

Apartheid Debt and Reparations Campaign - Legal Claim Plaintiffs Stories

MURDER

Elizabeth Sefolo is the wife of Harold Sefolo, who was murdered by the South African Police. Harold Sefolo was abducted in June/July of 1986 along with Jackson Maake and Andrew Makupe. Sefolo was interrogated and tortured. A knife was forced in his nose to coerce him to provide information regarding the ANC. Sefolo begged for his life. The police then shocked Maake and Makupe to death before Sefolo. Shortly thereafter, Sefolo was shocked to death. The police then took the bodies to a minibus, which was then placed over a landmine, which detonated. This was done to create the impression that they had blown themselves up. Ms. Sefolo learned of her husband's fate in a newspaper article in the *City Press Sunday*, 26/27 Jan/Feb 1996.

Elizabeth Maake is the mother of Jackson Maake, who was murdered by the South African Police. The SAP first abducted Maake, who was working for them as a spy in the ANC, and took him to a deserted property owned by the Pretoria Portland Cement Mine. He was accused of being a double agent, which he denied. He gave Makupe's name as his MK contact. Maake was then abducted, followed by Sefolo. During the torture of Sefolo, Maake was shocked to death in front of Sefolo and Makupe. Ms. Maake did not learn of her son's fate until it was published in the *City Press Sunday*.

Ntombi Jane Mosikare is the sister of Solomon Ngungunyane Mahabane, who was murdered by the South African Police and Military. Solomon was a member of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS). He, along with other members of COSAS, were given booby-trapped hand grenades and asked to blow up a counselor's house. As soon as the pin was removed, the grenade exploded. This case is known as Zero Hand Grenade.

Nokitsikaye Violet Dakuse is the sister of Tozi Skweyiya who was murdered by the South African Police on March 2, 1985. He was playing with his friends at the corner of the street which he lived. Six soldiers and police officers arrived and Tozi and his friends ran. Tozi entered the house of Zaphukibe Jacobs. The police followed and shot Tozi three times in front of Zaphukibe and his wife. The police and soldiers then brought Tozi's body out of the house where they shot him further. A van arrived and took Tozi's body away. Ms. Dakuse and her mother were present when this happened and cried out to the police, who threatened to shoot them too. The following day, Ms. Dakuse and her mother went to the police station to receive the body. The body had been stripped of all clothing. No investigation or charges were ever brought against the perpetrators.

Archington Madondo is the father of Mandla Madondo, who was murdered by the South African Defence Force on July 10, 1986. Mr. Madondo had sent Mandla to buy some bread when a casper with soldiers came down the street and began shooting at Mandla and his friends who were standing outside the shop. Mandla was just 16 years old when he died. His twin

brother, Thomsanqa, was arrested shortly after Mandla's murder and imprisoned for one year without a trial.

Tshidiso Motasi is the son of John and Penelope Moloke, who were murdered in their bed by the South African Police. Tshidiso was only 5 years old at the time. Three men stormed his home at 10pm and shot his father. His mother, who witnessed the slaying and saw the face of one of the killers, was brutally shot in order to keep safe the identity of the murders. The police did not detect Tshidiso. Not knowing what to do, Tshidiso spent the night alone, crying, with the bodies of his murdered parents. Neighbors, who heard his cry the following morning and came to investigate, found Tshidiso with his parents' bodies. John Miles chronicles Tshidiso's story in the book *Deafening Silence*.

Catherine Mlangeni is the mother of Bheki Mlangeni, who was murdered by a parcel bomb on February 15, 1991, planted by Eugene de Kock. Dirk Coetzee, a client of Bheki's, had been sent a package, whose return address was that of Bheki. Coetzee refused the package, saying it was a bomb, and asked that Bheki be warned. However, Bheki was not warned and when the parcel was then sent to Bheki at his office, he innocently opened it and discovered that it was a walkman. Leaving the box at his office, he took the walkman home that night to try it out. Bheki did not know that a bomb had been planted in the earphones. When he turned the walkman on, the bomb exploded, and Bheki's head was blown up in front of his family. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission granted his killers amnesty.

