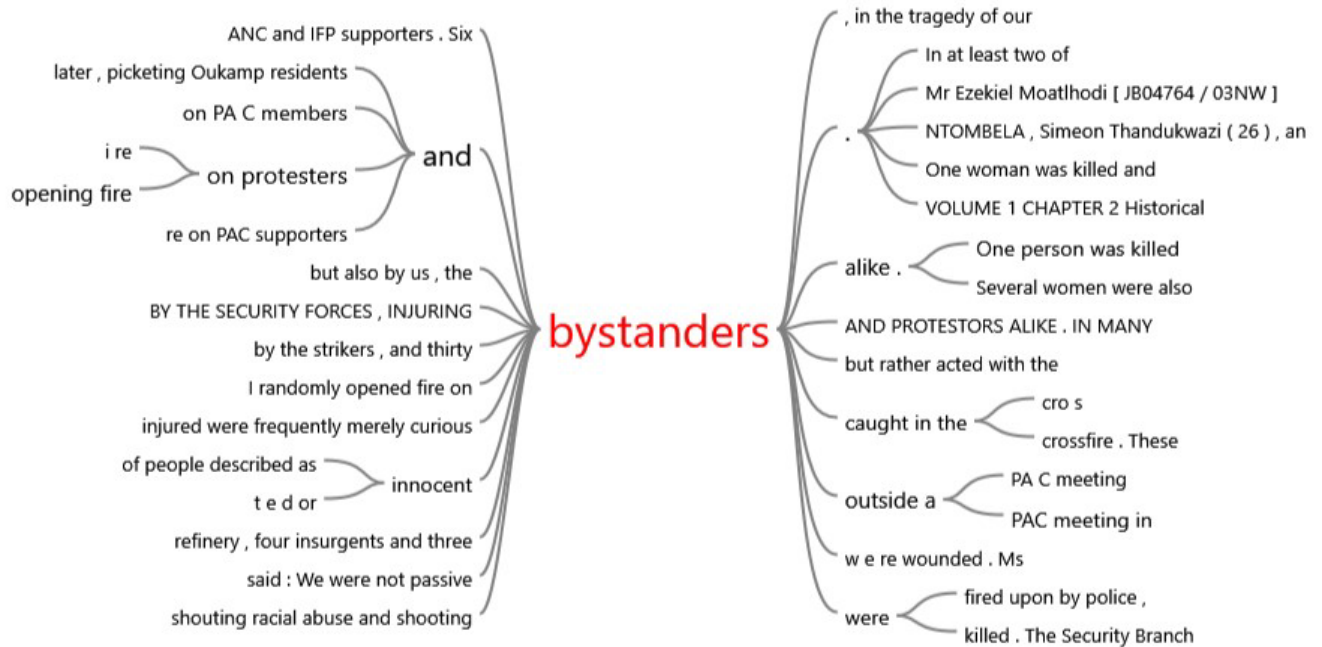


## Tree Map

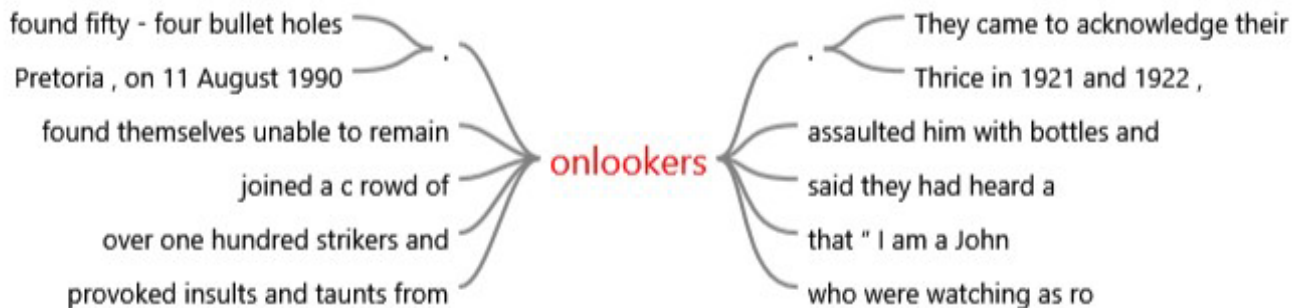
## Word Frequency Query - South Africa Report

members	supporters	near	killed	natal	kwazulu	cape	inkatha	1986	allegedly	april	african	africa	beaten	time	area	commit
								volume	page	violation	branch	rters	severe	many	killing	died
		political	people	injured	house	member	1992									
	police							state	operative	three	detaine	sadf	family	arson	unit	speciatown
shot					home	1993	also				septem	govern	made	octobe	1988	victimnumb
		conflict	attack	dead				death	june	1991						
					south	march	chapter				decemb	four	chief	hearin	perpet	febru nation
support	commission							1994	human	1985						
		amnesty	security	durban							august	novem	forces	later	commu	1989 group
					1990	granted	burnt	named	rights	july					attacks	port
											violenc	stabbe	attack	janua	findings	victim

### References to Bystander in South Africa Report - Results Preview



### References to Onlooker in South Africa Report - Results Preview



### References to Spectator in South Africa Report - Results Preview



## **Name: References to Bystander in South Africa Report - Results Preview**

<Files\\SouthAfrica.TRC\_Report> - § 27 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

### **Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage**

2 In his evidence to a Commission workshop on reconciliation, Mr Ron Viney indicated that a similar number of black people was exhumed from British concentration camps. (Johannesburg, 18 – 20 February 1998). 3 Those killed included seventy-six strikers, seventy-eight members of the troops that took them on, thirty African non-strikers who were killed by the strikers, and thirty bystanders.

### **Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

112 In defining the category of 'killing', some difficulties were presented by the killing of combatants. The Commission's position in this regard is discussed earlier in this chapter. Many killings reported to the Commission were of people described as innocent bystanders caught in the crossfire. These were found to be victims of gross violations of human rights if the other conditions were fulfilled.

### **Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage**

69 On 17 January 1994, three people were killed in an alleged armed attack on a satellite police station in Pine Street, Durban. Two of the victims were allegedly APLA members and the other a bystander. The PAC denied responsibility for this attack.<sup>2</sup> According to ballistic tests carried out by Mr T Wolmaraans, the

### **Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage**

373 The plan was pre-empted when Eugene Terre'Blanche mobilised a force of 600 AWB members, who entered the territory on 10 March. They arrived armed and broke away from the command of the Volksfront. Some AWB members then began driving through Bophuthatswana, shouting racial abuse and shooting bystanders. Mr Ezekiel Moathodi [JB04764/03NW] was shot in his spinal cord by AWB members at Magogoe village. He states that:

### **Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage**

306 An attempt to bomb the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) offices in Port Elizabeth on 26 January 1983 resulted in the bomb apparently exploding prematurely, killing a bystander and the holder of the bomb, MK member Petros 'James' Bokala [KZN/ZJ/066/BL]<sup>31</sup>. Bokala was part of a small network of ANC members in Port Elizabeth, some of whom were later jailed.

### **Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage**

revolutionary groupings Sabotage and bombings

192 In April 1984, Mr Anamalai 'Daya' Rengasamy and Mr Leelavathi Rengasamy were killed and approximately twenty people were injured in a car bomb explosion on the Durban Esplanade. Less than a fortnight later, on 13 May 1984, there was an RPG-7 attack on the Mobil Oil Refinery, Durban. In an ensuing shoot-out at the refinery, four insurgents and three bystanders were killed. The Security Branch claimed that the four dead men could be linked to the fatal car bomb explosion on the Esplanade, as well as other attacks over the previous two years.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

On 16 January 1994, the PAC announced that it had suspended the armed struggle that had been conducted by its armed wing, APLA, for the past thirty years. On 17 January 1994, three men were killed in a shoot-out with policemen in Pine Street in central Durban. Two of the deceased were allegedly attackers; the other may have been a bystander. The police alleged that the SAP satellite office at the Pine Street parking garage was attacked on that day by APLA members armed with AK-47s, 9mm pistols and a grenade. The SAP had allegedly received prior warning of the operation and had therefore deployed a number of policemen ready to counter the attack. One of those killed in the ensuing shoot-out was Mr Mosheen Jeenah [KZN/NN/400/DN], a student at ML Sultan Technikon and an alleged APLA member. The PAC denied involvement in the incident.

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

During late 1985 and early 1986, security force members sometimes adopted ambush tactics against street protestors and others by concealing themselves either in a moving vehicle or at the scene. In each instance, police opened fire without warning, causing deaths and injuries. Those killed or injured were frequently merely curious bystanders. In at least two of the cases quoted below, the victims were youth

#### Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

TACTIC WAS USED TO LURE CIVILIANS DELIBERATELY INTO SITUATIONS WHICH THEN RESULTED IN FATALITIES AND INJURIES. RELYING ON CONCEALMENT, SPEED AND SURPRISE, IT RESULTED IN INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTINGS BY THE SECURITY FORCES, INJURING BYSTANDERS AND PROTESTORS ALIKE. IN MANY INSTANCES OF STREET UNREST, THE MAIN PARTICIPANTS WERE YOUTH UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN.

#### Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

accompanied by a consumer boycott.

466 On 26 June 1990, police fired teargas and birdshot at a group of demonstrating Ashton residents. Ten people were injured including Ms Adri de Koker [CT00427]. A few days later, picketing Oukamp residents and bystanders were fired upon by police, resulting in several injuries, including Mr Jan Gertse [CT00681] who lost both eyes, and Mr Karel Opperman [CT07901] who lost his left eye. On the following day, about seventy people were arrested and others seriously injured after police broke up yet another protest march.

#### Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage



Lenyenyeni, Nkowitz, Elim and Bonn.

757 In Gazankulu, reported gross violations arose from street protests against the homeland administration and from the attempts of newly unbanned organisations to set up in the homeland. On 21 February 1990, Mr Ludick Machinane was shot and killed in Nkowitz by the Gazankulu police. He was a bystander while a group of protesters was threatening to destroy Retabe bottle store owned by the Chief Minister, Hudson Ntswanisi. On the same day, Ms Nakedi Maria Mugadi was shot dead by the Letaba police whilst attending a SANCO meeting at Nkowitz stadium. During school boycotts and other mass action in June 1990, Mr Thomas Shingange [JB03383/02NPTZA] was shot and killed with an AK-47 in a street near Teba Mining at Nkowitz. Mr Phaladi Emmanuel Malesa [JB03226/02NPTZA] was similarly severely assaulted by unknown SAP members who also disrupted an election rally at Namakgale stadium.

#### Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

Mashalaba (Eastern Cape hearing) said:

We were not passive bystanders but rather acted with the naivete of youth and had no way of knowing how the government of the day would retaliate.

#### Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

of its perceived retributive powers.

