

a portable television set, a large colour television set, a video cassette recorder, a dinner service, numerous ornaments and some food from a locked cupboard which had been forced open;

8.7.6 there was a bullet hole in the dining room wall;

8.7.7 from the dining room the attackers had removed a grandfather clock, the Disa telephone and some food which was in a sideboard which had been broken open;

8.7.8 the door between the dining room and the kitchen was smashed;

8.7.9 all the food in the fridge had been stolen;

8.7.10 in the main bedroom the attackers had smashed the windows and removed blankets, duvets, pillows, linen, shirts, shoes an overcoat and numerous other items of clothing;

8.7.11 the doors to the bedroom and the bathroom had been broken.

- 8.8 At 761 Lekoa (corner of Hlubi) the attackers shot and killed Mrs. Flora Mashope (65) and Mrs. Flora Nakala (46). Two houses away at 765 Hlubi Street, they shot and killed Mrs. Martha Nonjoli and hacked to death her minor children, Ndo and Ntombfikile. One of the children had been shot as well.
- 8.9 A few minutes after the attack on 761 Lekoa an armoured police vehicle reversed through the fence at No. 761 and parked in the yard of No. 761. Witnesses report seeing white policemen in camouflage uniform taking a television set, a hi-fi set and other property out of house number 761 and into the armoured vehicle which then drove away.
- 8.10 Witnesses saw some of the attackers in an armoured police vehicle on Tugela Street.
- 8.11 A witness saw a caspir apparently escorting the attackers out of the township along Hlubi Street.
- 8.12 Witnesses also place armoured police vehicles in the vicinity of the attackers along Tugela and Bafokeng Streets, on Lekoa Street between Hlubi and Bafokeng Streets and on Hlubi Streets, near the intersections of Bafokeng and Mthembu Streets.

- 8.13 Whites participated in the attack on 722 Bafokeng Street.
- 8.14 A witness saw attackers emerging from the west side of the township, carrying tv sets and other items and being escorted by 2 hippos.
- 8.15 Other witnesses report seeing police vehicles following approximately ten minutes after the attackers had left their houses.

9. **The Return of the Attackers to Kwa-Madala**

- 9.1 Cape Gate workers attempting to return to the township after their shift ended at 22:00 were shot at by the attackers along Seiso and Thaba Bosiu Streets. The workers returned to the factory. Other residents, including wounded victims of the attackers sought refuge at the Cape Gate factory on Noble Boulevard.

- 9.2 While the attack was still in progress, an SAD<sup>F</sup> bakkie was stopped by Cape Gate workers on Noble Boulevard and asked to intervene. The soldiers in the bakkie stated that their vehicle was not armoured and that they could therefore not enter the township, but that they would call for help.

9.3 The bakkie returned shortly with two armoured SADF vehicles. One of the vehicles was driven by Pienaar, a Cape Gate worker and citizen force member. The workers asked Pienaar why the SADF was not arresting the attackers in the township. He said that only the SAP could do that. He claimed that the SADF had no authority to enter the township, and could only escort the attackers back to Kwa-Madala Hostel. While this conversation took place, the sounds of gunshots could regularly be heard in the township.

9.4 The SADF then proceeded to seal off Frikkie Meyer Boulevard at the intersection of Noble Boulevard while the attackers, still carrying their weapons and their loot, left the township, crossed the veld, crossed Frikkie Meyer Boulevard in full view of the soldiers and returned to Kwa-Madala Hostel.

9.5 It must be noted that GN R1291 of 30 April 1992 which declared the magisterial district of Vanderbijlpark to be an unrest area specifically prohibited the carrying of dangerous weapons in public and gave all members of the security forces wide powers of arrest to combat public disturbance, disorder, riot and public violence.

