REPORT OF THE IBIIR FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1990

1. DAILY REPORT ON REEF TOWNSHIP VIOLENCE

Monday 1 October

Three men were arrested in connection with the train massacre on September 13 in which at least 26 were killed and more than 100 injured.

The three, all hostel-dwellers, have been identified as Martin Ngqobu (49), Basie Nkosingondle (37) and Mmegela Magubane (34). (The Star 02/10/90).

It is interesting to note that all three suspects have Zulu surnames and that all three are hostel-dwellers, the hostels being Inkatha’s biggest base by their own admission.

About 200 members of the SAP, SADF and Transnet security launched a combined crime prevention exercise at a railway station near Benrose from 16:00 until 18:00. No arrests were made. (The Star 02/10/90).
A body of a man who had been necklaced was found in Sebokeng. (Citizen 02/10/90).

Another body, hacked and stabbed to death, was found in Tembisa near Kempton Park. (Citizen 02/10/90).

A police spokesman announced that 14 people had been arrested in Soweto for curfew violations since the introduction of the curfew on Tuesday 25 September.
Lt Govindsamy Mariemuthoo also said police had confiscated 17 illegal firearms, including AK-47 rifles and Scorpion pistols. (Citizen 02/10/90).

Tuesday 2 October

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu announced that he would not attend the meeting planned for Friday 5 October between Mr Nelson Mandela and homeland leaders, because "the composition of the meeting would not help to stop the bloodshed in the country." (Beeld 03/10/90).

Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Enos Mabusa of KaNgwane, Prince S J Mahlangu of KwaNdebele, Nelson Ramodike of Lebowa and Dr T K Mopedi of QwaQwa indicated that they would be attending the meeting.
Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party, said the only thing of importance was a meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela. (Beeld 03/10/90).

Inkatha sources said Buthelezi's refusal was mainly due to his not being invited as the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, but as a homeland leader. (Business Day 03/10/90). Buthelezi asked if this was a deliberately strategised attempt "to deny me my prime political identity as president of Inkatha". (Sowetan 03/10/90).

The investigation into the train massacre on September 13 has moved to Natal, where more arrests could be made, Brixton Murder & Robbery Squad investigating officer Colonel Chris Earle announced. (The Star 03/10/90).

Two men were killed and a Soweto policeman injured when four suspects tried to drive away from the police. Lt-Col Tienie Halgryn said Constable Neels Goosen and a colleague stopped and searched a car near the Avalon cemetery. When ammunition was found, the four men in the car offered to show the police where they had bought it. The police followed the men, but they accelerated and tried to get away, firing shots at the policemen, Halgryn said. The car stopped and the men jumped out. They ignored warnings to stop, the police fired at them, and two suspects were shot dead. The other two fled. (Star 03/10/90).
However, a survivor of the incident related a different version of what had happened in a sworn statement to lawyers. Benjamin (a pseudonym), a merchandiser at Metro Trade Centre, said he was working on his car at about 08:45 at his home near Soweto. Three friends joined him. Two plainclothes policemen in a red Ford Husky stopped beside the group to search them, then went to each of their houses, which they also searched. The police found a pistol and a magazine with ammunition at the home of Jack (also a pseudonym). Benjamin claims they took R400 from his pockets and R200 from Jack. After Jack offered the police a bribe to abandon charges, the policemen replied that they should go to Avalon cemetery where it was quiet and no-one could witness the transaction. All four got into Benjamin’s yellow Ford Escort and drove to the cemetery, with the police following them. "I drove slowly into the grounds, but I didn’t know where they wanted me to stop. Suddenly they started shooting at us. One of my friends said: 'Hey, these guys want to kill us. Drive faster. "I speeded up, but there is no way out of the cemetery. Three of us got out and started running. They shot my best friend first. I saw him fall. 'Jack' was running next to me but said he was tired. He said he would wait for them to arrest him. I saw them shoot him as he stood there. I managed to run to Tshiawelo station. I caught a train and escaped."
Benjamin was nicked by a bullet on his right shoulder. He said one policeman, wearing jeans and a yellow T-shirt, had a heavy scar on the left side of his neck. The other was wearing jeans and a white T-shirt. (The Star 04/10/90).