188 The majority of individual white South Africans did not actively engage in the perpetration of gross human rights violations. At the same time, they did not overtly resist the dehumanising system within which these violations took place. Some white South Africans have recognised their bystander complicity. This has generated a sense of guilt, shame or denial. At a post-hearing workshop, Ms Lesley Morgan, a white South African housewife, described these feelings:

#### Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

CHAPTER 9 Reconciliation PAGE 430

I can only say I chose not to know. I chose the safety of my own comfort over the pain of knowing... I raised my children with privilege, whilst those around me were deprived. I am so deeply sorry! And the opportunity to express this regret and offer apology does not unburden me. This privilege allows me to reach even further into my soul to express the remorse that I feel. It impels me to seek in my own small way to repair the damage to our people and our land caused not only by 'perpetrators', but also by us, the bystanders, in the tragedy of our past. It impels me also to rejoice in the present freedom to build a new and great South Africa. It's not too late – yes, I could have done more in the past, could have been more courageous. I regret that I didn't. But now there is a new opportunity to commit to this country... to build respect for human rights, to help develop the country, to make the ideals enshrined in the constitution real.

#### Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

associated with a political objective.

22. The approach adopted by the Committee in applying the stipulated criteria was to avoid a piecemeal and mechanical application of the individual criteria. It chose, rather, to adopt a more holistic approach and to assess the totality of the particular facts and circumstances in the light of the criteria as a whole. W h e

re, for example, an applicant had acted on the direct orders of a superior and the conduct in question seemed reasonable, the Committee would see this as going a long way towards satisfying the requirements of the Act. An applicant who had injured or killed an innocent bystander would be subjected to a more critical assessment than if his or her victim had been a clear political enemy. The reality is that each application presented its own peculiar circumstances, making it inappropriate to adopt hard and fast rules. Each case had to be approached with an open mind and decided on its own merits. In this way, the Committee used the criteria as a guide to help it decide whether a particular incident qualified as an act associated with a political objective.

#### Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

38. On 16 April 1994, a three-person APLA unit attacked a vegetable shop at Station Street, Randfontein near Johannesburg. The object of the operation was to obtain funds for APLA, and the unit stole an amount of R3 000. While they were robbing the shop, they shot and killed the owner, Mr Joao Manuel Jardim. Fleeing the scene afterwards, the attackers shot and injured a bystander, Mr David Oupa Motshaole, probably in an attempt to avoid identification.

#### Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

interpreted to include the following:

a the killing of civilians, irrespective of whether they were deliberately targeted or innocent bystanders caught in the crossfire, and

#### Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

BARNABUS, Cassius Kuki (30), from East London, was shot dead by Basotho paramilitary force members at Qacha's Nek, Lesotho, close to the Lesotho-Transkei border, in March 1985. Five other APLA members died in this incident, which occurred at a time of increased LLA activity in the area, aimed at destabilising the pro-ANC government of Chief Leabua Jonathan. The Basotho security forces claimed they had mistaken the APLA unit for LLA members. APLA and the LLA were closely connected at the time. BARNADO, Christiaan Ignatius (23), suffered serious injuries and was partially blinded 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. BARNARD, Frederick Jakobus, was injured when members of MK's Special Operations Unit detonated an explosive in a car outside the SADF Watersrand 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). BARNES, CE, a sergeant 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. BARNES, Leslie Alfred (34), was seriously injured in a limpet mine attack by APLA members at the Buffalo Springs Spur restaurant in Queenstown, Cape, on 3 December 1992. See APLA ATTACKS. BARON, Roseline (13), was shot and injured by named members of the SAP 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. One person was killed and two

seriously injured in the shooting. B A R R O W, Bradley (17), a UDF supporter and member of the BMW, was detained for three weeks in Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town. While under interrogation, he was beaten by a named member of a 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. Numerous public violence charges against the perpetrator were later withdrawn. B A R R Y, Bre n d o n, a NUSAS official, was harassed and had his jaw broken when he tried to prevent Wi t - watersrand Security Branch operatives from disrupting a political gathering in 1985. One Security Branch operative was granted amnesty (AC/2001/0184). B A R T L E T T, Mogamat Nurudien (21), lost an eye, t h r e e fingers and sustained severe burns in a limpet mine explosion outside the Bonteheuwel rent off i c e , Cape Town, on 28 September 1988, when he picked

#### Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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 M K '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. 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 V l a k p l a s commander who had exposed the activities of V l a k p l a s, 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 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. 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 M K '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. COETZEE, Lorraine Gwendoline (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

#### Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

named members of the SAP at John Vorster Square , J o h a n n e s b u r g, in 1967 and 1973 respectively. DANIELS, Dibakiso Emily (34), was beaten with sjamboks by members of the SAP in Evaton, Tvl, on 15 September 1984 while returning by bus from a mass funeral for victims of police violence. DANIELS,

Elginah Romeo (20), a UDF supporter, was shot and injured by named members of the SAP in N o u p o o r t, Cape, on 12 March 1986. DANIELS, James (21), was severely tortured by named members of the SAP in Pearston, Cape, on 15 May 1986, allegedly in an attempt to force him to admit to involvement in the 'necklace' killing of an informant. A bag was placed over his head and he was given electric shocks. DANIELS, Monica (20), had an arm amputated after being shot by named members of the Riot Police in Bellville, Cape Town, on 29 August 1985. The policemen hid in a garden and then leapt out, opening fire on protesters and bystanders. One woman was killed and two others injured in the shooting. DANIELS, Veronica Debra (27), a UDF supporter from Atlantis, Cape, was arrested and detained under emergency regulations in Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town, from June to September 1986. DANISA, Nomfazi Ethel, an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters who attacked a church service at Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 3 April 1994 in the run-up to the AP R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S. DANISA, Richard Khethomthandayo (41), an IKO N G O l e a d e r, had his home destroyed and his fields expropriated by a named chief in Flagstaff, Transkei, during the P O N D O L A N D R E V O L U T I O N. DANISILE, Wagaba (41), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 17 July 1992 during ongoing political violence. His body was later found at the Kru g e r s d o r p g o v e r n m e n t m o r t u a r y. DANISO, Fuzile (25), a SAYCO activist, was shot dead by a named member of the SAP during political conflict at New Location, Hofmeyr, Cape, on 15 December 1989. DANISO, Justice Zanoxolo (18), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by a member of the Ciskei Police, while he was running away from a named member of the police, during a consumer boycott in Whittlesea, Ciskei, on 11 September 1986. DANISO, Notyeki Monica (35), a SANCO member, was injured in a shooting on 1 April 1986 during widespread protests in Stutterheim, Cape. DANSTER, Nceba Enoch (38), was shot dead by a named member of the M U N I C I P A L P O L I C E in Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 7 May 1986, during conflict arising from protests against the Black Local Authority in the area. DANSTER, Xolile Simon (21), an ANCYL member, was shot dead in Crossroads, Cape Town, on 13 August 1991, during clashes between supporters of a named Crossroads leader and those he was attempting to remove by force in Unathi section. DANSTER, Zongezile Gerald (19), a UDF supporter, was arrested, tortured and charged with public violence during political unrest in Pearston, Cape, in June 1986.

#### Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

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). DYONASE, Miemie Nomfusi Gratitude (33), was shot and injured by members of the SAP who opened fire on PAC supporters and bystanders outside a PAC meeting in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 6 January 1994. A young boy was shot dead and several others injured in the shooting. DYONASE, Mzukisi Maxwell, a Transkei Defence Force (TDF) soldier, was injured during an AT T E M P T E D C O U P I N U M T A T A, T R 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 o p e r a t i v e s 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). DYONASHE, Vuyane (14), 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, in August 1985. DYONASI, Mpunoutyane Wilberforce (54), lost his home in an attack by members of the IFP-supporting T O A S T E R G A N G in Tembisa, Tvl, on 1 May 1991 during ongoing political conflict in the area. DYOSI, Masixole (19), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by a named member of the Ciskei Police in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on 5 June 1985, while he was returning from a meeting. DYOSI, Nonceba, was assaulted with sjamboks and batons by members of the SAP during a peaceful church demonstration in Stutterheim, Cape, in June 1986. DYOSI, Nontsapo Alice (56), was assaulted with batons and sjamboks by members of the SAP during a peaceful church demonstration in Stutterheim, Cape, in June 1986. D Y W A S H U, T e m b e l i z w e, an ANC supporter, was stabbed and shot dead by named members of the ADM in Whittlesea, Ciskei, on

26 August 1992. The perpetrators admitted to planning his murder during conflict between ANC and ADM support e r s . DYWILI, Bonisile (35), was severely beaten and t o r t u red by named and other members of the SAP in Knysna, Cape, on 19 April 1991. DYWILI, Headman 'Madoda' (15), was arrested and t o r t u red by named members of the SAP while in custody in De Aar, Cape, on 4 July 1985, during consumer and S C H O O L B O Y C O T T S in the township. DZANIBE, Ntombivelile Princess (31), an ANC s u p p o r t e r, had her house burnt down by IFP support e r s in Chimora, Umlazi, Durban, on 16 January 1992. See CH I M O R A S E T T L E M E N T A T T A C K S. DZUDZUDZU, Zongezile Milford (16), was shot and i n j u red by members of the SADF in Port Alfred, Natal, on 16 November 1984. Mr Dzudzudzu was re t u rning fro m a funeral of an activist when he was shot. Afterw a r d s he was detained and charged with public violence. E A B Y, Dennis, 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.

#### Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

Carletonville, Tvl, on 5 July 1986 during the state of e m e r g e n c y. Police surrounded the tent before entering and severely beating people. Dolly and a friend regained consciousness at Leratong hospital. MALINGA, Eunice Zandile (23), an ANC support e r, was shot and injured by IFP supporters at the taxi rank at Ixopo, Natal, on 20 January 1994 in fighting between ANC and IFP supporters. Six bystanders w e re wounded. Ms Malinga lost her sight in one eye as a result of the shooting. MALINGA, Jabu James (37), was severely beaten by members of the SADF in Alexandra, Johannesburg, in 1986 due to his political involvement. He lost nine teeth in the attack and has ear problems as a result of his injuries. MALINGA, Leonard Mshiyeni (57), was stabbed to death by IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers in September 1991 in Bruntville, near Mooi River, Natal, while walking past a hostel towards the taxi rank. Hostilities between hostel-dwellers and township re s i d e n t s frequently resulted in violent conflict in Bruntville. See BR U N T V I L L E A T T A C K S. MALINGA, Mami Nontsikelo (18), had her home b u rnt down by IFP supporters in Edendale, KwaZulu, near Pieterm a r i t z b u r g, on 19 September 1990 (the day after an IFP rally). Ms Malinga was thought to be harbouring a person who had deserted the IFP. MALINGA, Mbuyiselwa (27), was shot dead in Mpophomeni, KwaZulu, near Howick, Natal, on 8 April 1993 during continuing conflict between IFP and ANC s u p p o r t e r s in the are a . MALINGA, Minah Delekile , a UDF support e r, had her house looted and set alight on 6 April 1990 when a g r o u p of Inkatha supporters attacked UDF support e r s and residents at Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, in spite of a heavy police and military pre s e n c e . F o u rteen people were killed and at least 120 homes b u rnt down. One former IFP member was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0332). MALINGA, Mmakgauta Mar g a r e t , was severe l y i n j u red in a bomb, planted by members of the AVF in We s s e l s b r o n, OFS, on 15 November 1993, during a right-wing campaign to force the government to acknowledge their struggle for the creation of a v o l k s t a a t . Four perpetrators were granted amnesty ( A C / 1 9 9 9 / 0 0 0 1 ) . MALINGA, Mphikeleli Joseph (36), an ANC support e r, was shot and killed by IFP members during political conflict at Ethandakukhanya, Piet Retief, Tvl, on 9 June 1993. One perpetrator was refused amnesty ( A C / 1 9 9 8 / 0 0 2 3 ) . MALINGA, Msende Michael (56), had his house looted and set alight by IFP supporters at Mandini, Natal, on 29 November 1993. Mr Malinga was allegedly t a r g e t e d because his son was an ANC support e r. MALINGA, Nkanyiso , a member of the SAP, was i n j u red by a hand grenade thrown through the window of a house at Umlazi, Durban, on 11 June 1990. Tw o of his colleagues were also injured in the explosion, which was aimed at Mr Malinga. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/159).

#### Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

s u p p o r t e r, had his house burnt down by Inkatha s u p p o r t e r s during intense political conflict at Edendale, KwaZulu, near Pieterm a r i t z b u r g, on 28 March 1990. See S E V E N-D A Y W A R. NTOMBELA,

Sikhumbuzo Lesley (27), was shot dead in Tokoza, Tvl, on 19 April 1993 when mourners returning from the funeral of assassinated SACP leader CH R I S H A N I randomly opened fire on bystanders. NTOMBELA, Simeon Thandukwazi

#### Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

activist, was tortured by named members of the SAP in April 1986 in Pearston, Cape. Makalima was one of several other youths accused of involvement in the killing of an alleged police collaborator. RUBUSHE, Betty Nokuthemba, was shot and injured by members of the SAP who opened fire on PAC members and bystanders outside a PAC meeting in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 6 January 1994. A young boy was shot dead and several others injured in the shooting. RUBUSHE, Lulama, was assaulted by members of the SADF during protests in Ndakana, near King William's Town, Cape, in 1992. RUBUSHE, Vusumzi (25), was hacked and burnt to death by 'necklacing' by UDF supporters during conflict between two residents' associations at

#### Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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. SIMPSON, WM, 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. SINAM, Sandile Wellington (38), a member of the Ciskei Police, was detained and tortured by named members of the Ciskei Police at the Seymour police station, Ciskei, on 12 August 1992. While on duty he was held up by three armed men who stole rifles from the police station. He reported this, but was suspected of having been involved with the robbers and was therefore detained. SINAMA, Bhekisisa (19), was shot in the leg by members of the ISU during political conflict in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, on 17 November 1993. SINAMA, Ntshwenca (37), an ANC supporter, was executed in Pretoria, on 6 July 1962. He was arrested two years earlier during conflict over the implementation of the Bantu Education and Bantu Authorities Acts in the area. Mr Sinama was held at Bizana, until found guilty and sentenced to death at Kokstad Supreme Court. SINAYIDA, Mziwabantu Thompson (25), was killed by members of the SAP during political conflict in Langa, Uitenhage, Cape, on 15 April 1985. SINCUBA, Zion Jeremiah, was injured in a bomb explosion caused by ANC supporters near the Pass office in Durban in 1981. Although he was reportedly a bystander when the blast occurred, Mr Sincuba was accused of planting the bomb, and was tried in Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court. SINDANE, Bangiswane Emily (53), was injured in a shooting by SAP members on 25 June 1985 in Lynneville, Witbank, Tvl. Ms Sindane was at a parents' meeting to address the detention of a number of school children when police allegedly opened fire because the parents refused to move to another venue. SINDANE, Bhekizitha Jones (49), an ANC supporter, was shot and stabbed to death by IFP supporters in Richmond, Natal, on 24 December 1991. SINDANE, Bonga, was shot dead by IFP supporters at Richmond, Natal, during political conflict in the area on 2 December 1991. SINDANE, Busisiwe Khanyisile (31), an ANC supporter, had her home in Esimozomeni, Richmond, Natal, burnt down by Inkatha supporters during May 1990. SINDANE, Manel Mtshiselwa (78), was killed in a landmine explosion in Nelspruit, Tvl, on 25 March 1986. The mine was allegedly planted by named MK members, and was detonated by the minibus Mr Sindane was travelling in.

## Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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. TULLUES, H, 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. TUMENG, Moronko Azael (33), a member of SANCO, lost his house and vehicle in an arson attack by ANC supporters and members of the SAP in Meqheleng, Ficksburg, OFS, on 3 August 1993. There was tension and conflict between SANCO and the ANC in the area at the time. TUMISI, Tebello Jacobs (46), a UDF supporter, was detained and severely tortured by named members of the Security Branch in Kroonstad, OFS, between 18 and 21 December 1990, because of his political activities. TUNGATA, Lindikaya Nelson, was shot and injured by members of the SAP who opened fire on PAC members and bystanders outside a PAC meeting in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 6 January 1994. A young boy was shot dead and several others injured in the shooting. TURNER, Catherine Anne, an ECC supporter, was harassed by members of the SAP in Port Elizabeth, in 1988 during the state of emergency. See POLICE BRUTALITY. TURNER, Hendrick Stephanus, was injured in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana during an attempted coup d'état on 10 February 1988. The coup was brought to an end when the SADF came to the assistance of the Bophuthatswana government. Two Bophuthatswana Defence Force members were granted amnesty for their role in the attempted coup (AC/2000/044). TURNER, Nicole Jean (19), an ECC supporter, was arrested in February 1989 in Port Elizabeth, during the state of emergency. She was charged with the possession of drugs in an attempt by named members of the SAP to discredit her. TURNER, Richard Albert David (36), a political scientist at the University of Natal, was shot dead at his home in Durban on 8 January 1978. He had been banned since 1973 for his opposition to apartheid, and had been repeatedly harassed by the Security Branch during the 1970s. His two young daughters were in the house with him at the time. The identity of the killer, widely suspected to have been a member of the Security Branch, has never been established. TUROK, Ben (35), an MK operative, was convicted of arson and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in 1962 in Johannesburg, a prison term spent largely in solitary confinement. On his release he was banned for five years and eventually went into exile from 1969 to 1990. TUROK, Mary, an SACP member in Johannesburg, served a six-month prison sentence in 1963 for putting up banned ANC posters. She was then served with a banning order for five years. Her husband also served

## Reference 27 - 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 SOWETO UPRISING. 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 Tri-cameral 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 POLLSMORARCH. 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 SOWETO UPRISING 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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### **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 people<sup>3</sup>; 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.

### **Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

Profile: Eastern Cape PAGE 120

shot and found fifty-four bullet holes. Onlookers said they had heard a burst of gunfire five minutes after Zokwe had been escorted by police into his mother's house. Two police officers appeared in court to face murder and attempted murder charges arising out of the death of Zokwe and assaults during an earlier detention. However, the accused, Sergeants Aaron M Tyani and Pumelele Gumengu, escaped from police custody in late October, shortly before they were due to appear in court. They escaped from separate prisons on the same day after requesting medical treatment. There had been at least two previous attempts by police to kill Zokwe; in one of these he was shot in the neck.

### **Reference 3 - 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

### **Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage**

the perspective of the Commission

51 There is a third perspective: that of the onlooker, the outsider, the observer, the recorder, the evaluator, the scientist. That is the position of the Commission. Neither victim nor perpetrator, but charged with the task of understanding such acts of evil and helping to prevent them in future, it is a difficult stance. From the observer's difficult position, it is both helpful and instructive to grasp the notion that the perspectives of victims and perpetrators may differ sharply.

### **Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage**

12 These experiences and conclusions reinforced the view that reconciliation is not something that the Commission alone can achieve. The Commission believes that reconciliation without cost and pain is cheap, shallow and must be spurned. Those who, through the Commission, witnessed the scars on so many human bodies and spirits as well as the deep scars on the country as a whole, found themselves unable to remain onlookers. They came to acknowledge their own complicity, their own weakness, and accepted their own need for healing.

#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

up a milk carton containing a mine, positioned there by members of MK's Ashley Kriel Detachment. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/048). B A RTON, James Allan Petros (31), was injured and p e rmanently disabled after a bomb exploded near a taxi rank in Pretoria, on 11 August 1990. Onlookers assaulted him with bottles and fruit in the mistaken belief that he had planted the bomb. BAS, Samuel, was arrested with ten other friends in C a r n a r von, Cape, on 16 June 1986, for wearing black ties commemorating those who died in the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G. He was repeatedly beaten by named members of the SAP at the police station and detained for 72 days under emergency regulations at C a r n a r von and then at Victor Verster prison, Paarl, Cape. See P O L I C E B R U T A L I T Y. BASA, Mhlangabezi (32), was severely beaten, allegedly by SADF members, at an army base in Tokoza, Tvl, on 21 September 1992. Mr Basa was re p o rtedly detained after members of the SADF s e a rched his car but failed to find weapons. BASE, Petros Charlie, an ANC support e r, was stabbed to death by named IFP supporters, in Ndeleni, Richmond, Natal, on 23 June 1991. Two others were killed in the attack. The perpetrators were found guilty in a court of law. BASE, Shoni (80), an ANC support e r, had his home near Richmond, Natal, burnt down by IFP support e r s on 12 April 1994 in political conflict during the ru n - u p to the AP R I L 1994 E L E C T I O N S. BASE, Vanish (49), and ANC support e r, had her home at GE N G E S H E, Richmond, Natal, burnt down by IFP s u p p o rters on 4 April 1992. BASHE, Monwabisi Livingstone (32), was disabled in September 1979 after being beaten by members of the SAP during his detention at Hillbrow police station, J o h a n n e s b u r g. Mr Bashe was detained for thre e m o n t h s . BASHE, Mzikayise (19), was shot dead by members of the Ciskei Police at a night vigil for a fellow student in Mdantsane, Ciskei, in September 1985. Two others w e r e killed in the attack. BASI, Charlie, an ANC support e r, was killed when IFP s u p p o rters and CA P R I V I T R A I N E E s c a rried out attacks on ANC supporters in Richmond, Natal, between 21 and 23 June 1991. See RI C H M O N D A T T A C K S. One perpetrator was granted amnesty (AC/1999/217). BASI, Khanyisile, an ANC support e r, was shot dead in Umlazi, Durban, on 7 September 1992, when a cro w d of IFP supporters from Unit 17 attacked residents in the adjacent Uganda settlement. BASI, Mdedelwa, an IFP support e r, was shot dead by other IFP supporters on 16 November 1990 at Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, because he was thought to be an informer for the ANC. BASI, Michael Mandlenkosi (23), an ANC support e r, was shot in the leg by members of the Bophuthatswana Police in front of his house in Ve r g e n o e g , Upington, Cape, on 27 May 1993. Mr Basi had just re t u rned from an ANC meeting.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