Patricial M. Songo is the mother of Dipulo Songo, who was murdered during the Mamelodi Massacre on November 21, 1985. At age 16, Dipulo was a student. He was attending a gathering that was to present the then mayor with a memorandum concerning the high cost of rentals in Mamelodi. The South African Police and South African Defense Force opened fire into the crowd, shooting everyone, even those who ran away. No one has ever been prosecuted or called to account for the massacre.

Catherine Ngqulunga is the wife of Brian Ngqulunga, who was murdered by the South African Police on July 19, 1990. Brian had worked for the SAP, but had recently left his position and was in contact with the ANC. His former colleagues kidnapped him, then beat, stabbed and chopped his body to pieces.

Maria Sibaya is the mother of Jeffrey Sibaya who was murdered outside Mamelodi in July 1986. Jeffrey, 17 at the time of his death, was a member of the ANC and the Congress of South African Students. The South African Police had an interest in Jeffrey and approached him to become an informant. After Jeffrey refusing to become an informant, the Police decided to kill him. Joe Mamasela, a Police spy, lured Jeffrey to his death. Mamasela told Jeffrey and his friends that Mamasela was going to take them to Botswana to join the ANC for military training. Instead Mr. Mamasela led them to their execution at Nietverdiend, a location five kilometers north of Piennar's River near the Botswana border. Jeffrey and his colleagues were brutally kicked, beaten, and strangled with wire. Members of the Security Branch murdered Jeffrey and concealed the evidence, Jeffrey's body was blown up using a landmine.

Johana Lerutla is the mother of Matthews Lerutla was murdered outside Mamelodi in July 1986. Matthews, 15 at the time of his murder, was a student and member of the Congress of South African Students. Joe Mamasela, a Police spy, lured Matthews to his death under the pretense that Mamasela would take Matthews and his friends to Botswana to join the ANC military training. Instead Mr. Mamasela led them to their execution at Nietverdiend, a locale five kilometers north of Piennar's River near the Botswana border. Matthews and his friends were interrogated, kicked, beaten, and strangled with wire. Members of the Security Branch killed Matthews. To conceal the evidence, Matthews' body was blown up using a landmine.

The Nietverdiend 10—Catherine Phirir is the sister of Thomas Phiri, who was one of ten young men murdered by the Security Police in June 1986. The ten young men, Abraham Makolane(17), Samuel Masilela (16), Sipho Sibanyoni (15), Jeremia Ntuli (17), Thomas Phiri (22), Jeremia Magaule (16), Morris Nkabinde (19), Matthews Lerutla (15), Steven Makana and Elliot Sathege (20) disappeared from their homes on June 26, 1986. Joe Mamasela, a Police spy, lured the young men to their deaths. Mamasela told young men they were going to Botswana to join the ANC for military training. Instead, Mamasela led the young men to Nietverdiend where the security police and military were waiting. Upon their arrival, the young men were forcefully given beer and injections until they lost consciousness. Then the security police and military packed the ten helpless young men into a minivan filled with explosives and blew them up.

The KwaNdebele 9—Jeffrey Hlophe, Benjamin Maifadi, Samuel Ledwaba, Obed Mkhonzi, Malobola Mbuso, and four other young men were executed in July 1986. Former Vlakplaas policeman Joe Mamasela identified the young men as people who wanted military training with the Nietverdiend 10, Mamasela lured to young men to their deaths under the pretense they were going to get military training. Mamasela abducted the young men and drove them to a house in Vlaklaagte in the KwaNdebele homeland. Later, security police set fire to a patrol vehicle in the area to distract the young men. Mamasela then entered the house and lined the young men up against a wall, pretending to instruct the young men on how to handle a fire. With the young men's attention diverted, the security police entered the room and executed the young men. The police then doused the young men's bodies with gasoline and burned them in order to destroy the evidence.