In the police statement, Lt-Col Tienie Halgryn said the second suspect was not shot at the cemetery, but at his house after he had been arrested. (The Star 04/10/90).

According to Halgryn, the man was arrested at the cemetery. The arrested man asked if he could change his clothes and the police accompanied him to his parents' house in Thabo Street. When they arrived, Constable James Bouwer waited outside the room while two armed policemen accompanied the man inside. They undid the suspect's handcuffs so that he could change. The suspect lunged at one policeman and grabbed his pistol.

In the ensuing struggle two shots were fired and Const Bouwer ran inside the room. As he entered the room, the suspect pointed the pistol at him and Const Bouwer shot him. (The Star 04/10/90).

However, another eyewitness, the nephew of the man who had been shot in Thabo Street, gave a different version in his sworn statement.

He said he was awakened by plainclothes policemen at about 10:00. The policemen took him outside to a red Mazda 626 and a white Golf and asked him to identify his uncle.
"My uncle was there in the car. His face was very swollen and there was blood coming from his mouth. He said, 'These policemen beat me up, I don't know what they want.'

"Then they took my uncle inside and told me to wait outside. They also chased Isaac's girlfriend out of the house. The policeman, James Bouwer, went in alone. I heard some shots.

"They took me inside and there was Isaac on the floor, face down in the diningroom. He had two wounds on his chest and one in his head. There was a lot of blood. There was a pistol lying next to him.

"They told me to bring an axe to open a small money safe. I asked them why they didn't wake Isaac up for the key. They told me they couldn't, he was dead.

"Then they chased me outside again. A Black Maria (mortuary van) came to take the body away and they left. The money safe had been forced open and there was R1400 missing." (The Star 04/10/90).

An unknown man was taken up in Baragwanath Hospital with serious head injuries after passengers had jumped off a moving train near Maraisburg station. The incident happened when other commuters started shouting that Inkatha was on the train with rifles.
Elizabeth Machedi (40) of Florida, who was taken up in the Leratong Hospital with minor wounds, related her experience:
"Some people were jumping out of windows and others from the door. I was not thinking. I did not want to wait. I did not want to see the Inkatha people and I was shivering. I just wanted to get out. Then I jumped."
"There were policemen on the station, but we don't see them on the trains." (Beeld 04/10/90).

Wednesday 3 October

Mr Nelson Mandela reportedly told a Japanese TV team that Military Intelligence, the Civil Co-operation Bureau and the National Intelligence Service had used black agents to fuel the violence in the townships. According to Sapa-Reuter, Mandela told the reporters the ANC was in possession of a number of statements showing that the Security Forces were behind the "third force" and that MI, the NIS and the CCB use black people under the pretext that they are Inkatha members. (Beeld 4/10/90)

A spokesperson for the Minister of Law and Order said in reply that a fax had been sent to Mandela, requesting copies of the statements he had referred to. (Beeld 04/10/90).
A police spokesperson denied that only members of Inkatha were being arrested on suspicion of involvement in the township violence, after Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza had alleged that members of Inkatha are being tortured by police in order to obtain confessions from them. (Beeld 04/10/90).

Two men, aged 19 and 30, were arrested by police in Sebokeng in connection with four necklace murders in the Vaal Triangle over the weekend of 29 September. (Beeld 04/10/90).

Friday 5 October

The 21:00-04:00 curfew in Soweto was lifted. The curfew remained in place in other Reef townships.

Weekend 6-7 October

Siyabulela Mandela, a 15 month-old cousin of the ANC deputy president, was killed when unknown attackers threw a grenade and fired shots at the home of Mr Monde Mandela and his wife, Susan, in Meadowlands, Soweto. The house was destroyed by fire and the two parents were admitted to Baragwanath Hospital with extensive burns. (Sowetan 08/10/90).
The burnt body of an unknown man was found in Tembisa on Saturday. A badly damaged vehicle that was set alight was also found in the township. *(Sowetan 08/10/90).*

Another unknown man was necklaced by a group of people at the Sebokeng hostels on Saturday night at about 19:00. *(Citizen 08/10/90).*

