



INSTITUUT VIR EIETJDSE GESKIEDENIS

Die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat

Bron nr.
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Datum
88, 03, 22, 08, 2

Onderwerp nr.
32, 9

Knipsel nr.
1, 19, 7

The Cape Times

Jg..... Nr.....

P. 2

Dat. 1988, 3, 22,

Public offers to up Grosskopf reward

Own Correspondent ^{POV}

JOHANNESBURG. — The police's R50 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Mr Heinrich Grosskopf — South Africa's most wanted man — is likely to increase substantially if police decide to accept public donations.

Mr Grosskopf, 24, has been named as the person suspected to be responsible for masterminding last Thursday's bomb blast in Krugersdorp which killed three people and injured 20.

He has also been linked to last July's bomb blast outside Witwatersrand Command which injured 67 and is wanted for questioning in connection with last May's bomb blast which killed four and injured 15 outside Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

The reward for his capture increased to R54 000 after donations by members of the public last week.

However, Witwatersrand police spokesman Lt Pierre Louw said the official reward still stood at R50 000 and would remain so till police headquarters decided on whether or not to accept public donations.



Mr Heinrich Grosskopf

A nationwide search was still on and random roadblocks would be erected throughout SA.

Despite the R50 000 reward offered by police for information leading to his arrest, the 24-year-old Mr Grosskopf was still free last night.

However, police predicted that — for R50 000 — one of his own African Nationalist Congress (ANC) comrades might even

"shop" him.

Meanwhile, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet yesterday issued a "serious warning" to individuals and organizations not to take the law into their own hands.

He was reacting to a report in yesterday's Cape Times which quoted Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) spokesman Mr 'PW' Bingle as saying that the organization's "security unit" had joined the hunt for Mr Grosskopf.

"If the AWB has any information, it is their duty to make it known to the South African Police as thousands of individuals already have.

"It cannot be emphasized enough that the police will not allow any person to take the law into his own hands.

"Although it is the moral duty of every member of the public to assist the police with information and to be vigilant and prepared, it is still the statutory task of the police to maintain law and order.

"Information that could lead to the arrest of people like Mr Grosskopf will be welcomed — whatever the source may be," he said.

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Bron
01117

Datum
09/11/22/2017

Onderwerp
15

Kluis
16/459

0

Pretoria News P.....5.....

Datum 22 Nov 2000

Once SA's most wanted man, he tells TRC of attack

Grosskopf returns to seek amnesty

Julian Rademeyer
STAFF REPORTER

He became South Africa's most wanted man.

A R50 000 price tag was placed on his head, he was vilified by the apartheid government, "charged, tried and found guilty" by former Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, and pilloried in the Press.

It has taken 13 years for Hein Grosskopf to return to the country of his birth.

Yesterday, accompanied by a phalanx of bodyguards, he appeared before the amnesty committee in Pretoria and admitted responsibility for a devastating explosion at a Johannesburg army base on July 30 1987.

Twenty-six people, largely civilians, were injured when a car bomb exploded in Quartz Street opposite the Witwatersrand Command.

Mr Grosskopf (36), the son of former Beeld newspaper editor Johannes Grosskopf, now lives in the UK and has two young children. He went into exile in January 1986 believing "apartheid was a system that existed on systematic oppression and brutalisation of a whole nation, including all my schoolfriends who were doing their 'patriotic duty' in the SADF and police, and had to be destroyed before people could live lives of honour and dignity".

He was asked to volunteer for military service in the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. After a few days consideration and based on, among others, his "immense respect for the restraint and reluctance with which (the ANC) finally decided to counter violence with violence," he agreed.

He was given the nom de guerre Akino, underwent extensive military training and was deployed with the Special Operations Unit (SOU).

He spent six months with two SOU commanders, Aboobaker Ismail and Johannes Mriisi, planning his infiltration into South Africa, selecting a target and a means of attacking it. An initial plan to target the Johannesburg Gas Works was ruled out because of its "proximity to the civilian population".