9.6 The departure of the attackers from the township lasted approximately thirty minutes and was a staggered

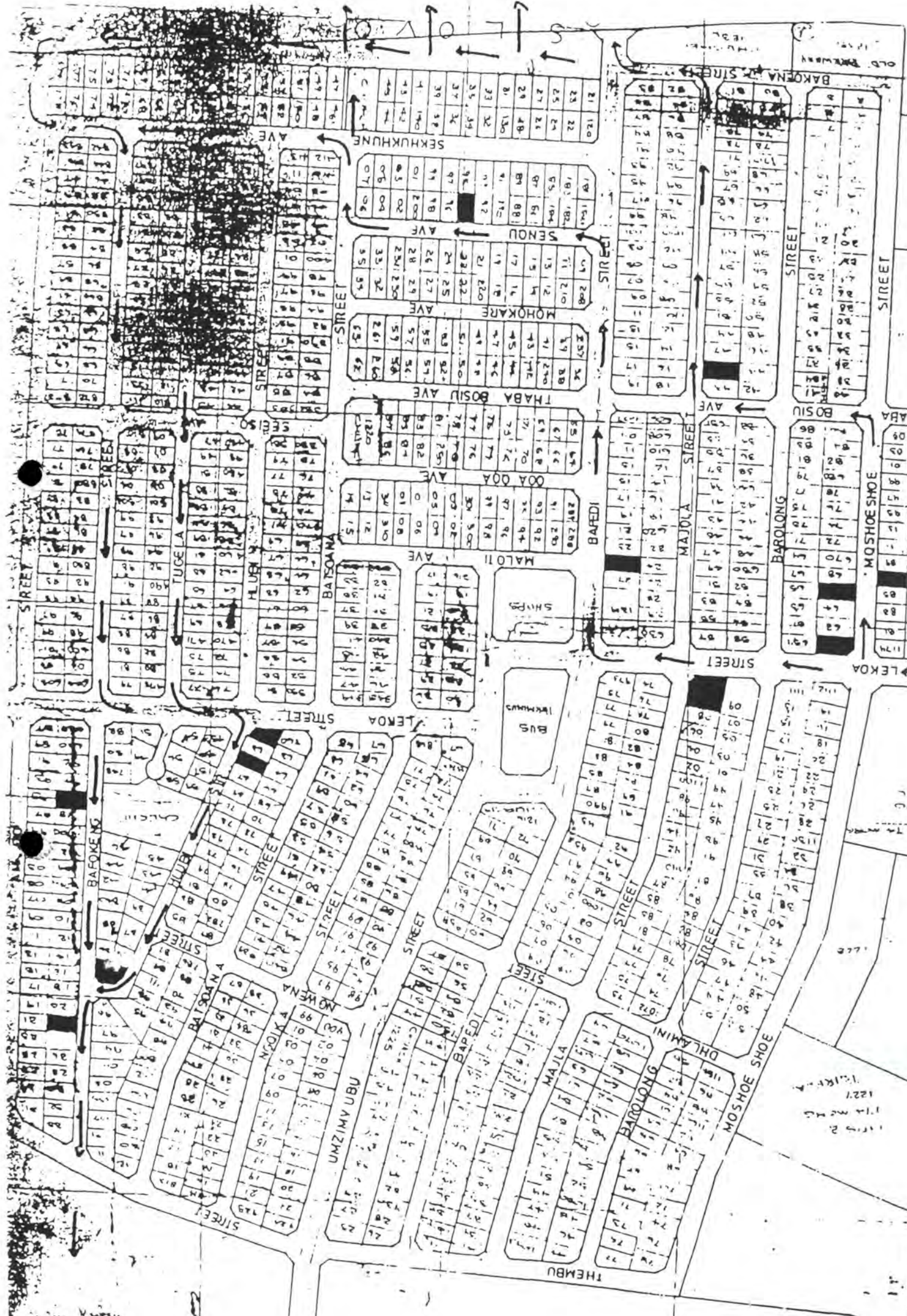


process. While the first attackers were moving through the veld, other attackers were still firing gunshots in the township. A factory worker at Metal Box asked some soldiers why they were not apprehending the attackers, but they ignored him.

9.7 Some of the attackers passed very close to the SADF vehicles and seemed to get lifts on the vehicle while others were escorted by the SADF vehicles back to Kwa-Madala.

9.8 Standing on the roof of his house, Mr. Baloyi, saw 2 armoured police vehicles parked in the veld just west of Mthembu Street. The attackers passed by these vehicles on their way back to Kwa-Madala. Shortly thereafter, the 2 hippos and another 2 hippos from within the township followed the attackers back to Kwa-Madala.





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COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC VIOLENCE AND  
INTIMIDATION

BOIPATONG

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A F F I D A V I T

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I, the undersigned,

SALLY SEALEY,

do hereby make oath and say :

1. (a) I am employed as a Senior Researcher by the Independent Board of Inquiry, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, and have held that position since January 1991.
  
- (b) My work involves investigations of complaints, distress calls and incidents of violence, particularly in black residential areas, and in this capacity I have investigated many incidents of political and other incidents of violence which have occurred throughout the Reef and Vaal Triangle during the past 13 years.
  