**Monday 8 October**

President FW de Klerk and ANC vice-president Nelson Mandela met for three hours in Cape Town. In a joint statement issued after the meeting, they said that they had taken notice of different perceptions over the causes of and handling of the violence, and they resolved that both the ANC and the Government should do their utmost to put a stop to the violence. *(Sowetan 09/10/90).*

**Tuesday 9 October**

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok visited Vosloorus and hinted at a press conference that the 21:00-04:00 curfew in the East Rand townships of Katlehong, Vosloorus and Tokoza might be lifted soon.
"We will lift it as soon as circumstances permit but I want to stress that if violence breaks out again we will not hesitate to reimpose the curfew," Vlok said. (Sowetan 11/10/90).

**Wednesday 10 October**

Seventeen members of the Black Sash took part in a picket in Pretoria, protesting against the violence in the townships and calling for peace and reconciliation. (Beeld 11/10/90).

**Thursday 11 October**

The ANC released excerpts of a confidential submission deputy president Nelson Mandela had made to State President FW de Klerk at their meeting on Monday 8 October, accusing the Government of betraying an agreement to keep the intention to meet confidential and of diminishing the importance of Monday's meeting by launching a broadside on the ANC at the Cape National Party Congress. (Weekly Mail 12/10/90).
Included among the ANC submissions to De Klerk were allegations that the Reef violence, carried out by a sophisticated and professional "killing machine", served "the strategy of the rightwing, some of whom undoubtedly continue to have a strong presence in the police, army and security forces". The ANC also submitted that the conflict had been linked in the media to secret training bases for Inkatha members in Caprivi, run by SADF officers. "A reluctance to subject such widespread allegations to impartial inquiry fuels popular perception that there are forces close to you, Mr President, with a double agenda," the document said. (Weekly Mail 12/10/90).

Lunch-hour pickets to protest against the violence were held in Johannesburg. The organisers said in a joint statement: "The South African Government has denied the involvement of security forces in the violence, despite hundreds of affidavits and eyewitness accounts alleging police collusion."

They rejected curfews, the continued detention of political prisoners and the "Iron Fist" measures. Participants were from the ANC, Black Sash, Concerned Social Workers, Nicro, Cosatu, Detainees Aid Centre, Human Rights Commission, Lawyers for Human Rights, SACP, Sayco, Sansco and Nusas. (Sowetan 12/10/90).
Business Day reported that South Africans were paying between R2,5 million and R4,1 million a month to keep SADF units deployed in Reef townships. (BD 12/10/90).

A 30 year old Transkei man who was suspected of having been involved in a train massacre between Soweto and Park stations on September 11, Notana Matlaka, applied for bail in a Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court.
Matlaka is alleged to have assaulted a man on platform 9. The man died in hospital later that day. Matlaka said in his evidence that he was himself a victim of the massacre. He showed the court a stab wound in his chest and another scar where doctors had inserted a pipe to drain his lung. (The Star 12/10/90).

Friday 12 October

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced that curfews on the East Rand townships would be lifted. The 21:00-04:00 curfew was lifted in Vosloorus, Katlehong and Tokoza. Vlok said violence had dropped dramatically in these areas and it was no longer necessary to uphold the curfew. Should the situation warrant, he would not hesitate to reimpose the curfew. (The Star 12/10/90).
Vlok also said that Dr Frank Chikane's attack on him concerning the alleged involvement of the security forces in the Reef violence was "inappropriate and misplaced". Vlok called on Chikane "to bring witnesses, as he had promised earlier". Vlok said the police had not been able to find a shred of real evidence "or even credible information" in the material that had been given to the police for information.

Chikane said earlier that he had been disappointed to see in the press that Vlok was not going to follow up the statements that witnesses had given, alleging the involvement of the Security Forces in the violence.

Vlok said the police had been unable to trace many of the witnesses, and others could not corroborate what they had said in their statements. (Beeld 13/10/90; Saturday Star 13/10/90).