Mr Grosskopf said the details of the operation were considered with great care. It was timed for 9.45am when the morning rush-hour would be over, children would

TREFWOORDE

- 1 Rademeyer
- 2 Julian
- 3 Grosskopf
- 4 Hein
- 5 Grosskopf
- 6 Hein
- 7 Aboobaker Ismail
- 8 Johannes Mriisi
- 9 Welmao
- 10



Bron
0 1 1 7

Datum
00 11 22 327

Onderwerp
15

Knipsel
KofS9



Pretoria News P 5

Datum 22 Nov 2000

TREFWOORDE

'To me all life is sacred. I believe violence can never be good. It can at best be necessary. For any injuries or suffering I have caused I feel deep regret and continued sadness'

Hein Grosskopf

be at school and the nearby Sterland cinema complex and restaurants would be closed.

High explosive charges were to be used without additional shrapnel.

Hollow charges would be used to direct the force of the blast towards the front of the moving vehicle to concentrate the explosion on the perimeter wall of the Wits Command and the "building which formed part of the fabric of the wall". A short time delay of between 15 and 20 seconds was set to allow Mr Grosskopf "to reduce the possibility of the car bomb exploding next to or crashing into an oncoming car".

Quartz Street was selected as the quietest of the four streets surrounding Wits Command.

Mr Grosskopf infiltrated the country on July 3 1987. He bought a Valiant Rustler bakkie to be used as the car bomb. He later fitted the vehicle with 120kg of high explosives and an additional four 5kg hollow charges. Timers manufactured from alarm clocks were attached to detonate the charges. Another timer controlled electricity to the motor to increase speed and move the gear selector.

At about 9.45am on July 30, he parked in Quartz Street. He was wearing a thick grey padded jacket and a white coat. "I intended to focus the attention of witnesses on easily identifiable items, which, if I removed them, could create enough uncertainty to make my escape. With the car idling, I lashed the steering wheel in the required position. While doing this I could see a soldier on sentry duty talking to a woman.

"He seemed to look in my direction, but did not give any sign of suspecting me. I threw all three switches, got out of the car, locked it and walked towards Sterland.

"Just before reaching the cinema complex proper, I heard the Valiant's engine revving very fast and loudly, then a loud explosion that shattered all the glass in front of me." The operation had gone awry. The vehicle did not move and smash into the perimeter wall as planned but remained where he had parked it. Mr Grosskopf escaped to Botswana. Until this week, it was the last time he set foot on South African soil.

In March 1988, Mr Vlok publicly linked him to the Wits Command bomb and bomb attacks on Magistrate's Courts in Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. Mr Grosskopf denies responsibility for the last two.

"I am proud to have played even a small role in the birth of a new South Africa ...To me all life is sacred. I believe violence can never be good. It can at best be necessary. For any injuries or suffering I have caused I feel deep regret and continued sadness."

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INSTITUUT VIR EIETYDSE GESKIEDENIS

Die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat

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Knipsel nr. 1, 10, 2, 4, 9



Jg..... Nr..... P...7... Dat... - 9 JUN 1991

Mission of the decade

It was the first time limpet mines had been used in guerrilla sabotage in South Africa

By **THEMBA KHUMALO**
7^{PO}
DAVID Moisi spent nearly a decade in solitary confinement as a Death Row prisoner in Pretoria Central, and as a lifer on Robben Island - but he remembers almost every detail of the guerrilla mission he carried out which got him into prison.
About 10 years ago, Moisi and his co-accused, Bobby Tsotsobe and Jo-

at Sasolburg in 1981. However, the Appeal Court changed the sentence to life imprisonment and they spent the next eight years in solitary confinement on the island.
Speaking from his Sebokeng home, Moisi, a former member of Umkhonto weSizwe's special operations division, revealed for the first time how he and his 11 comrades carried out what they called the "Mission

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Die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat

Bron
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Datum
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32, 9

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Press
CITY

- 9 JUN 1991

Jg..... Nr..... P. 2 Dat.....

It took three days to put out the fire and the damage cost millions of rands to repair.

"We split into two groups - one for each refinery. Barney Moloakoane, our commander, went to live with other comrades at Zamdela Hostel in Sasolburg, while others were accommodated at the local police station under the pretext of being migrant labourers looking for work.

