

African National Congress (South Africa)

IN COMBAT

Period JAN 1979 - APRIL 1981

AS OBSERVED AND REPORTED BY THE
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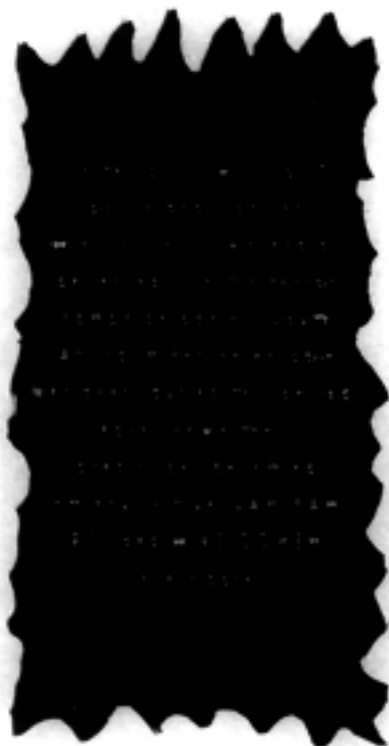
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"We in the African National Congress do not imagine that the defeat of imperialism in Southern Africa will be quick or easy. We realise it will be long-drawn and bloody. But we are confident of the final outcome. As our forces drive deeper into the South, we have no doubt that they will be joined not by some, but by the whole African nation; by the oppressed minorities, the Indian and Coloured people; and by an increasing number of White democrats. Towards this victory we will fight to the bitter end".

Comrade O.R. TAMBO

President - A.N.C. (S.A.)

TERRORISM COMES...



Star
2nd 9/74

Part of the interior of the bus that blew away when the Eastern Gate bomb exploded, September 1974.



A policeman measures the shrapnel which the car on the left was thrown when a bomb, which had been placed under it, exploded. The air was strongly ported by commuters at the Durban railway station.

● In the Precinct area of Northern Natal, one suspect was killed and another captured when police surprised them in a bus containing a cache of Russian-made weapons and explosives on November 2 1977. Police Sergeant Louis B

Russian-made pistols and hand-grenades were found in the bus.

● On November 23 1977, a bomb exploded in the crowded Carlton Centre in Johannesburg, injuring 35 people. Tshabalala was killed.

Amakusamen, that police and security was were quickly at the scene after the explosion of a bomb left in a jet plane

on the lower shopping level.

A high-capacity gasifier explosive device was used in what was described as the work of saboteurs. Witnesses saw a white flash and heard a thunderous explosion, and all the glass in the area shattered.

● In what was believed to have been an ANC death contract, a former guerrilla turned security policeman, Sergeant Harold Leonard Nkomo (27), died in a spray of bullets from a Russian-made jet in his Newlands home near Durban.

Sergeant Nkomo had been a member of the Durban secretariat before and had helped to coach a pilot to invade South Africa. He was killed on September 9 1977.

was shot in the shoulder and Constable Ewert to the arms.

Police had received information that an armed man was hiding in the house and surrounded it early in the morning. They were roused in what he struck for with an automatic weapon.

● On June 23 1977, snipers blew up a metre of a bus carrying 20-25 bus between the black township of Umhlanga and Durban. The blast derailed trains and made thousands of people late for work. The damaged line was spotted last in time by a water-tower engine driver who stopped his train and 'backed short' of it.

● On Jan 23 1977, a bus carrying 20-25 passengers was blown up in the Durban area. The bus was carrying a large number of passengers and was travelling from Durban to Johannesburg. The explosion occurred in the Durban area, near the Durban railway station. The bus was carrying a large number of passengers and was travelling from Durban to Johannesburg. The explosion occurred in the Durban area, near the Durban railway station.

machine-guns and hand grenades, burst into the John Orr's warehouse in Gosh Street.

Four men, three of them employees of the firm were escaping a bus-truck when they heard an explosion nearby. Three one of the terrorists burst into the road from being to Durban.



Mr Eric Wollendale (24) and Mr Robert Kamm (24) were killed. Another man, Mr Peter Hart (27), was injured. The terrorists were caught at the scene and found to have been tried in Durban.