(Memoranda that had been prepared by the Independent Board and given to the police, contained a number of statements that had not been attested to, because many witnesses were unwilling to give evidence directly to the police, whom they did not trust, and because the statements were not intended to be used in a court of law. Vlok later dismissed these statements as "fabrications" and unsworn or unsigned statements. However, a number of witnesses whose statements were contained in the Board memoranda, have since given sworn affidavits to the police investigation team led by Brigadier Blignaut).
Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at a conference of the Inkatha Women’s Brigade in Ulundi that people should stop pretending that the country’s current violence was not by and large produced by blacks attacking blacks.

Buthelezi said if ever he and Nelson Mandela got together to discuss the violence, he hoped Mandela would be able to provide information about the so-called "third force" or "hidden hand" behind it.

Buthelezi alleged that "thousands of Inkatha supporters" in Natal and the Transvaal had been killed by supporters of the "ANC/SACP/UDF/Cosatu alliance" and vice versa. (Sunday Star 14/10/90).

The South African Police reported three deaths, the dispersal of 2500 squatters and the arrest of 32 protesters over the weekend. (Business Day 15/10/90).

Prince Mhlambi, chairperson of the Phola Park Residents’ Committee, said that nine people had been shot and injured after police fired birdshot and teargas at people returning from a funeral of an unrest victim in Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand. Mhlambi claimed police fired live ammunition without warning or provocation at the people in Khumalo Street.
Police liaison officer, Colonel Frans Malherbe, said police fired 20 teargas canisters into the crowd after they defied orders to disperse. He denied that police used live ammunition. He also denied that nine people were injured, saying that only one person, H Nqansi, was injured in the leg and admitted to Natalspruit Hospital. (Citizen 15/10/90).

On Sunday night, six men and a woman were killed in an attack on a hostel on the premises of Stocks Civil at Chloorkop, near Tembisa on the East Rand.

East Rand police liason officer Capt Ida van Zweel said a gang of unidentified black men, some of whom wore balaclavas, arrived at the compound at about 23:30 on Sunday night. They allegedly opened fire on three huts.

A Stocks Civil source said the attack followed a warning by Inkatha supporters that the workers would be targeted. Several AK47 cartridges, as well as .45mm and 9mm cartridges, were found on the scene. (Business Day, Beeld 16/10/90).
Monday 15 October

**Sowetan** reported that tension is mounting at Diepkloof Hostel where Inkatha members distributed letters to hostel dwellers the previous week, instructing each to contribute R5 to a fund before the end of the month. The fund was established after an Inkatha Freedom Party meeting at the hostel a few weeks previously. The fund would provide, among other things, arrested Inkatha members with legal assistance.

The letter, written in Zulu, said everyone living at the hostel should pay the money before the end of the month, irrespective of whether they were Zulus or not.

Concerned non-Inkatha members at the hostel expressed fears that people who failed to comply with the request may be "identified and dealt with accordingly".

"It is very clear that they want to control all the hostels. We may even be made to join the party against our will," said a hostel dweller.

Another dweller said a friend, who lives at Dube Hostel and is not a member of Inkatha, had vacated his room after Inkatha had allegedly requested everyone at the hostel to donate R100 towards a fund. *(Sowetan 15/10/90).*
Three men arrested on September 28 in connection with the Benrose train massacre, which had left at least 26 people dead, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. The three Jeppe hostel dwellers, Martin Ngcobo (49), Mmegela Magubane (34) and Basie Nkosingondle (37), have been charged with murder and attempted murder. Witwatersrand police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said investigations had also moved to Durban, where police were looking for a man suspected of being the gang leader. (Sowetan 15/10/90).

Two more men, Solomon Khumalo (33) and Mabinela Mandla Majoji (23), also of Jeppe Hostel, appeared in court with the original three accused. They were arrested on September 30 and October 10 respectively. (Beeld 16/10/90).

Saturday 20 October

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said the ANC could not say it had no trust in a police investigation into the alleged complicity of Security Forces in the Reef violence until such time as the organisation brought evidence of such complicity. Speaking at the Transvaal NP congress in Pretoria, Vlok said a senior police general had been appointed to investigate allegations of such complicity in a document given to the media by the ANC. Despite telephone conversations with and fax messages to the ANC, Vlok said, no evidence has been received from the organisation. (Beeld 22/10/90).
Saturday 27 October

About 30 000 armed Inkatha Freedom Party members marched through the streets of Johannesburg while the police reportedly did nothing to disarm them. Permission for the march restricted the number to 1000, and only allowed traditional weapons. However, axes and pangas were brandished by many of the marchers, apart from sticks, shields and assegais. March organiser Humphrey Ndlovu agreed that the axes and pangas were not "traditional weapons". (Sunday Star 28/10/90). Ndlovu said there was nothing he could do about the size of the crowd or the weapons they carried.