J a n u a r y 1988. Two other persons were shot dead by Special Constables in Bongoletu that day. A fourt h person died of serious injuries two years later. The community subsequently won a court restraining ord e r against the Special Constables. BOTHA, Weyers Ivor, a member of the SAP, was killed when a car bomb exploded outside the Johannesburg M a g i s t r a t e ' 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. Thre e MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/1998/0067). BOTHA, Willie (50)

was shot dead by a named SAP member in Nyanga, Cape Town, on 26 December 1976, during political conflict between Nyanga residents and migrant workers from the hostels. BOTHA, Zamikhaya Wilberforce 'Bulldozer' (11), lost an eye after being shot with a rubber bullet by members of the SAP in KTC, Cape Town, on 16 January 1986. He was shot while an onlooker at a scene of an unrest incident. BOTILE, (first name not given), a community councillor, suffered damage to his home in a hand grenade attack by MK operatives in Orlando East, Soweto, Johannesburg, during 1986. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0317). BOTIPE, Ilan (20), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by the SAP in Odendaalsrus, OFS, on 3 March 1990, when conflict broke out between police and boycotting students. This occurred at a time of widespread and lengthy SCHOOLBOYCOTS in areas of the OFS. BOTSOERRE, Sebenzile Jacob (18), a COSAS member, was shot and killed by IFP supporters in Sharpeville, Vereeniging, Tvl, on 3 December 1991. BOTTOMAN, Archibald Clement Pumelele, an ANC member, was detained by the members of the SAP at Idutywa, Transkei, in 1965, and was moved from prison to prison for six years. He appeared in court for the first time in 1971 at Pietermaritzburg, and was charged with being a member of a banned organisation. BOTTOMAN, Emily Haciwe (45), was repeatedly harassed by members of the SAP in Despatch, Cape, during 1985, after her son had been killed. The perpetrators allegedly insisted that Ms Bottoman sign a letter laying out instructions for her son's funeral arrangements. BOTTOMAN, Mqondeli Wilmot (55), had his home destroyed in an arson attack by UDF supporters during intense public unrest in DUNCANVILLE, East London, on 13 August 1985. Mr Bottoman had reportedly refused to give some UDF youths petrol with which to burn houses. BOTTOMAN, Xolile (15), was shot dead by members of the SAP during protests in Despatch, Cape, on 9 March 1985. BOUWER, C, 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

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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). PAGE, Pedro Amandrio, was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Parkwood Estate, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989. He had allegedly joined a crowd of onlookers who were watching as roadblocks were set up. PAGE, Stephen John, was killed 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. PAHLA, Ben (48), was severely beaten by IMBOKODO vigilantes at Siyabuswa community hall, KwaNdebele, on 1 January 1986. He and others were put in a room where the floor had been deliberately soaped to make it slippery and were 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. PAILANE, Phillip Kedibone, a local council employee, lost his house when it was burnt down by SANCO and ANC supporters in Duduza, Nigel, Tvl, in 1991. Members of the community opposed local councils and saw councillors and council employees as legitimate targets in the political struggle of the time. PAILE, Franscina Busi, 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). PAIS, Jose Dos Santos, 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/20

0 1 / 1 6 1 ) . PAKA, Johnson , a PAC member, was detained by the SAP in the Transkei, Cape, in 1960. He was imprisoned for five years on Robben Island for his PA C activities. After his release he was placed under house a rrest for two years. PAKA, Tonny Khabuqheya (19), was incarcerated and t o r t u red by the SAP in Engcobo, Transkei, Cape, in November 1963, because of his PAC activities. He was charged with sabotage and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, after which he was banished for two years. PAKADE, George Sidney , a UDF support e r, had his house looted and set alight on 6 April 1990 when a

## Name: References to Spectator in South Africa Report - Results Preview

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### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

132 The explosive, which was detonated outside the stadium on 2 July 1988 using a remote control device, killed two spectators as they were leaving a rugby match. Thirty-seven others sustained minor and major injuries. Four operatives from MK's Special Operations unit, including its commander, were granted amnesty [AC / 2 0 0 1 / 1 6 1] . 133 Two people were killed and several others injured in the explosion on 18 April 1986. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty [AC/99/0181 and AC / 2 0 0 0 / 2 4 0] .

### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

#### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

B ATYI, Nomayeza Nolungile Regina (47), had to flee with her family after a crowd threw a petrol bomb through a window of her home at Queenstown, Cape, during a consumer boycott in 1985. Her son had been accused of being a collaborator. B ATYI, Vuyisile (27), was shot and severely injured by named members of the SAP at Queenstown, Cape, on 19 November 1985, while handing himself over to police. Two days earlier, police and residents had clashed at a meeting at the Nonzwakazi Methodist Church. Police opened fire, killing at least 11 people and injuring many more. See QU E E N S T O W N S H O O T I N G S. On 27 November, Mr Batyi was arrested while in hospital and charged with public violence. B ATYI, Vuyo (32), died after he was 'necklaced' during a consumer boycott in Queenstown, Cape, in 1986. The named perpetrators had allegedly accused a member of his family of being a collaborator. BAUER, CRC, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Street, Portoria, 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. B AVUMA, Mncedisi (26), was severely beaten by members of the Ciskei Police near Egerton railway station, Mdantsane, Ciskei, in August 1983, during the MD A N T S A N E B U S B O Y C O T T. B AWANA, Noyedwa (31), was shot and injured by SAP members near Crossroads, Cape Town, in February 1987. BAXTER, Barnard Sydney, a local farmer, was shot dead by an MK operative near Mount Ayliff, Transkei, on 3 November 1993. The MK operative was granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2000/002). B AYANA, Christopher Mvumeni (21), lost his left eye when he was shot by members of the SAP on 19 October 1993 in Diepkloof, Soweto, Johannesburg. He had been locked outside the school gate with other latecomers and had started stoning an approaching future truck. B AYES, Peter Johannes, 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). B AYISA, Nomayazi Yaliwe (46), an ANC supporter, had her home at Umlazi, Durban, set alight by IFP supporters in December 1991. B AYO (MAKHAWULA), Nomakula Maria (39), was severely injured when a bomb, planted by members of the AV F, exploded in Wellesburg, OFS, on 15 November 1993, during a right-wing campaign to force the government to acknowledge their struggle for the creation of a voluntary state. Four perpetrators were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0001).

### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

## E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

self-confessed police informer, Bogacu was lured into an ambush by police shortly after crossing the Lesotho border into South Africa. BOHLAKO, Puleng Emma, was injured and had her property damaged 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). BOHOLO, Malefetsane William (33), was assaulted and arrested in Vosloorus, Tvl, on 16 June 1976. Mr Boholo was charged with public violence for the burning of a bottle store and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. He was released after serving 14 years and 12 days. See SOWETO PRISING. BOIKANYO, Joseph (33), chair of the Madibogpan ANC, was detained and assaulted by named members of the Bophuthatswana Police after an arson attack on his home in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, on 21 January 1994. BOIKANYO, Kedineetse Memory (25), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured when police opened fire on protesters returning from an ANC-organised march in Ditlhake, Koffiefontein, OFS, in April 1990. BOIKHUTSO, Thokozile (49), was detained for a month in 1990 in Mabopane, Bophuthatswana, for allegedly forming an ANC branch in the area. This detention followed several other detentions, beatings and police harassment over a period of 20 years. Ms Boikhutso was targeted because her husband Festus Boikhutso was an ANC member killed in combat in Zimbabwe in 1968. BOILANE, Bangiso Petros (25), an ANC member from Botshabelo near Bloemfontein, was held in custody by the ANC, first in Tanzania in June 1985, and later in Zambia and Angola. In Angola he was first held at the Viana transit camp and then at Quibaxe. While in custody he was subjected to torture over a prolonged period. BOINAMO, Gaolathle George (36), was arrested in Mmbatho, Bophuthatswana, on 1 June 1983 and again in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, on 15 January 1984, and severely tortured by members of the Security Branch because of his opposition to the Mangope regime. BOJOSI, Grace (2), suffocated when a tear gas canister was thrown into her home in Kuruman, Cape, during December 1991 by named members of the Bophuthatswana Police. The incident occurred when police fired tear gas and rubber bullets at a crowd in a stadium for singing revolutionary songs. BOJOSI, Tshepo (1), was severely affected, became ill and later died after members of the Bophuthatswana Police fired tear gas at a group of soccer spectators who were singing revolutionary songs at Tsineng Village, near Kuruman, Cape, in December 1991. His sister Grace (2) also died in the same manner. BOKABA, Lucas Shemane, 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 people were

## Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

BOOYSEN, Vuyisanani Judith, was robbed of her motor vehicle by four APLA operatives in Herschel, near Lady Grey, OFS, on 19 November 1992. See APLA ATTACKS. Two APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2001/134). BOOYSEN, Zagarias Petrus, 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). BOOYSEN, Zetembele Arnold, an ANC supporter, was beaten by members of the SAP while in detention in Klipplaat, Cape, on 13 June 1985. BOPALAMO, Maggie Mirriam Chinto (49), an ANC supporter, was detained and tortured in Mogwase, Bophuthatswana, in June 1988. Ms Bopalamo was reportedly held in solitary confinement for three months and kept under house arrest upon her release. BOPAPE, Dominic, a COSAS member, was detained for three weeks in September 1986 in Middelburg, Tvl, during clashes between the police and students. BOPAPE, Mackenzie (53), an ANC supporter and school teacher, disappeared from the police station in Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in January 1982 after he called in a named SAP member to help him solve a dispute with his tenants. The policeman allegedly informed Mr Bopape's family that his clothes had been found on a river bank. BOPAPE, Maisha 'Stanza' Johannes (27), a Mamelodi Civic Association committee member, died while being subjected to electric

shock torture at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, on 12 June 1988. Mr Bopape's body was allegedly subsequently thrown into the crocodile-infested Komati River at Komatipoort. Seven Witwatersrand Security Branch operatives, including the divisional commander, applied for amnesty for the incident and the subsequent cover-up. The head of Security Branch Headquarters and two members of the Eastern Transvaal Security Branch, including the divisional commander, sought amnesty for their role in the cover-up. All applicants were granted amnesty (AC/2000/059). BO PAPE, Tsekera Abner (30), was shot dead in Moutse, KwaNdebele, on 1 January 1986 by local residents who mistook him for a member of IMBOKO DO during conflict over INCORPORATION into KwaNdebele. BOQO, Ismael, 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). BOQO, Petrus, was injured in a hand grenade explosion on 25 May 1993 in Kimberley, Cape, during an ANC protest march to the Bophuthatswana consulate. Two