Frieda Z. Lukhuleni, has not seen or heard from her son, Tokkie, since June 21, 1976. Tokkie was detained during the June 16th riots. He was held at the Silverton Police Station where he was beaten and tortured. That was where he was last seen. Family and friends have spent the last twenty-six years searching, visiting police stations but have yet to find out what happened to young Tokkie.

Samuel Morudu's grand daughter, Sannah Letsie, was murdered in a firebomb attack in February 1987. Sannah P. Letsie, was born on December 19, 1974 at Hetzogville in the Orange Free State. In 1980, young Sannah came to Mamelodi to attend school. Sannah's uncle, M. Morudu was a member of the Mamelodi Civic Association and was targeted by the Security Police. During the early morning hours of February 20, 1987, while Sannah was asleep, the house where she was staying was firebombed. Four bombs were thrown into the house where Sa-

slept with her four cousins. All the children suffered at least third degree burns. Sannah was rushed to Kalafong Hospital, but she could not be saved. Sannah died on February 25, 1986 from the burns she sustained.

Betty Mgidi's son Jeffrey was murdered by the police in 1984. One evening, the police put Jeffrey and some friends. After a short exchange, the police shot and killed Jeffrey. After Jeffrey's death, his family was under constant surveillance by the Security Police. The police even prevented Jeffrey's family from giving him a proper burial because the police banned speeches at the funeral.

Harriet Khumalo, is the mother of Caswell Khumalo who, along with Richard Ngwenya, Casius Nceba was murdered by South African Security Police in 1986. The three young men were members of the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO). A spy for the SAP, Peter Lengene, infiltrated the organization and ultimately led the three men to their deaths. Lengene agreed to train members of Mr. Nceba's unit how to use of landmines. However, the unit, having previously received training in landmines put pressure on Lengene to select targets for destruction. Because of this pressure, the SAP requested an order to have members of the SAYCO killed by means of explosives. Specifically, the activists were given booby-trapped landmines that would explode on them as soon as they pulled the pin from the landmines. Lengene was to create the public impression that the activists accidentally blew themselves up on an operation because of poor training. A Police spy accompanied Caswell, Richard, and Casius. The Police monitored the situation from a distance. Only one mine detonated during the operation, blowing Casius to shreds. Caswell and Richard were shot when their landmine failed to detonate. The Police took the two bodies and dumped them next to a river, doused with gasoline, and set fire to them so that they could not be identified.

Mabel Makupe is the wife of Andrew Makupe who was murdered, along with Jackson Makupe and Harold Sefolo, by the South African Security Police in June 1986. Andrew Makupe was a courier for the ANC. The SAP abducted Mr. Makupe, took him to the Pretoria Portland Cement Mine and interrogated him. During the interrogation, Mr. Makupe told the SAP about Harold Sefolo. Mr. Makupe was then forced to call Mr. Sefolo in Witbank, telling him that he would be picked up by some ANC comrades that night. That night two SAP spies abducted Sefolo. Sefolo begged for his life. In order to persuade Sefolo to provide more information, they shocked Mr. Makupe to death right in front of him. Shortly thereafter, both Mr. Makupe and Sefolo were shocked to death.

Nomvula Eunice Kama is the sister of Mncedisi Dlokova who was murdered by the South African Security Police. On March 21, 1985, Mncedisi was shot while participating in a march held in Uitenhage. Ms. Kama and her family could not attend her brother's funeral under the fear that they would lose their homes. Mncedisi's death certificate has yet to be given to the family.

Tshemi Makedama is the sister of Lugile Makedama, who was murdered in the De Aar Police Station in October 1985.

Nosipho Mavis is the sister of a person who disappeared in Craddock. The Police used to constantly harass the Mavis family while Nosipho's brother was alive. But the Police harassment stopped when her brother disappeared.