The march went from George Goch hostel to the city centre and along Commissioner Street to John Vorster police headquarters, where a petition against alleged police harassment of Inkatha members was handed to Colonel Desmond Keyter. Asked why there were so many marchers and why dangerous weapons were carried, Col Keyter said he estimated the crowd at 6000 to 7000, adding: "We are not interested in politics but in the maintenance of law and order." (Sunday Star 28/10/90).

Earlier on in the march, along Main Reef Road near George Goch hostel, a group of marchers reportedly forcibly took a gun from a security guard at a steel manufacturing plant. Some helped themselves to fruit, cold drinks and other items from pavement stalls. (Sunday Star 28/10/90).
Sunday Star journalist Sefako Nyaka reported that he was threatened, along with other journalists, by chanting Inkatha supporters.

"You are dogs and should be killed. Who called you here in the first place?" demanded a burly man brandishing an assegai, Nyaka wrote.

Nyaka saw one marcher prodding Sunday Star photographer Herbert Mabuza with a spear, while another with a stick was waving it in the face of a Sapa reporter. (Sunday Star 28/10/90).

A suspected Inkatha member who was apparently on his way to George Goch to join the march, was surrounded by a group of about 100 youths at Naledi station in Soweto on Saturday morning and bludgeoned to death. (Sowetan 29/10/90).

Police have arrested several people in connection with the incident.

Another man, also suspected of being an Inkatha member, was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital in a serious condition after he was attacked by a group of youths near Orlando railway station. (Sowetan 29/10/90).

In another incident a man was injured when people, suspected to be members of Inkatha, dragged passengers out of a train at Nancefield station. (Sowetan 29/10/90).
Sunday 28 October

In apparent revenge attacks following the killing of an Inkatha member on Saturday, at least 16 people were killed and 33 injured in a series of random attacks in Soweto. Police said the only motive seemed to be revenge for Saturday’s killing. (Citizen 30/10/90).

In one incident on Sunday night, six men were walking through Naledi in Soweto, in an area adjoining the Merafe Hostel, at about 20:15 when unidentified gunmen opened fire, killing all six. (Star 29/10/90; Citizen 30/10/90). AK-47 and 9mm cartridges were found on the scene. (Radio 702 news).

The Board is taking statements from witnesses to some of the incidents. In one incident, two people sitting in a minibus and two standing outside were shot dead by a gunman who fled in a waiting yellow car, according to statement. Two motorists were shot in another attack a few blocks away. AK-47 and 9mm cartridges found on the scene of two of the attacks will be handed to the police.
2. OTHER AREAS

2.1 Cape Town

On 25 October, violence erupted in Khayelitsha outside Cape Town. Running battles between police and residents left at least eight people dead and scores injured.

The police opened fire with birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas on a crowd that wanted to march on the offices of the Lingelethu West Town Council to deliver a petition calling for the resignation of Khayelitsha mayor Mali Hoza and his town councillors. Permission for the march was earlier denied by a magistrate.

Police reportedly gave orders for the crowd to disperse in two minutes. The crowd had not yet begun to move off when police opened fire. (Weekly Mail 26/10/90).

A police spokesman said that groups began throwing stones and rocks at police patrols and private vehicles from early in the morning. Police were forced to use teargas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowds. (WM 26/10/90).

An ANC delegation tried unsuccesssfully to negotiate with riot police, led by Brigadier Frik Kellerman, to allow the march to proceed peacefully.
ANC regional chairman Christmas Tinto appealed to people to disperse, and police then allowed residents to regroup at Khayelitsha stadium and to return to their homes from there. However, as the crowd made its way along the road, a different contingent of police opened fire, prompting a hail of stones from the crowd and sparking a series of running battles as people scattered. (WM 26/10/90).