● On January 1 1977 a bus carrying 20-25 passengers was blown up near Johannesburg, seriously injuring a schoolboy. Mr Wollendale (24) was travelling the line between Germiston and Brimley when the explosion occurred.

● A month earlier, on November 20 1976, police constables C Bets and J Khosa were injured when a hand-grenade was thrown into the cab of their vehicle on a road through dense bush between Tolman and the border gate linking South Africa and Swaziland, close to the Mozambique border.

A Swaziland vehicle was searched by police constables and ground forces.

5 Feb 4/5/79

SUNDAY POST REPORTERS

THE ATTACK by urban guerrillas on the Mankwa Police Station this week is believed to have been the ANC's revenge for the execution of Solomon Mahlangu.

The authoritative Afrikaans daily newspaper, Die Vaderland, this week reported that the pamphlets left behind at the burnt out police station referred to Mahlangu's death.

It was reported that the pamphlets supported the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

Mr. Kruger — three constables and three civilians — were wounded in the attack. One of the constables, Hein Tenba, died of his wounds in the Beaufort Hospital on Friday.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said on Friday night there was a connection between the recent attempt to sabotage the Johannesburg railway line and the Mankwa attack.

Interviewed on SABC TV news, Mr. Kruger said: "We must accept that people are defiant. They are trying to get in in greater numbers and we can expect more of these sporadic attacks."

The Minister urged the public to report any suspicious activity to the police. He said that the government had received R2.7 million in donations from international agencies over the past year.

Speculation on ^{6-12/5/79} 'Guerilla campaign'

BY VOICE REPORTER

THE DARING attack on Swaziland's Mankwa Police Station this week by three armed guerrillas has not only been blamed on the outlawed African National Congress but has given rise to speculation that the body's militant wing may embark on a fresh urban guerrilla campaign reminiscent of the early 60's.

It will be recalled that the attack on the station came as a "complete surprise", according to SAP high-ups and one of the six victims, Constable Edward Mavema, is fighting for his life in the intensive care unit at Burgwalweg.

In a terse announcement this week the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, warned of a stepping-up of ANC insurgency and claimed that this organisation had received R2.7 million in donations from international agencies. He did not name the donors.

Another apparent act of violence this week was the burning of two railway coaches at Indabula on the same day as the Mankwa police station attack. It is not known how the fire started or whether anyone was responsible.

Meanwhile the police have tightened security at all the country's police stations.

They are maintaining the search for the Mankwa police station attackers.

Members of the cabinet of the cabinet, police do not wish to release any details.

Meanwhile the danger for the Mankwa attackers continues and, according to a pro-government newspaper, security at all police stations is being reviewed in the light of reports that Constable Tenba, who was on guard duty at the Police station gate was attacked at the time the guerrillas struck.

The guerrilla attack was connected with a recent attempt to sabotage the Johannesburg-Swaziland railway line, South African Police Minister Jimmy Kruger said in a television broadcast.

"We must accept that people are defiant. They are trying to get in greater numbers and we can expect more of these sporadic attacks," he said.

Mr. Kruger added that the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) which was allegedly responsible for the police station ATTACK WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF A Black constable, had received more than eight million U.S. dollars in aid from various international agencies during the past year.

to page 2

6-12/5/79 arrests

"I am optimistic the police will make early arrests. Good progress is being made. By the very nature of the case, police cannot reveal details of their progress. We believe there is a connection between the incident on the railway line and this incident. But we are also of the opinion, although one can't say with certainty, that it was a specific attack," Mr. Kruger said.

The attack on the Mankwa Police Station in Swaziland by men armed with Soviet weapons was the third such operation in the Johannesburg and Swaziland area since mid-1977.

Meanwhile a petrol bomb exploded in a supermarket of the small South Eastern Transvaal town of Port Shep.

An agency report said police were investigating the explosion which caused damage to goods in the shop which re-opened after two hours. The petrol, it said, was in a small container with a fuse attached.

The blast hit some shops south of the Southend border.