- (c) Prior to January 1991, my history is as follows:

*Sally Sealey*  
11/1/83

- (i) I acquired an Honours Degree in Industrial Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1984;
  - (ii) In 1985 I taught at a school in Eldorado Park;
  - (iii) In 1986 I worked at the Educom Library at the Witwatersrand University;
  - (iv) In 1987 I joined The Star newspaper as a journalist, where I remained until June 1989 when I joined the Weekly Mail, and worked on a publication called S.A. Barometer, which is a fortnightly journal of current affairs and statistics under the auspices of the Weekly Mail. I was the editor of that publication.
- (d) Since January 1991 I have worked full-time for the Independent Board of Enquiry.
- (e) In this capacity, I have previously given evidence before the abovementioned Commission, more particularly in regard to the incidents at

*Handwritten signature*  
M/13



Phola Park, and my curriculum vitae is already on record before this Commission.

2. THURSDAY, THE 18TH JUNE 1992

- (a) On the morning of the 18th June 1992, the massacre at Boipatong having taken place the previous night, I went to Boipatong with the late Floyd Mashile in my capacity as researcher with the Independent Board.
- (b) When we arrived there, we found the situation to be chaotic and it became clear that it would not be possible, at that stage, to take statements from people. Although I had worked in Boipatong before and knew certain people there, I found that that morning I could not really speak to anyone.
- (c) I accordingly spent my time walking through various houses which had been damaged in the raid or where people had been killed or injured, and I also went to the hospital where I managed to take a few names of injured people.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
MVK

- (d) The houses I went into were in Moshoeshoe Street and in Slovo Park where I managed to speak to some people.
- (e) We were in Boipatong for most of the day, but during this period the whole area was teeming with Press, television crews, representatives of various organisations and some police officers.

3. MONDAY, THE 23RD JUNE 1992

- (a) I did not return to Boipatong until Monday, the 23rd June, on which day I went there with two of my colleagues from the Independent Board, Chris Orr and Nathi Gaisa.
- (b) On the 18th I had arranged with a person I knew in Boipatong that I would return on the 23rd and that if people wished to furnish statements to us, he should ask them to meet us at the school on Monday, the 23rd.
- (c) When we arrived on that day, however, there was no one there and we were then taken by the Secretary of the local branch of the ANC to Slovo Park where we spoke to various people, who told

*A. M. M.*

us that they would be prepared to come the following day and furnish statements to us. We also spoke to other people who would not be able to come to the school, and we agreed to fetch them.

- (d) I also told one Shaka Radebe to make an announcement at the stadium where a mass meeting was in progress, that anyone who had anything to tell us about the night of the massacre and who wished to make statements to us, should come to the school on the following day.
  
- (e) On the 23rd, we also measured the distance from Slovo Park to the Kwa Madala Hostel, travelling by car, and found it to be approximately 2,4 kilometres.
  
- (f) We measured the distance, by car, from the squatter camp to Zone 11 Sebokeng, and found it to be approximately 12,4 kilometres. We measured this distance because the police had said that they had responded to a call in Zone 11.
  
- (g) We were not able to take any statements on the Monday.





4. TUESDAY, THE 24TH JUNE 1992

- (a) The three of us arrived at the school in the morning and found people waiting to talk to us. I knew some of these people, but most of them were unknown to me. Many of them were old ladies.
- (b) We took statements solidly until approximately 2.30 to 3.00 p.m. and managed to deal with all the people who had come to the school to furnish statements.
- (c) Before taking statements, we explained to each person where we were from, why we had come there, and that we hoped to place statements before the Goldstone Commission. We found that most of the people were quite happy to make statements to us, but they did not want their names disclosed in newspapers. Whilst they were not reluctant to talk to us, we found that, without exception, they were not prepared to speak to the police and when asked why not, they would tell us that they believed that the police were involved in the massacre in some way.

EA  
MWB

5. WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JUNE 1992

- (a) We again returned to Boipatong and continued taking statements. I should say that the method employed in taking a statement was that I would write while the deponent was speaking. If the deponent did not speak English, then I would use an interpreter from the community or someone I knew to interpret for me.
- (b) After writing the statement, I would read to the deponent what I had written. In some cases, the deponent would sign, but in others, where the deponent could not write, he/she would place a cross on the statement.
- (c) While I was taking the statements I would question the deponents and would not simply record what I was told. I would probe their answers where necessary, not in order to test the veracity thereof, but in order to elucidate what they were telling me.
- (d) At the time that I took statements, I did not have a map of Boipatong with me and could not

AWB

therefore relate each of the statements to a specific street, house number or location in Boipatong.

6. THE NATURE OF THE ATTACK

(a) In carrying out our investigations in Boipatong, we tried to establish the nature and pattern of the attack; where the attackers came from, how they moved through the township, and where they left the township. This pattern was established, not only from the statements taken by us, but from our own observations of the rows of houses damaged by the attackers, the nature of the damage, the streets along which the attackers moved, and the condition in which they left the contents of many of the houses.