It was reported that, minutes before he died in policeman's arms, a 13-year-old boy claimed he had been shot by mystery balaclava-clad gunmen who fired at him from a passing car. The boy died after being shot with sharp-point ammunition before police were able to get him to hospital. (Saturday Star 27/10/90).

Police said they were investigating several allegations that three balaclava-clad men had been seen shooting at a crowd from a moving private vehicle.

Residents of Khayelitsha claimed men in balaclavas and "ghost kombis" - minibuses with darkened windows - had recently intimidated people. (Saturday Star 27/10/90).

According to police, five people had been shot with sharp-point ammunition by civilians in the violence on 25 October, and three with bird shot by police. Unofficial figures have put the death toll as high as 20, with more than 80 injured. (Saturday Star 27/10/90).
2.2 Natal

The State of Emergency in the strife-torn province of Natal was lifted on 19 October.

The next week, on 23 October, 32 Inkatha supporters were detained after an attack on the settlement of KwaZini that left homes razed to the ground and resulted in the death of a school principal, TK Khosa. (Weekly Mail 26/10/90).

The 32 Inkatha supporters, armed with guns, cane knives, knobkieries and assegais, were detained three days before the second round of ANC-Inkatha talks took place in Natal. (WM 26/10/90).

On Saturday 27 October, a Methodist Church minister who was instrumental in trying to bring peace to the Mpumalanga area, was shot dead in front of the Methodist Church in Clermont, Durban.

Rev Wallace Ngcibi (48) of Hammanskraal was shot in the head at 17:00 on Saturday, minutes after he had led a church service. The gunman got into a yellow Nissan motor-car and sped away with four other passengers. (Beeld 29/10/90).
3. THE RIGHTWING

Three members of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging were arrested in connection with an attack on a bus at KwaMashu, near Durban, on 9 October, in which six people were killed and 27 wounded. The attackers sped past the bus, carrying only black passengers, and opened fire with R1 and AK47 assault rifles. They carried on shooting even after the bus had stopped.

The three arrested men are Adriaan Smuts (38), Eugene Marais (28) and Dawid P. Botha (46), all of Richard's Bay. They are held under s29 of the Internal Security Act. According to Brigadier Leon Mellet, press officer for the Minister of Law and Order, all three men are active AWB members. Kays Smith, general secretary of the AWB, admitted that two of the men are AWB members, but said that the name of the third man could not be found on the organisation's membership list. (Beeld 18/10/90).

Deon Rautenbach (26), the brother-in-law of "Wit Wolf" mass murderer Barend Hendrik Strydom, was arrested on October 18 to investigate his connection with Piet "Skiet" Rudolph, deputy leader of the Boerestaat Party who is currently being held under s29 of the Internal Security Act. Rautenbach, a primary school teacher from Pretoria and the Boerestaat Party's spokesman on education, is also held under s29 of the Internal Security Act. (Beeld 18/10/90).
During Kruger Day festivities in Vereeniging on 10 October, AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche announced the beginning of the Second Rebellion and the rise of the Third Republic. Terre'Blanche said the AWB would not accept the results of a referendum and they would claim the land where the rightwing was the majority.

"If the ANC wants war, then we will give it war and we will flatten it with the earth," Terre'Blanche said. He added: "Blood will flow if the ANC takes over the country. Yes, there will be blood. Lots of blood. Not my blood, but theirs!" (Beeld 11/10/90).

Piet Bester, leader of the Boere-Weerstandsbeweging (BWB) said at the congress of the Boerestaatparty (BSP) in Heidelberg that the Security Police would become a legitimate target of the BWB if the continue with their "witch-hunt" on the organisation. Bester said the BWB should start organising fighting structures to fight the "black powers of darkness" and to become "white terrorists in Dark Africa to fight for a white country. (Beeld 11/10/90).

BSP leader Robert van Tonder called on all rightwing organisations to work together to make resistance actions a joint effort.
Van Tonder said leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), Conservative Party, Afrikaner-Volkswag, Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging and Oranjewerkers would be approached "to hold discussions over this new strategy to bring down the Government." (*Business Day* 11/10/90).