7

Copy of leaflet left at Gordon
Police station after attack: May '79

SUPPORT

ANC & UNKHOITO WE SIZWE

Remember June 1976

-- Fasharapu

take up arms-fight!

ANC INFILTRATION OF TRAINED MEN IS BELIEVED WIDESPREAD

Urban terror war is set to intensify

The ANC... infiltration... urban terror war... intensify

ANC INFILTRATION OF TRAINED MEN IS BELIEVED WIDESPREAD

ANC INFILTRATION OF TRAINED MEN IS BELIEVED WIDESPREAD

Threats and... ANC... urban terror war... intensify

ANC INFILTRATION OF TRAINED MEN IS BELIEVED WIDESPREAD

Soweto police security tighter

By G. G. G. G.

STRICTER security measures have been introduced at all police stations in Soweto after the attack on the Moroka police station by three African National Congress terrorists.

Many sites in the area have been identified as potential targets for terrorist attacks.

Inspector J. J. Gerber, Divisional Inspector of Police for Soweto, said yesterday security at all Soweto stations had been upgraded considerably to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

The attack happened about 9 pm on Thursday when three gunmen, dressed in brown overalls, approached the police station on foot. When they entered the main gate, they pulled out flash-bombs and rifles and opened fire.

Const Brian Tembo was hit in the chest and abdomen. He died at Baragwanath Hospital's intensive-care unit 14 hours later.

Another policeman, Const Edward Moremi, shot shortly afterwards, was still in the intensive-care unit at the same hospital yesterday where his condition was described as serious.

Const Ernst Nkomo, slightly injured and three black civilians, Mrs Daphne Maganisa, Mr Sam Sangweni and Mr Geoffrey Tshabalala who had light wounds, were treated at Baragwanath. They were discharged early on Friday morning.

Just Show

By JIMMIE SMITH
THE FICOM statistics of Saboteur killings and of a week's bomb incident in a Cape Town court building illustrate the increase and intensity of guerrilla activity in the country.

And, according to a solid researcher, a parallel increase in political activity in the country "indicates the amount of concentration and the rise in the level of open expression of political feeling."

The increase in criminal offences, says Professor Lou van Schoor, director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Natal, Durban, is a "by-product" of the 1970s.

Two weeks ago, a guerrilla attack at the Wynberg Police Station, resulted in the death of one policeman, Constable Bruce Theunis, and another Constable Arvid Meeuwis, is still in a critical illness at Sandown Hospital. It was reported that during the attack on the police station, the attackers shot ANC parade conducting the attack as a retaliatory measure against Constable's ban.

Since 1976, there have been at least 20 bomb explosions in the country. The first explosion against South Africa was very early in the year during the night of the opening in 1976.

In 1976, 26 people have died as a result of the bomb explosions or burning battles between guerrillas and South African Police.

There have been 200 in retaliation since by the ANC. They include, Co-

GUERRILLA UPSURGE

stable Theunis, Sergeant Leonard Ntsh, a former ANC member who turned policeman, and a Swazi man, Mr Ntshambi.

Below are the record of bomb explosions in as follows:

● December 1976: ANC guerrillas threw a bomb against the entrance of a police van to fill up at the Eastern Transvaal near the Swaziland border. The policeman were injured and the guerrillas escaped.

● January 1977: A bomb exploded in Kiliponnet, Swazila, killing one person and destroying the house. Five people were injured during the explosion in the house which later became known as the "bombs factory".

A railway policeman was seriously injured when a bomb exploded at a station line between Grassmoor and Benoni.

● March 1977: A restaurant in Pretoria

was destroyed by a bomb.

● June 1977: A bullet hit between United and Porter two men up.

● November 1977: Bombs blast the College Center in Johannesburg.

A bomb exploded on board a Flight board train.

● November 1977: A bomb exploded at the Cambridge Central Police Station destroying the building and causing serious damage.

In the same week, a bomb exploded outside the General Assembly Building. Several cars were damaged.

An unexploded bomb in the UK Embassy in Swaziland. The bomb was found in the park corner.

● January 1978: A bomb is thrown into an Alexander house.

● February 1978: Bomb explodes at the Stoughton Police Station in Durban.