In terms of the law, the exact details of the operation cannot be published. However, Moisi said the group decided to carry out the mission on a Sunday to minimise any possible casualties.

The East German-

trained Moisi said the limpet mines exploded while they were on their way to Mozambique through Swaziland.

"After a tiring operation we could have taken a rest in Swaziland,

but for security reasons we decided not to stop.

"We knew the enemy's first reaction to the blast would have been to raid neighbouring States, where we would have been exposed to early ar-

rest or death.

We drove through Swaziland straight to Mozambique where we received a hero's welcome.

"We were an elite force that had accomplished its mission flawlessly.

When they reached Mozambique, Moloakoane reported to Joe Slovo, who was then MK chief of staff. There was euphoria in the ANC camps over their success.

"Our operation had ushered in a new phase in our struggle. It was the first time limpet mines had been used in guerrilla sabotage in South Africa.

"Not only did we want to concentrate on mil-

tary targets, but on strategic installations as well.

"We chose the two refineries as targets because they supplied fuel to the SADF, which had been occupying the black townships and staging military raids into neighbouring states to kill and destabilise them."

However, Moisi's excitement was short-lived. In October he and four other guerrillas were instructed to infiltrate South Africa again to bomb another oil refinery in Cape Town.

"After crossing the Swaziland border we hired a taxi to take us to Witbank where we would get another car to the Reef. However, we were arrested after the taxi driver betrayed us.

"He drove us straight to Malelane Police Station. He told us he was going to tell his policeman father that he was taking us to Witbank and we believed him. He parked outside the police station, went inside and came out with the police.

"The rest is history," said Moisi.

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INSTITUUT VIR EIE TYDSE GESKIEDENIS

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Bron nr.
010640

Datum
8.8.03.1.8.0.7.8

Onderwerp nr.
329

Knipsel nr.
1186 a

The Cape Times

Jg..... Nr..... P...../..... Dat.....

1988. 3. 18.

'Bomber'

named

Matie prof's son
blamed for blast

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INSTITUUT VIR EIETYDSE GESKIEDENIS

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Bron nr.
0 0 6 0

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Onderwerp nr.
329

Knipset nr.
1186b

1988. 3. 18.

The Cape Times

Jg..... Nr..... P.../..... Dat.....

Mr Grosskopf, described as tall and blond, is a member of a prominent Afrikaner family. His father is Professor H.J. Grosskopf, head of the department of journalism at Stellenbosch University and a former editor of the National Party newspaper Beeld and assistant editor of Rapport. His uncle is an Appeal Court judge, Mr Justice E.M. Grosskopf. His former wife, a nurse, lives in Roodepoort.

Mr Vlok said he had no doubt that Mr Grosskopf, "was a trained terrorist who carried out this cold-blooded and cowardly deed on the instructions of the ANC".

It is understood that Mr Grosskopf left South Africa mysteriously for an unknown destination at the beginning of 1986.

Police sources told the Cape Times last night that Mr Grosskopf had avoided arrest because he was a master of disguise who "comes in, hits, and goes out".

He was "a man of many faces" who had based himself outside the country and returned only for brief periods to carry out attacks.

Fled across border

Referring to his method of operating, the sources said Mr Grosskopf had crossed the border into Botswana on a motor cycle on the afternoon of the Quartz Street blast. It is believed that he escaped detection by using a different name and a new disguise.

It was not unlikely that, following yesterday's blast, Mr Grosskopf had already fled across the border, and was on his way back to Lusaka.

A courteous and calm Professor Grosskopf confirmed to the Cape Times from Stellenbosch last night that the man in the "picture released to television" was his son. "But under the circumstances, I can't comment any further," he said.

ANC spokesmen — those who may be quoted — were not available for comment last night.

Mr Grosskopf, one of four children and known to his friends as Hein, disappeared in January 1986 on his way to fetch his wife, a nurse at the Johannesburg General Hospital.

According to a close friend, who declined to be named, he afterwards went to Maseru in Lesotho.