On 18 October, a group of armed white men claiming to be "Wit Wolwe" gathered outside the Voortrekker Hospital in the Northern Transvaal town of Potgietersrus and threatened to remove a black woman patient admitted for special surgery. A witness said the men were armed with pistols, batons and rifles. Transvaal Member of the Executive Committee for Hospital Services, Fanie Ferreira, said nobody could be turned away from any hospital in the province. (*Star* 22/10/90).

On 29 October, a former AWB member, Norman Palmer van Biljoen (33) was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and two other men, Gulio Aramu (20) and Michael John Street (21), to an effective three years' imprisonment each, for contravening the Explosives Act. (*Citizen* 30/10/90).

The men were arrested in July for their possession of 39 M26 grenades, one stun grenade, three Claymore shrapnel mines, three metres of detonating fuse, one kilogram of PE4 plastic explosive, two electric detonators, five fuse heads, one electric current indicator and 23 sticks of dynamite.
4. Other incidents

4.1 Job Sithole, an employee of the IBIIR, was shot at in Alexandra township near Johannesburg on the night of Friday 12 October when he was returning home. During the past few weeks people in the township had been questioned as to his movements and whereabouts and it is reported that questions were asked as to the situation of his bedroom and the position of his bed in relation the window.

4.2 Joyce Mabhudafasi, a Human Rights Commissioner in Pietersburg (Northern Transvaal) reported that on 9 October occupants of a motor car asked at her home for her whereabouts. On the morning of 11 October, bootprints were found outside the bedroom windows of her home and again on 13 October men were enquiring about her whereabouts. The Human Rights Commission pointed out that this was particularly disturbing in view of the fact that Mrs Mabhudafasi narrowly escaped death three years ago when her house was petrol-bombed.
4.3 Biza Makgato, a National Anti-Repression Forum (Naref) fieldworker, received threatening phone calls on 17 October, when electricity to the township outside Kroonstad was cut off. The person calling said: "Today is our night, because the township will be in darkness." Biza received similar threatening phone calls three weeks previously. (Human Rights Briefing 17/10/90).

4.4 Nic Cruise (23) was killed when a parcel bomb that was delivered to his workplace, PC Plan Consultants in Durban, exploded in his face on 2 October. The computer firm had the ANC, Black Sash and Women for Peace among its clients. (Beeld 03/10/90).

4.5 A homemade bomb exploded at the Waterkloof, Pretoria home of US ambassador William Swing in the early hours of 3 October. (Beeld 04/10/90).

4.6 Iris Magwaza, ANC district organizer for Southern Natal, was assassinated on 7 October. (HRC briefing 34/90).
4.7 It was reported from Klerksdorp that Poppy Seduku, Regional Treasurer of the ANC in the Western Transvaal, has been harassed by the South African Police on 17 and 25 October. On 17 October, at about 22:30, two police vehicles stopped outside her house in Orkney. She saw four white, armed policemen standing outside her house. Then she saw two policemen entering her garage. Shortly afterwards, they left again.

At about 04:00 on 25 October, Seduku was woken up by a knocking on her bedroom window. Voices identifying themselves as policemen, speaking Sotho and Afrikaans, demanded that she open the door. The men broke down the kitchen door and entered the house. They then tried to break down the interleading door tho the bedrooms, but did not succeed and left.

Sworn affidavits detailing the above incidents are in possession of the Board. The matter has been referred to the Commissioner of Police by Ms Seduku’s lawyers.

4.8 In Uitenhage, threats of violence have been made against estate agents selling houses to coloured people in white suburbs and against coloured buyers. A motorist in a yellow bakkie has reportedly forced a prospective coloured buyer off the road and the same motorist has hurled abuse at estate agents. (Daily Despatch 11/10/90).
4.9 A bomb exploded at a building on the corner of Jeppe and Troye streets in central Johannesburg on the night of 30 October. Most of the residents of the block of flats above the shop on the ground floor are black. The building belongs to Solly Klotz, chairman of a Jewish organization. Commercial explosives were used, and Rightwing involvement is suspected. (Beeld; Citizen 31/10/90).