An unexploded bomb, said to be capable of destroying a 22-story building.

is found, in a Johannesburg office block.

● March 1978: A bomb explodes in Park Blanche blowing the man who was at tempt it. The next day a bomb explodes outside the Post Exchange and Office Administration Block in Johannesburg.

● April 1978: A bomb explodes in Stoughton killing a man, Mr Stephen White.

● December 1978: A bomb explodes at the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg.

A bomb explodes between Haris at Fort Jackson between the two men on Cape Peninsula.

● January 1979: A bomb explodes in between Montrose and New Castle in Johannesburg.

An unexploded bomb is found near the Police Station in the Eastern Cape.

● April 1979: Explosives are discovered at a garage line between Ellipton and Heidelberg streets.

● May 1979: Guerrilla attack South Police Station. One policeman is killed. An unexploded grenade is found on the scene.

In February and March last year there were 20 major bomb attacks in Pretoria and East Johannesburg alone.

In the past three years there has also been a parallel increase in the number of attacks between guerrillas and South African Police, particularly at the Eastern Frontier.

In June last year, Security Police said at least 4,000 black South African were in guerrilla training camp. The number of Swazi students in FICOM to neighbouring countries has also risen by the number of guerrillas.

4,000

ON THE MINDS OF MEN AND BOYS OUT

'Conflict in SA civil war of

*By Charles Moore
July in "Political Week"*

Journal Express

07/6/79 9-11-79

By



DEREK TAYLOR

REBELS and former conflict in South Africa has grown into a full-scale civil war - which won't go away until its root causes are removed.

This is the verdict of Sir Glen Hines, a young Johannesburg lawyer, who has completed the first comprehensive study of what he sees as a growing war, from the evidence of 1000 SA's of political trials.

A clear conclusion from the material is clear: "It has and the war."

The first and foremost of all the causes of the war is the rebellion of the Black youth of Soweto in 1976.

It can no longer be seen as a temporary phenomenon. Instead, the evidence points to the conflicts now being a built-in part of the structure of our society.

Only a thorough restructuring of society can remove its causes.

And that includes the economy, ruling political structures and practices, ideology and culture," said Mr Hines, who is also the author of "Political Trials SA, 1976-1978", published by the Development Studies Group of Wits University.

For White South Africans who have so far been uninvolved in the conflict, as

The report, the work of 25 respected ANC members and the joining of three former ANC members returned from military training in China - in the case of the third anniversary of the June 16th riots - has again spotlighted the political conflict growing in South Africa. It coincides with a study to be published on the situation. The book, "Political Trials - South Africa 1976-1978", researches court evidence and presents the personal conclusions of the author, young lawyer Sir Glen Hines. While many people need not necessarily agree with his conclusions, he presents thought-provoking insights into how the protagonists in the conflict describe their own motivation.

ought for newspaper reports, the most remarkable insights into the Black in "Soweto" have been collected by Mr Hines from 1000 interviews with a sample of 1000 Black youth.

In almost every case, the prisoners have admitted their guilt - one even thought it important to forgive his father because, as he said, "I know you are innocent, being found by the law."

There are not obvious places for career advancement but are carefully delivered statements intended as explanations and personal principles from the desk. Most of the accused lived the gallows but were given long prison sentences instead.

There are, of course, special pleadings, and these automatically reject the Government's present policy of separate-but-equal rights and rewards.

Some examples of pleas from the dock are:

"I was misled by the Government, I was misled by the ANC, I was misled by the military training in Russia, being an ANC member, and wanting to be released by leaving a land mine on the front end of their tank after being caught with four explosives bringing arms into the country."

Soweto began his explanation of why he chose to join what he regarded as the struggle for the freedom of the people by describing the poverty of his childhood in Soweto as one of six children in the family.

"The wife breadwinner in my family was my father. He had fought for his country and died during World War II, and when the peace returned, he was employed as a clerk in the Jan-Essen police station of the Johannesburg Central Hospital. He has continued in the position to this day."

"My mother was willing and able to work, and asked me to work in order to supplement my father's meagre income."