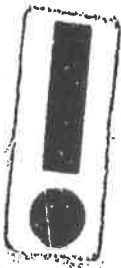
Three to four months later he surfaced in Botswana. One of his friends and his wife went to visit him at a police barracks there — although it is not known whether he was in detention at the time.

He matriculated from Linden High School in Johannesburg in 1981. In 1982 he spent a year with his parents in the United States. His father was the Washington correspondent for Nasionale Pers at the time.

He was exempted from doing national service on medical grounds.

After he worked as a male nurse and in a furniture store he went to the University of the Witwatersrand where he studied law in 1984-85. He

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Die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat

Bron nr.
0 3 5 3

Datum
8, 8, 0, 3, 2, 5, 0, 8, 5

Onderwerp nr.
329

Knippeel nr.
1275

THE CITIZEN

Jg..... Nr..... P..... Dat. 1988... 3. 25.....

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Unfortunate

It is unfortunate that police searched the home of West Germany's acting consul-general in Johannesburg, Mr Erhard Loeser, even if they were looking for the alleged Krugersdorp bomber, Heinrich Johannes Grosskopf.

According to a leading authority, South Africa has the right to enter consular premises or the residences of consular personnel, which do not enjoy the full diplomatic immunity extended to the residences and premises of personnel of embassies of foreign countries.

Such premises are only immune in respect of consular archives and insofar as matters concerning the everyday running of consular activities, he says.

But even if the police were within their rights, South Africa does not wish to give offence to a relatively friendly government like that of West Germany.

And our international problems are tough enough without adding to them by such an unfortunate incident.

The government says the security police were acting on the basis of a tip-off and were unaware that the home was that of the acting consul-general.

It is not a very satisfactory excuse, since we don't think that police should barge into the home of anyone simply because of a "tip-off" that a wanted man might be hiding inside it.

If that were the case, people motivated by malice might give false information to the police in order to embarrass individuals against whom they have a grudge.

As the tip-off about Grosskopf being at the Loeser home was ill-founded, one rightly questions the motives of those who gave the information.

At least some inquiries about the occupants, or surveillance, should precede a raid of this

We hope the incident will now be considered closed.

As we said, we value our fairly friendly relations with West Germany, though its Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, does his best to bedevil them and was quick to protest about the Loeser incident.

The West German Foreign Ministry described the raid as "a serious violation of diplomatic status and a serious strain on relations between the two countries".

A full explanation was demanded and a pledge that such an incident would not recur.

This extraordinary sharp reaction is typical of the Foreign Ministry, though the West German Chancellor, Mr Kohl, is quite moderate in his dealings with this country.

Mr Genscher is inclined to interfere in our affairs, a case in point being the Sharpeville Six, West Germany joining the international calls for clemency.

Though he is pleased that a court has stayed their execution, Mr Genscher is nevertheless worried about what might happen to them.

In other words, if they should again face the threat of execution, we can expect another outcry in which Mr Genscher will join.

We do not wish to prejudge the issue, but we must tell Mr Genscher emphatically that he, like other international leaders, is completely wrong about the case.

When granting a stay of execution, the trial judge, Mr Acting Justice Human, said that there had been suggestions in certain newspapers that the six were convicted because they were merely standing in a crowd and that they had done nothing wrong.

"That is absolute nonsense. It is clear from the evidence in this court and the Appellate Division that they were active participants in the killing of Mr Dlamini and that they had a common purpose to kill him".

We hope someone briefs Mr Genscher on what the case is all about before he again tries to intervene in a matter that doesn't concern him — and one which is being dealt with in strict accordance with the law.

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INSTITUUT VIR EIE TYDSE GESKIEDENIS

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1988. 3. 18.

'Bomber'

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Matie prof's son
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Bron nr.
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Datum
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Onderwerp nr.
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1988. 3. 18.

The Cape Times

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Datum
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Onderwerp
3 2 9

Knipsel nr.
1 1 7 9

Rapport

Jg. 18 Nr. 12 P. 2 Dat 1988. 3. 20!