Elsi Guga is the mother of James Guga who was slain by the Security Police in 1985. The shooting occurred during while activists were singing freedom songs and marching in the streets. The Police shot James, 19, while he running away from them.

Willie Nelani is the father of Mongezi Nelani, who was murdered by South African Security Police on April 1, 1987. The Police shot Mongezi and three of his comrades because they were political activists.

Evelyn Matiso is the mother of Pisi Matiso, who was murdered by the Police in July 1986. While Pisi and a group of his friends were playing soccer, a policeman singled out Pisi and began to chase him. The policeman chased Pisi out of the area where he was playing and shot him.

TORTURE

Zakharia Fikile Mamba, 35, was tortured repeatedly between June 26, 1986 and 1991. After joining the political struggle in December 1984, the security police began tracking Mr. Mamba. This forced Mr. Mamba into hiding until March 1986, when Mr. Mamba participated in protests to admit students into schools. After the protests, Mr. Mamba went back into hiding until July 26, 1986 when the police found him and took him to the Bothaville police station. There, Mr. Mamba was interrogated. Mr. Mamba was transferred to Wesselsbronx police station where torture began. While Mr. Mamba was being interrogated two police officers handcuffed and repeatedly punched and kicked him. The police tortured Mr. Mamba again three weeks later, handcuffing him and beating him. However, this time they placed a metal hat-like device on his head and electrocuted him. The security police also poured water on his head while he was being electrocuted. Mr. Mamba passed out but the beating continued. In addition to the torture, Mr. Mamba was not allowed to bath nor did he have tap water for approximately a month. On July 10, 1987, the security police released Mr. Mamba. But the torture did not stop. Twice a month, every month, through 1990, the security police snatched Mr. Mamba, took him to the Bothaville police station, and interrogated and tortured him. On January 5, 1990, at approximately two o'clock in the morning, the security police entered Mr. Mamba's home, took him to Kgotsong police station where they beat him, electrocuted him and tortured him for four hours. In September 1990, because of constant police harassment, Mr. Mamba went back into hiding. On New Year's Day 1991, the local police found Mr. Mamba and subsequently kicked and punched him. Mr. Mamba was hospitalized. On February 11, 1991, tired of the constant police harassment, Mr. Mamba decided to leave the country. However, the security police detained Mr. Mamba. They beat and tortured Mr. Mamba and again he was hospitalized.

Michael Mbele, born on October 31, 1944 was politically active in a union as a shop steward and was also a UDF member. Because of Mr. Mbele's political activities the Special Security Police detained and tortured Mr. Mbele during 1986. For three straight days police beat and

shocked Mr. Mbele with electric pipes, in addition to choking Mr. Mbele with a rubber tire result of his torture Mr. Mbele lost his hearing. Mr. Mbele's suffering continued for eleven months as Police placed him in solitary confinement. Mr. Mbele's torment continues today depression and nightmares plague him.

Charles Hlatshwayo, a member of the ANC, was beaten and tortured by the Botswana police in 1990. A police informer, pretending to work for the ANC, lured Mr. Hlatshwayo and his colleagues into a police trap. The police then tortured Mr. Hlatshwayo. They handcuffed him, beat him unconscious, and poured cold water over him to revive him. Then the police inserted electric wires into Mr. Hlatshwayo's penis and shocked him until he passed out. The police choked Mr. Hlatshwayo with a rubber tube. The police tortured Mr. Hlatshwayo for three weeks, until he was placed in detention. Mr. Hlatshwayo urinated blood for six months following his torture. The electrical shock caused severe damage to Mr. Hlatshwayo's spine and vocal cords. He is now confined to a wheelchair and cannot talk.

Sonto Ndlovu was detained on October 31, 1987 for alleged sabotage. On that day, Ms. Ndlovu's cousin, Peter Dlamini, visited her at work. Unbeknownst to Sonto, her cousin had planted a mine with him that detonated and caused injuries. Her cousin then went into exile and Sonto was charged with the crime. During her detention Sonto was tortured. The Police severely beat Sonto, causing a loss of hearing in her left ear. She also has a swollen vagina because of her beatings. Sonto can no longer work because of her past imprisonment.