However, she had been born in Portersburg and had come to live in the prescribed area of Johannesburg only after she married my father. As a result, she was not able to work in Johannesburg and, for about 15 years, she was unable to take up employment."

When Soweto joined two elder brothers at high school, his uncle died, which meant the father had to take the responsibility for six more children.

"At about this time, my mother finally removed permission to work and she returned the desperate situation to some extent."

"We all (including the friends) lived in poverty and we were all subject to the humiliations which the Whites imposed on the Blacks."

"We all lived in the same makeshift huts, we were continuously aware that there was never enough money to meet our needs for our food, clothing and education."

"And when we went to town and saw the relative luxury in which the Whites people lived, the made an inevitable comparison in our young minds."

Soweto described his first encounter with the idea that society could be, and should be, changed, when he joined the SA Students' Organisation and its high school equivalent, the SA Students' Movement.

"The preaching fell on fertile ground - very many of us felt the need for Blacks to have a sense of pride in themselves, to shake off feelings of inferiority and stand together," he said.

Soweto wanted that to mean the ANC because he wanted a democratic South Africa belonging to all the people, Black and White, a society in which all and not just the select few participated in sharing how the country was to be run.

"I saw how immigrants were welcomed and given the same which we, as Blacks, were excluded, and I saw and witnessed the suffering of my people."

Soweto also spoke of his training in weapons and sabotage.

By Charles Moore

TO BRING HAVOC AND DESTRUCTION TO THIS COUNTRY

is becoming a low-intensity'

"It has been suggested that our aim was to annihilate the White people of this country. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is, I believe, precisely the sort of racial thinking that has led us into our present deplorable position of racial democracy and hatred."

But there is no direct mention of the two pillars that are seriously injured.

"I appreciate the assistance of my actions and accept whatever outcome is imposed on me. That is the sacrifice which I must make and am willing to make for my ideals. There is no doubt in my mind that these ideals will triumph — the tragedy is that it is impossible that there will be continued conflict and mutual bitterness before these ideals are achieved."

"As I look back, I cannot honestly say that I believe the decisions I took which led me to this position were wrong — what I regret most is that it was necessary



Students protesting in 1976 before the Spring storm — many of the boys who went over the border are coming back now. Armed

and terrible that these decisions had to be taken," he said. He said he was involved in a "highly organized" campaign including kidnapping a "highly paid" white teacher at a school and the distribution of leaflets to other schools with their backs to their families for various students — a which he was not.

He talked of the implications which he said, young blacks had when they responded to the racial demands of youth.

"If I wanted to be a pilot and having the necessary intelligence and ability, I still wanted a further further before I could qualify. That is, my best, but I would have to be a pilot. I would have to be a white man."

"I could not be a manager at a firm which employed Whites, and neither could I be in charge of a tropical operation of my own."

"Like Inyang, Mkhomo, who told the Court that he had to take instructions from Cassim, Tshaba, my name inspired a calling in my progress."

But, my best, without wishing to be offensive to

the Court, I should frankly say that I know of no black Judge in South Africa.

Tshaba continued: "The concept of armed struggle seemed to me to be the only way out as far as I was concerned. That was because of the overwhelming attitude of the people who governed us."

"I will never come to believe the wrong of these South Africans who were prepared to take up arms to kill members of oppressed Black organisations," he said.

"I was not a member of the ANC in 1976. I was a member of the ANC in 1977. I was a member of the ANC in 1978. I was a member of the ANC in 1979. I was a member of the ANC in 1980. I was a member of the ANC in 1981. I was a member of the ANC in 1982. I was a member of the ANC in 1983. I was a member of the ANC in 1984. I was a member of the ANC in 1985. I was a member of the ANC in 1986. I was a member of the ANC in 1987. I was a member of the ANC in 1988. I was a member of the ANC in 1989."

Throughout was found plenty of convincing evidence for joining the ANC in Johannesburg, and for operating a secret communication network for the ANC between Durban and South Africa.

"We have been forced to move to the wilderness, called Bushman, where there are no industries



Peter van der Merwe for one of the 54 people held in the Carlton Centre terrorist building.

How the bombs and bullets have killed, maimed in past 3 years

THIS is how the conflict has grown over the past three years.