'Vang vir Hein Grosskopf'

Polisie wis
van bom,
maar nie
die tyd nie

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO: Kaapstad

"ONS moet Grosskopf vang voordat nog onskuldige mense sterf."

Só het min. Adrian Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, gister in Bloemfontein gesê oor die vermeende Afrikaner-terroris, Hein Grosskopf (24), vir wie se inbataljoeniers op skuldigeboude in Kalamona

sy verblyf in swart state en omdat hy gedurig aan die beweging is. In die ANC is sulke mense bekend as "rovers".

Die Polisie het die afleiding gemaak dat die terreurdaad sou saamval met die verwagte teregstelling van die sogenaamde Sharpeville-ses Vrydagoggend in Pretoria. 'n Polisiebron sê hulle meen Grosskopf en sy ANC-makkers het aanvaar die ses veroordeeldes sou hang en dat die bomontploffing moes saamval met die groot publiekfeit wat die sesal oorsce geniet het.

Teenoor Rapport het min. Vlok hoër lof gehad vir die "hoogs gespesialiseerde intelligensienetwerk" van die Polisie. Syfers toon dat meer as 500 ANC-terroriste, onder wie binnenslands en buitenslands opgeleides en m:elopers, verlede jaar deur die Polisie aangekeer is.

'n Senior polisie-offisier sê: "Daar is omtrent nie 'n ANC-daad wat nie opgelos is nie. Ons weet wie dit gepleeg het. Party is egter uit die land. Almal is nie agter slot en grendel nie.

"Maar ons welslae op hierdie gebied is veel hoër as in die bekamping van gewone misdaad."

Daar is volop informante op wie die Polisie kan staatmaak in die stryd teen terreur. Baie vrywillige

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INSTITUUT VIR EIETydSE GESKIEDENIS

Die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat

Bron nr. 0 1 1 9 1 1

Datum 8, 8, 02, 2, 0, 0, 8, 0

Onderwerp nr. 3, 2, 9

Knipfel nr. 1, 1, 7, 9

Rapport

Jg. 18 Nr. 12 P. 2 Dat. 1988. 3. 20

inligting word ook verstrek. Sowat 90 persent van alle inligting oor terroriste kom uit die swart gemeenskap.

Grosskopf het volgens inligting sy "vingerafdrukke" verlede jaar in Julie met die bomontploffing in Quartzstraat, Johannesburg, gelaat. Dieselfde "afdrukke" is gevind op die toneel van Donderdag se ontploffing voor Krugersdorp se landdroskantoor waarin drie mense gesterf het. Wat bedoel word, is dat die Polisie se kundiges kan vasstel watter soort bom gebruik is, hoe dit aanmekeer gesit is en wie dit gemaak het. Die werkwys van Quartzstraat en Krugersdorp het ooreengekom.

Kort ná Donderdag se terreurdaad kon die Veiligheidspolisie met feitlik honderd persent sekerheid sê dat die 24-jarige Grosskopf, 'n seun van prof. Johannes Grosskopf van die Joernalistieke Skool op Stellenbosch, "moontlik betrokke" is. sy naam is enkele ure daarna deur min. Vlok in 'n verklaring genoem en sy ouers is op Stellenbosch gewaarsku dat hul seun se foto die aand deur TV by die land se sitkamers ingedra sou word. Die Grosskopf-familie het hierdie bedagsaamheid baie gewaardeer.

Die grootste beloning nog van R50 000 vir inligting wat tot Hein Grosskopf se inhogtenisneming kan lei, is deur die Polisie aangebied. Sakemanne het daarna die bedrag met nog R4 000 opgestoot.

By navraag by polisiemommers wat die publiek gevra is om te skakel indien hulle met die soektog na Grosskopf kan help, is aan Rapport gese dat "honderde der honderde oproepe" instroom. Nie

'N POLISIEBOM se hulle meen dat Grosskopf en sy ANC-makkers aanvaar het dat die ses moordnare sou hang en dat die bomontploffing moes saamval met die groot publiek wat die ses oorsien het.

net op Krugersdorp nie, maar regoor die land word daar volgens 'n woordvoerder vandag jag gemaak op Grosskopf. "Die publiek het nou ons oë en ore geword. Dit is wat ons wil hê. Die reaksie is oorweldigend. Ons staan behoorlik bont by alle polisiekantoor," het 'n offisier opgemerk.