Dennis Mlandeli was detained during a political uprising in 1977. During his detention, Mlandeli was severely beaten, punched, and kicked. Subsequently, Mr. Mlandeli was transferred to another facility and no one was allowed to visit him.

Lina Moreane is the mother of Albert Xaba, who was murdered by the South African Special Police. Albert was arrested for petty crime. While in prison, he was beaten on the head and sprayed with tear gas. The beatings caused Albert to go blind, become mute, and lose the use of his legs. Albert was confined to bed for the rest of his life. In addition, the beatings caused a blood clot in Albert's brain. Albert eventually died from the brain damage.

Alfred Masemola was detained on Robin Island from August 11, 1985 to 1990. During his imprisonment, the Police beat Mr. Masemola, breaking his arm on one occasion. Mr. Masemola spent one year in solitary confinement without treatment to his broken arm. The Police also tortured Mr. Masemola. He still has bullet fragments lodged in his head that cause severe headaches. The bullet fragments cannot be removed, so Mr. Masemola must endure the pain forever.

Peggy Salumane was arrested and tortured at Protea Police station on September 27, 1982. Despite Peggy's pregnancy, the Police suffocated her with a plastic bag and handcuffed her during her detention. She was also sprayed with tear gas in addition to being beaten and kicked. Every day for five weeks, the Police tortured Peggy. As a result of the torture, Peggy not only developed asthma but also had a miscarriage. Peggy's torment continues because of her nightmares and distorted vision. Peggy's uterus also had to be removed because of the torture.

Dorthia Gomo-Pefile was shot by Security Police with pellets as they rushed into her mother's house.

Joyce Danster is the sister of a man who was imprisoned by the SAP. Ms. Danster's brother died after a long imprisonment.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Thandiwe Shezi was tortured and raped by the Security Police beginning in 1988. On September 8th of that year, police stormed into Ms. Shezi's home, and beat and strangled her in front of her daughter. They then took Ms. Shezi to the Alexander Police station where the torture began. She was handcuffed and a wet sack was tied over her head. She was then taken to a room where she was electrocuted for twenty minutes. Next she was raped repeatedly by police officers. In addition to physical torture, the Police also worked on Ms. Shezi psychologically. The Police forced Ms. Shezi to watch as they smashed another prisoner's head in a drawer. When the prisoner screamed out in pain they wanted Ms. Shezi to laugh. On one occasion, the Police took Ms. Shezi outside, stripped her naked and tied her to a tree. They smeared her legs with butter, opened them wide, and threw ants all over her. The ants crawled into her vagina. On at least one occasion, while Ms. Shezi was being electrocuted, a mixture with acid was poured over her head. Because of the torture, Ms. Shezi could not eat solid food for almost a month. Ms. Shezi has lost all interest for sexual intercourse. And still suffers from nightmares, a sore vagina, and trauma.

ARBITRARY DETENTION

Thabiso Samuel Motsie was detained on December 23, 1986 under the State of Emergency. During his imprisonment, the Police tortured him. He was beaten, kicked, assaulted and harassed. After three weeks at the Bothaville Police station, he was transferred to Kroonstad Prison, where his torturing continued. Motsie was released on April 27, 1987, however, the police continued to harass and assault Motsie. Motsie received no medical treatment for his wounds while in prison.

Lesiba Kekana, was unlawfully arrested and detained without trial from June 1986 to February 1987. Because of his detention, Mr. Kekana lost his job as a school teacher. On June 23, 1986, Mr. Kekana was detained under the State of Emergency, which allowed for detention without trial. During his detention he was tortured. Mr. Kekana was released in February 1987. Mr. Kekana's detention delayed his studies for a year and now he cannot get a job with the Department of Education.