21.1.78: Two police injured when four ANC guerrillas taken into custody in Eastern Transvaal escaped by throwing grenade into cab of police vehicle.

1.1.77: Bomb explodes in bomb factory in Soweto, one killed, five injured.

8.1.77: Bomb explodes on railway line near Soweto.

18.1.77: Bomb kills railway worker and injures another near Krugersdorp.

28.1.77: Police discover explosives cache in Soweto.

17.2.77: Police find large arms cache in Graaff-Reinet.

7.3.77: Pretoria restaurant destroyed by bomb.

13.6.77: Two Whites killed, two injured in Goch street shooting.

14.6.77: Arms and pamphlets seized in Soweto.

15.6.77: Line between Umhlang and Durban blown up.

26.7.77: Two police wounded in shootout with ANC guerrilla in Debonville — guerrilla killed.

21.8.77: Police capture three guerrillas with arms when their truck overturns Transvaal.

9.9.77: Leonard Nkomo, ANC member turned security policeman, was shot



● A South African Police truck shattered by a landmine.

down and killed in presumed ANC death contract.

22.9.77: Arms and grenades found by police near Swaziland border — two men arrested.

28.9.77: Two guerrillas arrested near Mafeking, large arms cache discovered in the area.

2.11.77: In police clash with ANC group near Pongola, one policeman wounded and one guerrilla killed.

23.11.77: Bomb explodes in Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, 14 hurt.

30.11.77: Bomb explodes on Pretoria-bound train.

12.12.77: Bomb explodes in Germiston police station.

14.12.77: Bomb explodes in Benoni station.

22.12.77: Unexploded

bomb in OK Bazaars, Reedport.

2.2.78: Bomb explodes at Daveyton police station, near Benoni.

Feb. 1978: Police and guerrillas shoot it out near Swaziland border, two police killed, Minister Kruger says there had been other undisclosed battles like that.

Feb. 1978: Unexploded bomb capable of destroying 22-storey building found in Johannesburg office block.

1.2.78: Running gun battle between at least three guerrillas and police in Witkiesgat area. Police discover arms cache nearby.

9.2.78: Bomb explodes prematurely in Port Elizabeth, killing the terrorist.

14.3.78: Bomb explodes

outside PE Basin Affairs office, killing woman.

27.3.78: Three guerrillas clash with security forces in Bophuthatwana. Two insurgents killed, one escapes. Police find large arms cache nearby.

29.3.78: In fire-fight between three guerrillas and police, 50 km west of Louis Trichardt, police sergeant seriously wounded.

22.11.78: Farm in the Tshipise area attacked by armed men, farmer wounded.

1.12.78: Alleged PAC man Kenneth Mkwanezi shot dead by police as he attempted to detonate grenade during raid on Soweto house.

7.12.78: Bomb explodes in old Soweto Urban District Council chambers.

14.12.78: Rail line between Fort Jackson and Berisa, Eastern Cape, sabotaged by bomb.

27.12.78: Police find small arms cache in township near Bloemfontein.

28.12.78: Gun battle between police and guerrillas in Dordrecht area, one insurgent killed, one captured, one escaped. Police find arms cache nearby.

22.1.79: Bomb explodes near New Canada Station on route to Johannesburg.

24.1.79: Unexploded bomb



● Destroyed records outside Moroka police station after last month's attack.

found near Pierie Station in Eastern Cape.

25.2.79: 3 ANC men attack Moroka police station, Soweto, killing one policeman, wounding others and destroying local records.

15.5.79: Bomb explodes partially in Supreme Court, Cape Town. Kruger announces ANC man held.

16.5.79: Vest members of pamphlets distributed in Soweto, calling on people to support freedom of the gun promised by "our comrades".

During 1977 164 people were convicted under security legislation in 28 trials and sentenced to a total of 688 years imprisonment.

In 1978 24 people were convicted in 74 security tri-

als and sentenced to a total of 688 years.

Nearly 20 people were convicted this year for undergoing some form of guerrilla/terrorist training.

In February, it was announced that approximately 400 prisoners were being held after being convicted under security laws.