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

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 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 6 - 0.01% Coverage

h e a d q u a r t e r s in Durban. Three MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/153). CLOETE, MC, was severely injured when members of M K '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 w e r e 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 ) . 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 F e b r u a r y 1988. The perpetrator opened fire on residents outside a house being raided by police. Tw o c h i l d r e n were shot dead and 13 people injure d . CLUCAS, Clive Winston Quayle (47), was killed 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). 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 Marg a r e t, 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 support e r, was arrested in Oudtshoorn, Cape, in September 1976, and was kept in solitary confinement for thre e 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. Thre e 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 targ e t . When it accidentally exploded, 12 people were killed, including one of the operatives. See APLA AT TA C K S.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

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. 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 (AC/2001/161). CRONJE, Pierre, was a victim of an armed ro b b e r y 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 Fre d e r i c k, 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 support e r, 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 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). CULE, Sipiwe 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

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

carried out by the vigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. Mr D'Ath was the first journalist to be killed in the political conflict in South Africa. DA COSTA RAMOS, Lucinda Dias, 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). DA SILVA LO FRADE, Adalberto Maria, 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. DA SILVA WALTERS, EL, 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. DA SILVA, Kena Gabriela Raminbos, 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). DA SOUZA, Colin Mark 'Porky' (16), a BMW member, was detained and tortured by named members of a special police UNIT, in October 1987. DABULA, (first name not given), was abducted and then executed by a group of ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members in Katlehong, Tvl, during 1993. The SDU members believed that Mr Dabula was an IFP member and a police informer. One SDU member, who actually shot Mr Dabula, was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0348). DADASE, Matoto (42), a PAC supporter, lost his home in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 24 June 1990, during conflict between ANC and supporters of a local conservative squatter leader who had joined the PAC. Three men were killed that day. DAHILE, Henry Barnabas Loshe, was abducted by IFP supporters in Jabulani, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 20 March 1993. Mr Dahile was last seen accompanying a man to Jabulani hostel. At the time, both the ANC and IFP were holding rallies in the area. DAKI, Norman Thembinkosi (23), was shot and injured during ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters at Ezakheni, KwaZulu, near Ladysmith, Natal, on 23 October 1992. He is now paralysed as a

#### Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

D O N L E Y, 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 AP 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. 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 tear gas 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.

#### Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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). 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 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 WABA, Bonginkosi Samuel (17), was one of ten youths from Mamelodi, Tvl, who were recruited during the state of emergency by a named 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 rewarded. 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 WARDS, 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 WARDS, 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

#### Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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 r e d 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 r e 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 r e d at least 74 other people. Seven MK operatives w e r e 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, s u f f e r e d injuries when a limpet mine, placed in a pot plant, was detonated near the Juicy Lucy re s t a u r a n t on the corner of Andries and Ve rmeulen Stre e t s , P r e t o r i a, 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 re 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). FERREIRA, Jappie, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a re 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

#### Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

Estcourt, Natal, on 5 August 1992. His sister was also killed and an aunt injured in the attack. HADEBE, Stencellous 'Sibusiso', was burnt to death in an attack on his home by IFP supporters in KwaMondi, KwaZulu, near Eshowe, in November 1993. See ES HOWEARS ONAT TACKS. HADEBE, Thandokuhle Cyril (39), had his house in Ntuze, KwaZulu, near Empangeni, Natal, petrol-bombed on 15 February 1993 in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area. HADEBE, Thembinkosi, an ANC supporter, had his hands and feet bound and was stoned to death on 30 October 1993 in Wembezi, KwaZulu, near Estcourt, Natal, by members of the ANCYL. Mr Hadebe was a bodyguard of a prominent ANC member, and there was conflict within the organisation at the time. HADEBE, Thula Felix (19), a UDF supporter and MAWU member, died in Chesterville, Durban, on 8 December 1986, when a hand grenade exploded in his hand. The UDF were conducting a counter-attack against the Chesterville area - TEAM. Senior Security Branch members applied for amnesty for tampering with this arms cache. HADEBE, Thulisile (15), was shot dead when named IFP supporters fired live bullets into a crowd attending a church service in Bhhekuzulu, Natal, on 1 April 1994, during political conflict prior to the first democratic election of 27 April. HADEBE, Zamani, was shot and injured by unidentified persons at KwaMakhutha, Amanzimtoti, near Durban, on 26 September 1992, during ongoing political conflict in the area. His sister was also shot dead in the attack and his home was burnt down. HADEBE, Zwi Boy (34), an IFP supporter, was shot dead by ANC supporters in Inkanyezi, Port Shepstone, Natal, on 3 October 1992. HAFFEJEE, Hoosen Mia (27), an ANC supporter, died in custody at Brighton Beach police station in Durban on 3 August 1977 after being severely assaulted by named Security Branch members. The police reported that Mr Haffejee had hanged himself. The inquest found that his death was not brought about by any act or omission involving an offence, but declined to make a finding of suicide. HAFFEJEE, Mohamed Saed Hassiam (21), was detained for 90 days in solitary confinement on 23 July 1964 in Stilfontein, Tvl, allegedly because the SAP suspected him of being in possession of banned literature. HAGETTY, Roger, 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). HAJANE, Alpheus, was severely assaulted, his family members killed and his home and possessions burnt by IFP supporters in Katlehong, Tvl, on 10 September 1990 during ongoing clashes between IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting residents.

#### Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

HANI, Luyanda Matthews (18), an ANCYL member, was beaten by members of the SAP police at his home near Fort Beaufort, Cape, on 6 October 1993. HANJANA, Tasi Nehemiah (61), a Mgwali Residents' Association member, had his shop burnt down by members of the SAP and the Ciskei Police during a consumer boycott in Stutterheim, Cape, in February 1986. HANS, Gqibile Nicholas, a Poqo member, was executed in Pretoria, on 30 May 1967 for his alleged involvement in the killing of a white shopkeeper in September 1962 in Paarl, Cape. Mr Hans and other Poqo members had also been arrested and convicted of other charges relating to Poqo activities in Paarl. After serving a three year sentence, he was charged with murder and sentenced to death along with eight other Poqo members, all of whom were hanged. HANS, Kululekile Matthews (24), a UDF supporter, lost his sight after he was shot in the head by members of the SAP while on his way home from the local shop in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, Cape, on 23 March 1985, during political conflict in the area following the killing of a local COUNCILLOR. HANS, Ncunyiswa Agatha (33), an ANC supporter, was detained under SECTION 29 on 18 November 1988 for providing support to MK operatives, and was held for two months in solitary confinement in the Sea Point and Macassar police stations, Cape Town. During her detention she was hit, abused and subject to numerous

deprivations that resulted in severe depression, requiring hospitalisation. Ms Hans filed a civil suit against the Minister of Law and Order that was settled out of court in her favour. HANSE, Fezile Thomas (13), was shot dead by named members of the SAP in Bongoletu, Oudtshoorn, Cape, on 17 June 1985. Three children were killed and several others injured in the shooting. See BONGOLETHUTHREE. HANSEL, Albin, was assaulted and robbed of firearms by a group of UDF supporters at his home at Greenlands Farm, Stutterheim, Cape, on 31 January 1990. Four UDF supporters were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0277). HANSEN, Elke Martha, 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). HANSEN, Michael Edward, 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). HARBER, Anton, a journalist, was harassed by the Witwatersrand Security Branch between 1984 and 1985. One Witwatersrand operative was granted amnesty for intimidation (AC/2001/0184). HARDY, Marie Catherine, was injured in what became known as the MAGO'S BARBOMBING in Durban on 14

#### Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

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-BYSHOOTING during a night vigil for CHRISHAN in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 18 April 1993. HOGAARDT, 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 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 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. 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 CHURCH STREETBOMBING, PRETORIA.

#### Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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 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). 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.

#### Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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 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). 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 Yu n g, 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). 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 a r e a . JOHNSON, Thamsanqa Major (20), an ANC support e r, was severely beaten with rifle butts and an iron r o d 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 severe l y i n j u r e d when she was shot by members of the SAP in KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, on 18 August 1976 during p r o t e s t s in the a r e a . JOHNSON, Wa n a, an I K O N G O l e a d e r, was shot dead by members of the SADF on 6 June 1960 in the N G Q U Z A H I L L m a s s a c r e 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 P O N D O L A N D R E V O L T. 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 P O L L S M O O R M A R C H. 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 g r e n a d e exploded in a bus transporting workers in H e i d e l b e r g, Tvl, on 28 September 1992, during a

#### Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

the S O W E T O U P R I S I N G. Her husband and son were shot and injured when they went to look for her. LEWIS, Gavin, was shot in the leg by SAP members during protests in Elsies River, Cape Town, on 17 June 1980. He and his father were shot and injured when they went to look for his mother, who had been shot dead. LEWIS, Wa l l a c e, 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, w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). LIBADA, Ts h i r o n g a n a, was burnt to death and his house was set alight by a group of the community residents in Venda on 10 March 1990. Nine people w e r e killed and 11 houses burnt down in attacks on people accused of practising witchcraft to impede the c o m m u n i t y ' s campaign for re-incorporation of the homeland into South Africa. Two perpetrators were refused amnesty (AC/2000/094). L I B E R T Y, Erik Robert (33), a member of the South African National Civic Organization, was stabbed to death outside the home of a policeman in KwaGuga, Witbank, Tvl, on 23 December 1989. The perpetrator was alleged to be the policeman's son. LIEBENBERG, Charles Pheodore (40), a member of the SAP, was injured in a grenade attack in Sobantu Village, Pieterm a r i t z b u r g, on 13 August 1986, when MK operatives attacked a mobile police station and the Sobantu School, which was used as military base. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0327). LIEBENBERG, Karen (25), 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 ( A C / 1 9 9 9 / 0 2 9 4 ) . LIEBENBERG, ME, was injured when MK operatives detonated an explosive in a car outside the South African Air Force (SAAF) headquarters in Church Stre 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 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. LIEBENBERG, Riaan Hendrik, was killed 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 CHURCH STREET BOMBING, PRETORIA. LIETISO, Puseletso Nono (39), was shot dead when members of the SAP opened fire on protesters in Aliwal North, Cape, on 8 March 1986.

#### Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

was in custody at Bizana, Transkei, in June 1960. Mr Lochenburg had been involved in the PONDOLAND REVOLT. LODEWICK, Sydney Edward (24), was shot and injured in the foot by traffic officers and members of the SAP in Tokomrus, Randfontein, Tvl, on 18 October 1990 during a rent boycott called by the ANC and SANCO in the area. LOEWE, Michael Ian (26), was detained in Port Elizabeth in June 1986 and held without trial for 83 days. He was interrogated, went on a hunger strike and was later admitted to hospital where he was treated for bronchial pneumonia. LOKOLOLO, Makonza, an ANC supporter, had her house destroyed in an arson attack in Richmond, Natal, during 1991, in political conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. LOKWALOENG, Sehularo Eva (56), was detained under emergency regulations in Huhudi, Cape, on 12 June 1986, because the police alleged that she was conducting UDF meetings. Her nephew, also a detainee, was shot dead after escaping from detention. See POLICE BRUTALITY. LOLIWE, Shwalakhe (15), an ANC supporter, was shot dead on 12 August 1985 in Molteno, Cape when members of the SAP opened fire at demonstrators during a march. LOLLAN, Arthur Carroll, a member of the Congress Alliance, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Johannesburg, in January 1960. LOLLAN, Stanley Basil, a member of the Congress Alliance, was arrested, detained and assaulted in Johannesburg, on several occasions during 1960. Mr Lollan was one of the 1956 treason trialists. Before his exile in Swaziland in 1960, he was constantly harassed by the SAP, and was assaulted while in exile. LOLO, Lucky Hendrick, a UDF supporter, was burnt to death when his home was set alight by members of the SAP in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in June 1987 during conflict between police and 'comrades' in the township. The police allegedly locked Mr Lolo and another youth in their shack and set fire to it. LOLWANA, Zenzile, a UDF supporter, was detained in 1985 in George, Cape. He was assaulted by police and dumped blindfolded from the boot of a vehicle outside the town. He was again detained in June 1986 in Richmond and held for two months under emergency regulations at Middelburg prison, Cape. See POLICE BRUTALITY. LOLWANE, Nomhle Beauty (54), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten in Khutsong, Carletonville, Tvl, in May 1990 by members of a street committee who accused her of hiring someone to kill two named members of the street committee. They then sold her shack for R400. LOMBAARD, Casper, sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote controlled 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

#### Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

MABOTSA, Seemole Mosel (46), had her home at GaMatlala, Lebowa, burnt down by supporters of Chief BK Matlala on 2 February 1980, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MABOWA, Mathebe William, a SANCO member, was detained without trial for seven months in Dennilton, KwaNdebele, in 1987 during political conflict over KwaNdebele independence. MABOWELA, Makgabo Seemola (71), had her home in GaMatlala, Lebowa, burnt down by supporters of Chief BK Matlala on 2 February 1980, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MABOYA, Abel Tsakani (25), was tortured in detention by members of the SAP in Duiwelskloof, Lebowa, in May 1978 on suspicion of harbouring an MK operative. Mr Maboya was allegedly forced into a wrongfull confession after torture including standing for 108 hours and hearing his girlfriend being tortured. MABOZO, Sheila, was detained and tortured by police in Kimberley, Cape, on 25 August 1987, while being



interrogated about her nephew, an MK operative shot dead at her house by police a few days earlier. MABUBO, Abie, 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). MABUDE, Nomthandazo (20), a COSAS member, was detained by members of the SAP in Mnandi, Somerset East, Cape, in March 1988. While in detention, she was held in solitary confinement. She and two friends were charged with stoning the house of a policeman during a SCHOOLBOYCOTT in the township. All three were acquitted. MABUKANE, Ndumiso Samuel (16), was detained and severely beaten by police in Knysna, Cape, on 16 March 1986. Ndumiso was arrested while erecting barricades near a school during unrest in the area. He later received a suspended sentence for public violence. MABUKELA, Josias, was assaulted in GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala on 2 February 1980, because Mr Mabukela resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MABUKELA, Thomas, 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. MABULA, Agnes Ouma, an ANCWL member, was killed on a train between Khwezi and Nhlanzani stations, Soweto, Johannesburg, by a group of men armed with pangas, knives and an AK47. Her body was found at Baragwanath Hospital

#### Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

MARCH, Philip, was shot dead by members of the SADF and SAP inside school grounds in Alexandra, Johannesburg, in June 1976 after the SO W E T O U P R I S I N G had spilt over into neighbouring areas. MARCUS, Lulamile Mandla (21), 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). MARE, Linus (34), 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). MAREBODI, Thomas Mmereki (15), a UDF supporter and student leader, was shot dead by members of the SAP in Kimberley, Cape, on 11 April 1985, when police opened fire on student protesters. His funeral was tear-gassed and disrupted by police. MAREDI, Jacob Khomotso (24), an ANC supporter, was shot dead in Tembisa, Tvl, on 1 May 1993 because of his political activities. MAREDI, Kgagudi Hesekia (58), an ANC supporter, was arrested and banished from his home in Sekhukhune, Tvl, in 1956, and placed under house arrest at Grahamstown, Cape, until 1966. His arrest followed Sekhukhuneland resistance to self-government. MAREKANE, Bernard, was shot and killed by NUMSA members in Katlehong, near Johannesburg, on 28 March 1990. Amnesty was granted to one NUMSA member (AC/1999/0296). MAREMA, Mofolo Aron (36), lost his property in an arson attack during conflict over the chieftaincy in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, on 7 May 1977. Many other residents lost their homes in the attack. MAREMAMA, Kwenja Alber (52), had his home burnt down in GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala on 2 February 1980, because Mr Marema resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MAREMAME, Makwena Rosina, had her home burnt down at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala on 2 February 1980, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MAREMANE, Celia Kgabo (35), had her home burnt down at GaMatlala, Lebowa, by supporters of Chief BK Matlala on 2 February 1980, because she resisted Lebowa's proposed independence from South Africa. MAREMANE, Makoena (42), had her house in

GaMatlala, Lebowa, burnt down by Chief BK Matlala's supporters on 2 February 1980 because she resided falling under his jurisdiction. MAREMANE, Makoena Joseph, had his home at GaMatlala, Lebowa, burnt down by supporters of Chief BK Matlala on 2 February 1980, because Mr Maremane

#### Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

MATAU, Sefako Frans (20), was beaten by members of the SAP during the state of emergency on 4 June 1986 in Tembisa, Tvl. MATAUNG, Maria Thabisile (36), had her home and possessions vandalised in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu, near Durban, during June 1989, in intense conflict between Inkatha and UDF supporters in the area. MATCHES, Joseph Mateti (17), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by SAP members in Kroonstad, OFS, on 12 February 1985, on suspicion of being involved in an arson attack at a school. MATCHES, William (15), an ANC supporter, was arrested and tortured by named members of the SAP in Kroonstad, OFS, on 12 February 1985, on suspicion of being involved in an arson attack at a school. His cousin, Lawrence Zamilé Molale, was detained and tortured with him. MATCHISI, Mxolisi Gladman (20), was shot and injured by members of the SADF during protests in Zwede, Port Elizabeth, in September 1977. MATEBESI, Kedibone Rebecca (27), had her house damaged on 4 February 1994 in Letsopa, Ottosdal, Tvl, when ANC offices nearby were bombed by AWB supporters wanting to sabotage the APRIL 1994 ELECTION. The perpetrators applied for amnesty. MATEEM, Shirley, 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). MATEGANE, Frans, a constable in the SAP, survived a hand grenade attack by MK operatives on the Daveyton police station, Tvl, on 24 February 1978. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/195). MATEKANE, Hendrick Paladi (19), was shot and paralysed in a DRIVE-BY SHOOTING in Vosloorus, Tvl, in October 1990. MATELA, Monkane Joseph (35), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Aliwal North, Cape, in March 1985, while trying to join with a crowd of protesters during intense political conflict and unrest. MATELA, Samuel Serame, an ANCYL and COSAS member, was shot dead by IFP supporters in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 15 May 1992. MATELA, Stephen Sefilara, was beaten with sjamboks in Bochum, Lebowa, on 1 January 1986 during violent conflict between supporters of rival chiefs. MATENDE, Dingindawo David (53), had his home in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down in July 1993 in political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS. MATEENJWA, Kekeletso Samuel (20), was found dead at eMbalenhle, near Secunda, Tvl, on 22 August 1992 after being abducted by named SAP members. MATEENJWA, Maqhikizana Roster (49), had her house and possessions destroyed in an arson attack near Empangeni, Natal, in February 1994, in ongoing conflict between ANC and IFP supporters in the area.

#### Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

MOHLOMI, Thamsanga Samuel (30), a UDF supporter, had shots fired at him, and had his house at KwaMashu, Durban, petrol-bombed several times before it was burnt down completely by Inkatha supporters and members of the KWAZULU POLICE in September 1987. MOHOHLO, Motlalepule Martha Gomyame (55), an ANC supporter, was detained from her home at night during the state of emergency, in Sasolburg, OFS, on 22 December 1988. She was tortured in detention. See POLICE BRUTALITY. MOHOKOANE, Jacob Gasejysiwe, was killed in Angola during December 1990. MOHOLING, Dokotela James (29), an IFP supporter, was shot dead at Bergville, Natal, on 27 February 1994 during ongoing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. MOHOLOENG, Masalela Esbie (48), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Mothibistad, Kumanan, Cape, on 5 December 1991, allegedly because

he attended an illegal gathering. MOHOLOENG, Sello Justice (16), was severely assaulted in detention by members of the SAP at Johannesburg, Klerksdorp, Tvl, in April 1986. He was accused of having set alight the homes of police officers. MOHONO, Evelyn, 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). MOHONTI, Malaki, was assaulted during his arrest, by members of the Bophuthatswana Police and then detained for two weeks at Taung police station in Bophuthatswana, in 1989. Mr Mohonti was arrested because of his support for Chief Mankuroane. MOIDI, Elina Nomadlozi, was injured when a hand grenade exploded in a bus transporting workers in Ratanda, near Heidelberg, Tvl, on 28 September 1992. One person was killed and 13 others were injured in the attack. A labour dispute between striking COSATU-aligned FAWU workers and non-striking IFP-aligned UWUSA workers caused violent conflict from July to December 1992. MOILA, Manku Rachel (78), was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police on 1 July 1989 at Braklaagte police station in Leeuwkop, Bophuthatswana, during resistance to the INCORPORATION of the area into Bophuthatswana. MOILOA, Godwyn Moitasilwe, was shot at on 12 June 1991 at a bus stop in Lehurutshe, Bophuthatswana, during conflict over INCORPORATION into Bophuthatswana. MOILOA, Kgotlatsile (13), was stabbed in the right side of the neck on 11 June 1991 in Lehurutshe, Bophuthatswana, during resistance to the INCORPORATION of Lehurutshe into Bophuthatswana. MOILOA, Patrick, lost his house in an arson attack during political conflict in Theunissen, OFS, on 5 May 1991.

#### Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

MONOKOANE, Josias Moagi (17), an ANC supporter, was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Masilo, Theunissen, OFS, on 20 May 1990. Mr Monokoane was part of a community SELF-DEFENCE UNIT (SDU) that had come together for protection against an expected attack by a vigilante group. One person was killed and one other was injured when police opened fire on the group. MONOKOANE, Tseko George, 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). MONOKWA, Lomile Lydia (29), had her home damaged in an arson attack by a named perpetrator in Maboloko, Bophuthatswana, on 4 December 1976. The attack occurred during conflict between rival chiefs. MONONE, Philimon Nkosana (13), was assaulted on 14 March 1992 at his home in Sebokeng, Tvl, when the community was attacked by unidentified assailants. Other members of his family were also injured. MONONE, Thabiso, was assaulted on 14 March 1992 at his home in Sebokeng, Tvl, when the community was attacked by unidentified assailants. Other members of his family were also injured. MONONYE, Moses Motsumi (20), was shot and injured by a known member of the Mangaung local council in Mangaung, Bloemfontein, on 8 August 1990. The shooting took place when the named COUNCILLOR and members of the police opened fire to disperse protesters from a local civic organisation. MONOTO, Alina, 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). MONTHSIMA, Sithunya Michael, an AZAPO supporter, was stabbed to death in Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, Tvl, in October 1990 during intense conflict between ANC and AZAPO supporters in the area. MONTJA, Alpheus, was severely beaten by members of the SAP during a march at Bela-Bela, Warmbaths, Tvl, on 23 December 1985. Police opened fire on marchers to disperse the march. MONTJA, Makgabo Christina (49), 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. MONTJA,

Matlou (47), 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. MONTJA, Thabo Petrus (16), an ANC supporter, was shot and beaten by members of the SAP during a march

#### Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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. OOSTHUIZEN, Lourens Cornelius, a policeman, was shot and injured by ANC SELF-DEFENCE UNIT (SDU) members during April 1992 in Ficksburg, OFS. Three of the SDU members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0229). OOSTHUIZEN, Patrick Edgar Vernon, an ANC supporter, was arrested and severely beaten by police in George, Cape, on 13 September 1976, during a period of unrest after the SOWETO UPRISING had spread to the South Cape. He was charged with public violence and later acquitted. OOSTHUIZEN, Wessel Johannes, was shot and injured by APLA members at a petrol depot in East London on 19 August 1983. See APLA attacks. OPPERMAN, 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. OPPERMAN, Karel (27), was shot in the eye near his home by members of the SAP, some of whom are named, in Ashton, Cape, on 30 June 1990. There had been a protest march that day. Mr Opperman, who was not politically involved, lost an eye in the shooting. OPPERMAN, Ryno Johannes, 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). ORLYN, Kgotsile Cecil (34), a church minister, youth activist and UDF supporter, was arrested in June 1987 and detained for 3 months at Humansdorp, Cape. While in detention, he was beaten and given electric shock torture by members of the SAP, some of whom are named. ORWIN, Gary David, a member of the SADF, was shot and wounded when APLA members ambushed a military vehicle, firing on it with automatic weapons, in Alexandra, Johannesburg, on 16 December 1986. See APLA ATTACKS. Two APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/2000/0133). OSEPENG, Boikie Patrick (31), was detained between 1990 and 1992 in Dryharts, Tlangu, Bophuthatswana, during a chieftaincy feud between chief Mahure and Chief Mankuroane. OSMERS, John (43), an Anglican priest from New Zealand and an ANC supporter, was severely injured in

#### Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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). PAGE, Pedro Amandrio, was shot dead by a named member of the SAP in Parkwood Estate, Cape Town, on 6 September 1989. He had allegedly joined a crowd of onlookers who were watching as roadblocks were set up. PAGE, Stephen John, was killed 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.

O R I A. PAHLA, Ben (48), was severely beaten by IM B O K O D O vigilantes at Siyabuswa community hall, KwaNdebele, on 1 January 1986. He and others were put in a ro o m w h e r e the floor had been deliberately soaped to make it slippery and were 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 govern m e n t o f f i c i a l s , were designed to suppress resistance to I N C O R P O R A T I O N into KwaNdebele. PAILANE, Phillip Kedibone , a local council employee, lost his house when it was burnt down by SANCO and ANC supporters in Duduza, Nigel, Tvl, in 1991. Members of the community opposed local councils and saw councillors and council employees as legitimate targets in the political struggle of the time. PAILE, Franscina Busi , was one of 18 people injure d 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). PAIS, Jose Dos Santos , sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a remote control device outside the Ellis Park ru g b y 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 ) . PAKA, Johnson , a PAC member, was detained by the SAP in the Transkei, Cape, in 1960. He was imprisoned for five years on Robben Island for his PA C activities. After his release he was placed under house a rrest for two years. PAKA, Tonny Khabuqheya (19), was incarcerated and t o r t u r e d by the SAP in Engcobo, Transkei, Cape, in November 1963, because of his PAC activities. He was charged with sabotage and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, after which he was banished for two years. PAKADE, George Sidney , a UDF support e r , had his house looted and set alight on 6 April 1990 when a

#### Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

##### 7 Vic tim findings: Summaries

PIERCE, Adrian , a member of the SADF, was shot and wounded when APLA members ambushed a m i l i t a r y vehicle, firing on it with automatic weapons, in Alexandra, Johannesburg, on 16 December 1986. Tw o APLA members were granted amnesty ( A C / 2 0 0 0 / 0 1 3 3 ) . P I E T , Christopher (23), was shot dead by members of the Security Police in Guguletu, Cape Town, on 3 M a r c h 1986, in the GU G U L E T U S E V E N incident. Tw o Security Branch members from V l a k p l a a s w e r e granted amnesty for the incident (AC/2001/276). PIETER, Yoliswa (1), died of suffocation on 16 April 1985 after a teargas canister was thrown into her family home by members of the SADF during pro t e s t s in Khayamandi, Despatch, Cape. PIETERSE, Hendrick Lambert , was injured when AWB members detonated an explosive at the taxi rank in Westonaria, Tvl, on 25 April 1994, in an eff o r t to d i s r u p t 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 A T T A C K S. PIETERSE, Irvin Xavier (24), media officer for the UDF, was detained under emergency regulations on 22 August 1987 in Port Elizabeth, and held for two years. PIETERSE, Karel (53), was shot and injured by a named SP E C I A L CO N S T A B L E in Oudtshoorn, Cape, on 28 J a n u a r y 1989. Mr Pieterse lost the use of his arm . PIETERSEN, Alfred Raymond (25), a member of the activist church group, the Young Christian Wo r k e r s , was detained in June 1978 during rent boycotts in Maokeng, Kroonstad, OFS. In detention, he was i n t e r r o g a t e d and tort u r e d by members of the Special Branch. In December 1978 he was taken to Vre d e f o r t police station where he was further tort u r e d . PIETERSEN, Hennie , sustained minor injuries when MK operatives detonated a car bomb using a re 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). PIETERSEN, James (37), disappeared from his home in KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, on 9 April 1986, when he went to visit his cousin, living elsewhere in the township. T h e r e was extensive violent conflict in the area on the day he disappeared. He has not been seen since. PIETERSON, Vi n c e n t , 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 / 2 0 0 0 / 2 4 1 ). PIKA, April Nose, an ANC member, was severely beaten by members of the SAP in February 1961 in Bizana, Transkei, during the PONDOLAND REVOLT.

#### Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

RIBEIRO, Florence, a supporter of the liberation movement, was shot dead, along with her husband, outside their home at Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 1 December 1986. The operation was planned jointly by SADF Special Forces and the Northern Transvaal Security Branch. Eight Special Forces and Security Branch operatives, including the commanding officers of both, were granted amnesty for the operation (AC/1999/0188; AC/1999/0190; AC/1999/0196; AC/1999/0193; AC/1999/0194; AC/1999/0030; AC/1999/0031 and AC/1999/0032). RICHARDS, Caroline, had her home destroyed in an arson attack in KwaMondi, KwaZulu, near Eshowe, Natal, on 30 November 1993 in continuing conflict between IFP and ANC supporters in the area. Three family members were killed in the attack. RICHARDS, Mymoena (43), an ANC supporter, was severely beaten and tear-gassed by members of the SAP during the POLLSMOROCH on 28 August 1985 in Athlone, Cape Town. RICHARDSON, Dorothy (51), 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). RICHARDSON, JM, 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). RIE T, Monapula Ishmael (20), an ANC supporter, died after being shot by a member of the SAP in Ditlhake, Koffiefontein, OFS, on 16 May 1991, after a community residents' meeting calling for the building of a new high school. Seventeen other people were injured in the shooting. RIKABE, Sharon Raymond Lethusang (23), former secretary of the Moleleki Civic Association, survived an assassination attempt by a group of self-defence unit (SDU) members in Katlehong, Tvl, on 6 December 1993 when their guns jammed. Following the incident, 11 other ANC supporters were killed, nine execution style, by SDU members in Moleleki Section, Katlehong, Tvl, on 7 December 1993 during conflict between the local ANCYL, the local civic association and SDU members. The SDU members involved applied for but were denied amnesty. ROBERTSE, Isu, 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).

#### Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

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. ROSENOKO, Malehana (50), had her house burnt down by an IFP supporter during political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' FACTIONS in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, in 1993. ROSSOUW, Albertus, a sergeant in the SAP, was injured when his police patrol vehicle detonated a landmine planted by MK operatives, on the road between Barberton and Josefsdal, Tvl, on 14 December 1986. The attack formed part of 'Operation Cetshwayo', an MK landmine campaign in the Eastern Tvl. Three MK operatives were

granted amnesty (AC/2000/111). See ANCLANDMINECAMPAIGN. ROSSOUW, Michael Antonie, a member of the SAP, was shot and wounded on 13 July 1993 when the vehicle in which he was travelling was fired on at Heilbron, Tvl. See APLA AT TA C K S. Three APLA members were granted amnesty (AC/1999/0002). ROSSOUW, Theunis Johannes, was 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). ROTWANA, Tembeka Amanda (31), lost her home near Crossroads, Cape Town, on 18 May 1986, in an arson attack during the mass destruction of UDFs supporting squatter camps by WITDOEK Evigilantes, acting with the tacit approval and aid of the security forces. Over 60 people were killed and 20 000 homes destroyed in the attacks. ROUSSEAU, Doreen (57), was injured 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 TA C K S. ROXISO, Deliswa Sweetiness (19), a member of SAAWU, was shot dead by members of the Ciskei Police in Mdantsane, Ciskei, while she was returning from a funeral on 8 November 1981. ROXO, Makalima Napoleon Varkie

#### Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

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. SPUYT, Weilla Beradette, 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). STAMPER, Mziwakhe Godfrey (20), a COSAS member, was detained by members of the Ciskei Police on 5 August 1980 and held until November in Dimbaza, Ciskei. While in detention he was assaulted and charged with inciting pupils to participate in a SCHOOLBOYCOTT. STANDER, (first name not given), a magistrate, was injured in a limpet mine explosion at the Newcastle magistrate's court, Natal, on 23 November 1986. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/139). STANDER, Janene, 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). STANFORD, Robert David Norman, 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). STANLEY, Rose, had her home in Bhambayi, near KwaMashu, Durban, destroyed by IFP supporters in March 1993 in ongoing political conflict between the 'RED' AND 'GREEN' Factions. S TAPELBERG, Cornelius, 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. STEELE, IJ, 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. STEELE, Richard (29), lost his home in Durban when it was set alight on 9 August 1985 by alleged Inkatha members. The killing of a prominent UDF activist had sparked violent unrest a week earlier. In 1980 Mr Steele had been held in solitary confinement in the army detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria, for his membership of the End Conscription Campaign.