Moraloki A. Kgobe was detained during the State of Emergency on June 1986. Ms. Kgobe was finally released in April 1987. Ms. Kgobe's detention disrupted her employment. Since Ms. Kgobe's release she has been subjected to continuous police harassment.

Elias B. Boneng was detained during the State of Emergency in June 1986. Mr. Boneng was finally released in April 1987. At the time of Mr. Boneng's arrest he was attending school.

his education was disrupted. The police have continuously harassed Mr. Bongeng since his release.

Windovoel Gaaje was detained on June 9, 1986. During his imprisonment, he was tortured and beaten by the Police in Hoffmeyer prison. On June 9, 1987, Windovoel was released; however, he was detained again in 1990 and kept in Henneman Prison for months, before being transferred to Bloemfontein Prison. Windovoel's detention disrupted his studies and totally changed his life.

Sanaki Mahlatsi was detained on June 12, 1986 under the State of Emergency. During his detention the Police tortured, harassed and beat him. After three months at the Bothaville Police Station Sanaki was transferred to the Kroonstad Prison where his torture continued. He was placed in solitary confinement for five months prior to his release in June 1987.

James Magabana was shot by Police in 1985. Afterwards he was sentenced to five years in prison.

Motlaletsatsi Molatedi was detained in June 1986 under the State of Emergency. During his imprisonment, the Police tortured and interrogated Motlaletsatsi. Motlaletsatsi spent a total of nine months between Allanridge Police Station and Kroonstad Prison. Because of the torture she suffered during her detention, Motlaletsatsi now has difficulty hearing, bleeding from the nose and other bodily illnesses. Motlaletsatsi also has mental depression as a result of her treatment during her detention.

Simon Molotsi was detained on June 12, 1986 under the State of Emergency. During his detention, Simon was assaulted and electrically shocked. On August 29, 1986, Simon was transferred to Kroonstad Prison, where the torture continued. The Police handcuffed him and poured ten liters of water around his body. Simon was released in 1987. Despite his release, the Police still harass Simon by performing random searches of his home.

Robert Makana was detained in September 1986 under the State of Emergency. During his detention he was beaten and tortured. After spending three months at St. Albans Prison, Mr. Makana was transferred to Steyn Prison. He was released in May 1987. Mr. Makana was also detained in July 1985 for one month. Because of his imprisonment, Mr. Makana lost his job.

Lulamile Ralrala was detained in September 1977 after returning from Steven Biko's funeral. He was sentenced to three years in prison for trying to overthrow the government and further the aims of the ANC.

Tefo Mofokeng was detained by South African Security Police while attempting to attend training with the ANC in Botswana. During his detention at Mmabotho prison, Mr. Mofokeng was tortured. He was transferred to Virginia prison in June 1990 where his torture continued until his release.

Azariel Molebeleli was first detained in 1985 after the riots at the Mophate Secondary School. The Security Police went to Azariel's home at two o'clock in the morning and sent him to Klenksdorp prison. He was detained there for seven days. After his release, Azariel returned to his home.

school. Soon after he returned, Azariel was expelled from school. He was detained again in June 1986 under the State of Emergency. He was sent to Wesselsbrook Police station for a month, then transferred to Kroonstad prison where he spent a year. In 1991, Azariel decided to leave the country and go to Botswana. Unfortunately, he was caught by the Security Police and imprisoned at Mega City Police Station, where he was tortured. Two weeks later he was transferred to Virginia Police station. He remained at Virginia Police Station for only seven weeks until he was released.

Moses Hlongwane was detained under the State of Emergency on June 17, 1986. His studies were disrupted until May 13, 1987, when he was released. In August 1990, Moses was detained by the Bophuthatswana Defence Force when he was trying to flee to Botswana. He spent three weeks at Matikeng Police Station under hard conditions. He was then sent to Virginia Police Station where he was tortured for one week and released. Even after his release, the police continue to harass Moses.