In the two years following the June 1976 Soweto riots, at least 2 000 people were charged with "riot offences", 1 000 of them in Port Elizabeth.

In June, 1978, security police estimated there were at least 4 000 Black South Africans in guerrilla/terrorist training camps, three-quarters of them ANC recruits.

MAHLANGU LAST W

SUNDAY POST, April 8, 1979



Police disperse mourners near Faneleli cemetery.

SOLOMON MAHLANGU died like a soldier. Speaking of her son's last moments, Mrs Martha Mahlangu told SUNDAY POST: "Solomon took his death with a smile. There were no traces of worry when he bade me goodbye for the last time. *He even made the ANC salute.* "He died like a soldier." Mrs Mahlangu said Solomon's last words to her were:

Do not worry about me but worry about those who are suffering. I have done my bit of contribution. And may God spare you. Goodbye and go well, mother.

Mrs Mahlangu said the Rev Nyathi of the Catholic Church, who administered the last rights before the execution, told the family Solomon stood upright and walked tall to the gallows with a broad smile.

SOLOMON'S SECRET GRAVE

They said the coffin was quietly buried at grave number 1227, and 1228.

And this led to an investigation by SUNDAY POST who found one of the bodies was that of Solomon Mahlangu, whose

execution sent ripples of protest around the world. It is believed the other grave would be that of Mr Makhamel Bagwan, one of the four people executed with Mahlangu.

A distraught Mrs Mahlangu said her eldest

son, Luma, went to the Starfieldville Cemetery on Friday morning where she wept and prayed between the two graves.

She said SUNDAY POST she hoped the prison authorities would allow her to have Solomon's

body returned so she could "bury him decently".

Colonel Jordan said the number of the grave and Solomon's burial place would be furnished to the family on request — in writing.



Flames lick a police cap set alight by angry mourners.

BLACK EYE



With violence already taking a toll, the loss of life. But this week there is another fight to stop about 100 who are said to stand with death.

The 100 Friday evening following the execution of the 100.

That act was the last in a long line of events that have made the area, but which were themselves the product of law, violence, daily acts of violence.

It does show an effort to stop the violence, but

again, as the news and dispatches of our last few days have in a hopeless, but for someone who is reading has his, here goes.

The violence and death have not just begun to be a part of our society.

We are not meeting our "new" obligations to ourselves."

We are also "being it."

This is a plea to be read to the people, the violence suffered by the victims of the violence. It is a plea to be read to the people, the violence suffered by the victims of the violence.

and violence.

① Their mothers who must watch helplessly.

② Their fathers living in such terror, inside hundreds of kilometers away.

③ The hundreds of thousands of people, the victims, who are still in the police vans and cells and then thrown through windows because they are too "strong" to be.

④ Those who die or who are severely wounded while in police custody.

⑤ The men of the South who carry their lives or are treated for life in prisons, in the name of the law.

⑥ The thousands who have their lives sacrificed to the ground in the name of apartheid, and then put in prison, bound for double and triple years.

⑦ The thousands who are beaten, tortured and dragged without trial.

⑧ The thousands who are... (text is partially obscured)

ed, raped and treated for children whose conditions, but, like they were designed for violence and whose police during their deaths, and not say there is nothing they can do.

⑨ And, of course, the children of 1976 whose lives are shattered with the death of their fathers, and whose mothers are in search of an answer.

World condemns...

THE execution of Julius Mubumba has brought condemnation from many parts of the world:

① The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr. Chubbink van der Sluis, said Holland was deeply shocked by the execution.

② The All African Council of Churches issued a statement saying:

"The AAC cannot but term this incident yet another deplorable political murder, for even the judge who passed the death sentence on Mr. Mubumba undermined the political nature of the case."

③ The Belgian Government issued

a communique expressing its "profound indignation" that the execution went ahead in spite of repeated every plea.

④ The West German Government and South Africa had "again carried out its own policies with murder-cravity".

⑤ The Italian Government expressed its "profound condemnation" after it learnt of the execution.

But American television networks ignored the execution and the US State Department said it was "distressed".



Set 8/4/77