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THATO, Lebohang Henry, was shot dead in Katlehong, Tvl, in 1993, allegedly by IFP supporters during conflict between the IFP and Basotho people living in the Moshoeshoe section in Katlehong. THEBE, Agnes, survived when shots were fired into the home of the Ntsime family at Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana, during an attempted coup d'état on 10 February 1988. Two Bophuthatswana Defence Force members were granted amnesty for their role in the attempted coup (AC/2000/044). THEBE, Alfred December (34), was shot and severely injured by members of the SAP in Doornkop, near Dobsonville, Soweto, Johannesburg, on 20 November 1980 when he assisted someone who was injured during a confrontation between students and police. Mr Thebe is paralysed as a result of his injuries. THEBE, Gerald Babitsane (20), an AZASM member, was tortured by members of the SAP in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, after being detained with two others near the Botswana border, while attempting to leave the country on 27 July 1977. THEBE, Joseph, was tortured by members of the SAP in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, after being detained with two others near the Botswana border, while attempting to leave the country on 27 July 1977. THEBE, Moreng Walter Davids (28), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by an SAP member while waiting for a taxi in Kagisanong, Bloemfontein, on 31 May 1986. Mr Thebe had been repeatedly detained and harassed by the police. THEBE, Phokwana Johanna (18), was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police who prevented people from attending a rally on the day of Nelson Mandela's release in Hammanskraal, Tvl, in February 1990. Ms Thebe was five months pregnant and on her way to the clinic for a check-up. She lost her baby at seven months. THEBE, Piet, was tortured by members of the SAP in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, after being detained with two others near the Botswana border, while attempting to leave the country on 27 July 1977. THECK, Graham Walter, 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). THEKISHO, Gaarekwe Surprise (21), was shot and injured by members of the SAP in Huhudi, Vryburg, Cape, on 10 October 1990, while protesting against police shootings and beatings. Mr Thekiso was blinded in one eye. THEKISHO, Jakoba Frans (40), was severely beaten by members of the Bophuthatswana Police who attacked a community meeting at the chief's kraal in Dрыхартс, Taung, Bophuthatswana, in April 1990. THEKISHO, Neo Mirriam (63), was severely assaulted by members of the Bophuthatswana Police

#### Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

TLOU, Jabulani Simon (27), was shot in the knee and left foot and beaten with a rifle butt, reportedly for refusing to supply named members of the KwaNdebele Police with liquor in Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, on 29 June 1988. TLOU, Khonjiwe Peikie (34), had her house destroyed by supporters of Chief Mahlangu in July 1975 at Goederede, near Dennilton, KwaNdebele, during conflict over INCORPORATION into Lebowa. Chief Mahlangu supported incorporation because it would grant him chief rule but many residents resisted, causing violent conflict. TLOU, Mdlophe Johanna (25), had her house destroyed by supporters of Chief Mahlangu in July 1975 at Goederede, near Dennilton, KwaNdebele, during conflict over INCORPORATION into Lebowa. Chief Mahlangu supported incorporation because it would grant him chief rule but many residents resisted, which caused violent conflict. TLOU, Nyonkana Poppie (55), had her property destroyed by supporters of Chief Mahlangu in July 1975 at Goederede, near Dennilton, KwaNdebele, during conflict over INCORPORATION into Lebowa. Chief Mahlangu supported incorporation because it would grant him chief rule but many residents resisted, which caused violent conflict. TLOU, Piet, was severely injured when a limpet mine, planted by an MK operative from the 'Dolphin Unit', exploded at the entrance to the Department of Foreign Affairs building in Johannesburg on 15 December 1983. Seven



people were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). TLOU, Rose, was shot dead by IFP supporters in Alexandra, Johannesburg, at a night vigil on 26 March 1991 following conflict between IFP-aligned hosteldwellers and ANC-supporting residents. TOBELA, Annah (46), an Inkatha supporter, had her house in Lindelani, near KwaMashu, Durban, burnt down by ANC supporters on 6 December 1989. TOBEZWENI, Mandla (30), an ANC supporter, was detained on 20 July 1987 in Mdantsane, Ciskei, in a clampdown on ANC and MK operatives. In detention, he was tortured by members of the Ciskei Police on 20 and 22 July 1987. TOBIAS, Molefi Richard (43), was hacked and injured in Sebokeng, Tvl, on 22 July 1990 during an attack by IFP supporters after an IFP rally at the Sebokeng stadium. Nineteen people were killed in this incident. TOBILA, Mnube, 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). TOBIN, Derek (45), 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

#### Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

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 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). 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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##### E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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 WAL, Estelle (10), 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 WAL, Gert Abram, was robbed of the money-box containing salary payments by armed MK operatives and members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU), at the Transvaal Galvanising company in Nigel, Tvl on 9 July 1993. The robbery was aimed at acquiring money to purchase weapons for the SDUs. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/1999/0325). VAN DER WAL, Hermanus Schalk (29), 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 WAL, Mathys Johannes, 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 TACKS. VAN DER WAL, Paula Malinda (27), 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 WAL, Petrus Jacobus (7), 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 WAT, PJL, 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 DEVENTER, Bettie, 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

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##### 7 Victim findings: Summaries

1992 after he been missing for a few days. He had been planning a consumer boycott. VENTER, (first name not given), was severely injured when the vehicle he was driving detonated a landmine at Stockpoort farm in Ellisras, Tvl, on 4 January 1986. Two people were killed and one was injured in the incident. The landmines were part of a campaign aimed at the SADF and commandos in rural areas and the ANC abandoned the campaign due to a high number of civilian casualties. VENTER, Barend Nicholaas, was severely traumatised 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). VENTER, Hermanus Barendus, a member of the ISU, was shot dead during clashes between police and members of an ANC self-defence unit (SDU) in Daveyton, Tvl, on 26 July 1993. One SDU member was granted amnesty for the killing (AC/2001/075). VENTER, ME, 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, PETERIA. VENTER, Petrus Albertus, 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. VERHEEM, Johannes Jacobus, 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). VERMEULEN, H, a member of the SAP, was injured in a limpet mine explosion at the John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg on 4 March 1986. The head of MK's Special Operations Unit was granted amnesty (AC/2001/003). VERTAETE, (first name not given), suffered severe emotional trauma as a result of an arson attack on Khanya House, the headquarters of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, in Pretoria on 12 October 1988. The victims were trapped in the burning building for some time before being rescued. Twelve Vlakplaas operatives and seven other Security Branch Headquarters operatives, including senior personnel, were granted amnesty (AC/2000/215). VERWEY, Julie (29), was arrested in Murray'sburg, Cape, on 18 May 1986, and then detained for over four

#### Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

Salomina

(37), was severely

injured in a bomb blast at Johannesburg station, on 24 July 1964. The named perpetrator, a member of the African Resistance Movement, was sentenced to death. Two people died in the attack. VOGEL, HPI, 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, PETERIA. VON WILLIGH, Gideon Retief, 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). VORSTER, Phillip Franci, a member of the SAP, was shot and wounded by an MK operative who was attempting to escape from a police van in Pietersburg, Tvl, on 12 January 1990. One MK operative was granted amnesty (AC/2000/081). VOSTER, Louis (20), was injured when MK operatives attacked an SADF base at Letaba stadium, Nkoma Nkoma, Gazankulu, on 12 April 1990. Five SADF members were injured. Two MK operatives were granted amnesty (AC/2000/98).

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E 7 Victim findings: Summaries

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). WEAKLEY, 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 AT TA C K S. WEBSTER, David (43), a UDF support e r, 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 org a n i s a t i o n , ' 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 support e r, 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 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). WELLER, Robert Brian , 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, w e r e 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 ) .

#### Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

Prichard Ngculazi  
(39), a local

ANC co-ord i n a t o r, was detained for six months fro m 23 July 1992 and tort u red by named and other members of the SAP at Port Shepstone, Natal. Mr Yose was interrogated about weapons believed to have been used in attacks on IFP support e r s . YOUNG, Craig , 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 w e r e 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 ) . YOYO, Mfene Simon (43), a PAC support e r, was s e v e r e l y tort u red and beaten by members of the SAP in East London on 12 April 1963 while he was under i n t e r r o g a t i o n about PAC activities. YOYO, Wilby Macebo (33), was severely assaulted and shot in the arm while lying on the ground by members of the SAP in KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, on 23 August 1985. He was standing near a policeman's house, which was being guarded by members of the S A P. YUNG FAH, Kingsley , 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, w e r e granted amnesty (AC/2001/161). ZACA, Joli Bonisile (40), an ANC support e r, had her house at KwaMagoda, Richmond, Natal, burnt down by alleged IFP supporters on 4 March 1991. ZACA, Mabutho Joseph (32), an ANC support e r, was shot and injured by a named member of the SAP in B runtville, near Mooi River, Natal, on 16 June 1990 during conflict between the police and pro t e s t e r s commemorating the Soweto 1976 uprising. ZACA, Mandla Bethwell (27), an ANC support e r, was stabbed and injured by named and other IFP s u p p o r t e r s in Mooi River, Natal, in August 1992. ZACA, Mlothi Solomon (34), an ANC support e r, was shot dead by IFP supporters on 29 August 1991 in Mooi River, Natal. The Zaca family had sought r e f u g e at a local college because of political conflict between residents and hostel-dwellers in Bruntville, near Mooi R i v e r. They were attacked at the college.

His brother was also killed in the attack; three other family members were shot and injured. ZACA, Muhle Elijah (30), an ANC supporter, was shot dead by IFP supporters on 29 August 1991 in Mooi River, Natal. The Zaca family had sought refuge at a