Hieroor het min. Vlok gistermiddag in Bloemfontein, waar hy die Vrystaatse Landboukou geopen het, opgemerk dat dit sy "innige wens is dat Grosskopf gevang word voordat hy nog onskuldige mense doodmaak".

By die geleentheid het die minister ook bekend gemaak dat drie swart polisiemannes Vrydag deur by

van blanke "wapendraers" gebruik te maak om wapens Suid-Afrika binne te kry. Hulle glo blankes se kause is minder en vasgetrap te word. Die Nederlander Klaas de Jonge en sy voormalige vrou, die Belg. Hélène Passtoors, is voorbeelde. Hein Grosskopf is nog 'n voorbeeld.

Die ANC-hoofbestuur is gedurig op die uitkyk vir jor.g "afwykende" blankes.

Die ANC wou uit Lusaka geen verantwoordelikheid vir die bom aanvaar nie. Hulle weet ook niks van iemand met die naam Hein Grosskopf nie, het 'n woordvoerder gese. Teleksnavrae na die ANC-kantore in Dar-es-Salaam oor Grosskopf is nie beantwoord nie.

Grosskopf word deur die Polisie as "uiters gevaarlik" bestempel. Daar word vermoed dat hy dalk nog in die land kan wees.

Heinrich Johannes Grosskopf het heuningblonde hare, blou oë, is sowat 1,89 m lank en stewig gebou. Hy dra permanent 'n bril en het meestal 'n snor en soms ook 'n baard. Hy stap baie regop en het 'n litteken van 'n rugoperasie. Hy rook deesdae glo ook pyp. Hy is 'n hartlyer en ly waarskynlik aan hoë bloeddruk, word gese.

Mense wat die Polisie met inligting kan help, kan hul plaaslike polisiekantoor skakel, of die volgende nommers in Johannesburg: (011) 665-5126, 834-8746, 833-1411.

● Die Polisie het intussen die plek gekry waar 'n groot slag Vrydagaand by Krugersdorp gehoor is na die motorbom-ontploffing die vorige dag. Die geheimsinnige slag was in die oop veld naby Factoria by Krugersdorp. Die Polisie het 'n gat in die grond gekry wat waarskynlik deur 'n ploftoestel veroorsaak is.

● Lees ook op bl. 7 van Jennifer Schreiner, dogter van die vise-rector van die Natalse Universiteit, wat die week in die Wynbergse landdroshof verskyn het oor haar bewaarde betrokkenheid by ANC-terreurdade.

INSTITUUT VIR EIETYDSE GESKIEDENIS

Die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat

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Datum
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WEEKLY
MALDEN GUARDIAN

Jg. 12 Nr. 45 P. 9 Dat. 8. 11. 1996

Battle of the editors

An article published by Rapport has sparked a fierce row between two leading Afrikaners, writes **Rehana Rossouw**

MOST readers who take umbrage against an article which appears in a newspaper will write one letter to the editor and leave it at that.

But an unusual row has developed at Rapport between its editor, Izak de Villiers, and its former deputy editor, Professor Hein (H.J.) Grosskopf. Grosskopf has written a spate of letters to the editor, the manager, the managing director, the editorial staff and members of the board in protest against an article which appeared in Rapport on October 6.

The article suggested that Grosskopf's son Hein (an African National Congress activist who has an Afrikaner right-wing reward of R50 000 placed on his head) was in hiding at a secret address in England.

This lead story of Hein junior "confirmed" he was in hiding by stating that his address and telephone number did not appear in any of the British telephone directories. For his father, this article was one of the worst written about his son, and his vitriolic letters demanded De Villiers's resignation.

The first letter (in Afrikaans) was sent to Rapport's general manager, Fanie Jordaan, and began: "Are you also nauseated by Izak's hypocrisy?" According to Grosskopf, De Villiers's hypocrisy was clearly evident in his

fact that Hein did not make his address generally known — while the pitiful Izak himself hides behind a secret address and secret telephone number!" writes Grosskopf.

The second letter, also addressed to Jordaan, called on De Villiers to resign and sarcastically suggests that he is the man Afrikaners have been waiting for to rescue their culture.

Grosskopf writes that the need is so great among Afrikaners that they urgently want Rapport's management to pension off De Villiers so that he can begin this task.

"Just think of the wonderful cultural leadership he had already provided, like the loan of R100 000 to the Wit Wolf so that he could tell his old story again why he killed so many kaffirs. And the breathless way he tells us exclusively that a third-rate actor has for the umpteenth time made an unmarried girl pregnant. That's culture!"

Grosskopf's next letter was addressed to the news editor and written as a news article. He suggests that it be used in the next edition with the headline "Exclusive: Rapport's Izak located! The truth about his new face! His luxury hideout exposed!"

The "article" says De Villiers's fan club, mesmerised by his colourful use of language, looked in vain for his telephone number in the Rand directory. His "lackeys" refusing to give them his address.

It continues with details of De Villiers's cosmetic surgery to change his appearance in preparation for his new role as leader of the Afrikaners and his

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MAIL & GUARDIAN

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gossip that there are shady reasons for this unusual situation."

In his next letter to De Villiers, Grosskopf says he has written so lightheartedly because he wants to show De Villiers how he is making a fool of himself with his "hoernalstiek" about his son.

"It will surprise you how many journalists phoned us to say this was the most synthetic sensationalism they have ever encountered."

"But now it has gotten serious, and this fax has only one aim: to persuade you to take the honourable route in the interests of *Rapport*."

Grosskopf's next fax is addressed to the editorial staff of *Rapport*, after De Villiers failed to persuade him to stop his flow of letters. He says the "smear article" about his son was not whispered confidentially but "blurted out" to all the newspaper's readers.

"You did not answer my charge of hypocrisy: that you are hiding away at a secret address which is not generally advertised," writes Grosskopf. "It is great that you are no longer going to place articles which have as its source a nameless gossip."

"But, I accept your apology for the pain your articles have caused myself and my wife. It is strange that a former priest's [De Villiers] sensitivity for how a father feels if his wife and child is defamed, can only develop when his own wife and children land up in the crossfire."

The last letter in the *Mail & Guardian's* possession dated October 31 and ended with "continues", is even more vitriolic than the previous ones. Grosskopf's olive branch is withdrawn and he quotes Oliver Cromwell who told Parliament, "Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of God, go!"

His blood pressure seemingly rose again when he discovered the tactics *Rapport* had used to get its story.

"How do you feel about the fact that your agent is harassing a 78-year-old widow. That's not how your mother raised you. I believe you condemn this, but still, you remain the editor of a paper where such things happen."

Grosskopf complains bitterly about the fact that a *Rapport* "agent" had camped for three days on a London pavement to get photographs of his five-year-old granddaughter.

"That's obscene, and it's all happening while you are safely hiding away in your secret shelter. Can I tell you how your brave warriors found my son?"

"His mother-in-law, a 78-year-old retired lecturer, was constantly pestered at her home by one of your agents, who also harassed her neighbours."

"If your hero, Adriaan Vlok, who ordered Khotso House's bombing, says Hein did this, that, or the other, the chase is then on for his mother-in-law and daughter. Can you answer these questions, Izak?"



Izak de Villiers: 'I don't understand why people are wanting me to retire'

"I really think you should do the honourable thing for *Nasionale Pers* [Naspers] and resign, because you are becoming a burden to everyone."

Grosskopf refused to comment on the row, except to say he was "very disappointed" that *Rapport* had decided to do the story about his son.

Naspers chairman Ton Vosloo also said he had no comment on the "confidential correspondence".

De Villiers said the matter had been settled and, as a father, he would never attack another father by using his son.

"I don't understand why people are wanting me to retire. I myself wanted to do so last year already and was persuaded by the board to remain for another year. I am definitely going into retirement next year," he said.