(b) It appeared to me that the attack followed a fairly random pattern, and it did not look as if the attackers were seeking out any particular houses or persons to attack. In fact, I gained the firm impression that they had attacked and killed many people who had not run away. People were mainly attacked in their houses and in a number of instances whilst they were cowering and

*W. MAIR*



attempting to hide from their attackers. Included amongst those killed or injured were a number of old and sick people and also a number of children. There was tremendous destruction of property, ranging from innumerable broken doors and windows, to wanton and pointless destruction of furniture and personal possessions in houses. There was also widespread theft of various items from homes.

- (c) From the information obtained from witnesses, it appears that the attackers used mainly pangas and spears, although some people were also shot.

7. INVOLVEMENT OF SECURITY FORCES

- (a) A number of people to whom we spoke and from whom we obtained statements, referred to the presence of Caspirs in the township at the time of the attack. My impression of the witnesses who referred to the presence of Caspirs was that they were honest and had not been influenced to furnish that information to me. From my experience of working in black townships and of taking statements from people affected by situations such as this, and from my general

*AMK*

communication and contact with people in an area such as Boipatong, I felt satisfied that the witnesses were speaking the truth when they said that police vehicles had been seen in the township that night. Although it is difficult to establish precisely when they were present, the general perception of people interviewed by us who claimed to have seen police vehicles that night, was that there were some vehicles present and moving around during the attack.

(b) From the persons I spoke to, I did not gain the impression that members either of the Police Force or the South African Defence Force as such were identified as having actively participated in the killings and assaults, but I was left with no doubt, from the information which I obtained, that security forces vehicles were seen to be present in the township at the time and seemingly did nothing to prevent the massacre.

(c) A lot of the people who made statements to this effect were elderly township residents, whose statements I believe to have been reliable.

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8. THEFTS COMMITTED BY THE ATTACKERS

(a) As I have indicated above, a lot of goods were stolen from houses that night. These goods included items such as television sets, a stove, radios, video cassette recorders, blankets, clothes, shoes, crockery, kettles.

(b) In addition to stealing many items, the attackers broke many personal possessions for no apparent reason other, presumably, than to vent their anger and some grudge which they were harbouring against the township residents.

(c) A few days after the attack, the police brought some of the stolen items to the township and asked people to identify their goods and redeem them. It appears that the police said that they had found some of the stolen goods abandoned in the veld and these were apparently the items so abandoned.

(d) By and large, however, the township residents who had lost items as a result of the thefts, were not prepared to reclaim the goods because they did not know where the goods had come from.

*W. A. A. R.*



(e) Some people had made statements to us or to other researchers about seeing some of the stolen items being placed into police Caspirs and being transported away from the township. I can only say, from my own observations of the area the terrain and the distances involved, that it would have been extremely difficult for the attackers to carry some of these items all the way back to Kwa Madala, and it is quite possible that some of the larger items may have been transported away in police vehicles as described by some of the residents.

9. TUESDAY, THE 30TH JUNE 1992

This was the last occasion on which I went to Boipatong. On that day, I spent my time preparing a schedule, as far as I was able to do so in one day, of the victims of the attack and of the damage to homes and property. That schedule is annexed to this affidavit and gives an indication of the magnitude and extent of the damage to and destruction of property and the completely random, wanton, and undirected attacks on people.

*[Handwritten signature]*

10. (a) During one of my visits to Boipatong, I received reports from two people concerning visits which they had received from white men subsequent to the massacre. In each case, the men were not identified but, having regard to the nature of the visits, I suspect that they may well have been members of the security forces.
- (b) In the one case, my informant was visited at his home by a white man who told him to hand over cartridge cases which he, my informant, had picked up outside his house after the massacre. The man was in plain clothes and he informed my informant that he was from the "Goldstone Commission" and that my informant had to hand to him all the cartridge cases which he had picked up. The white man did not furnish his name or any identification, was dressed in plain clothes, and was insistent that my informant was not entitled to keep any of the cartridge cases which he had found. They were all then handed to this man, who left and has not been seen since.
- (c) In the other case, the visitor, also a white man who, from my informant's description, could well have been the same person who visited the other

*AMZ*

informant, told my informant that he was on the National Executive Committee of the ANC and that he had been sent to fetch and remove all the cartridges which my informant had picked up. He also made enquiries about a police ID that may have been left on the premises. My informant knew nothing about such an ID, but handed to this man all the spent cartridge cases which he had picked up. The man was insistent that he had to have the cartridge cases immediately because the ANC National Executive Committee meeting was taking place at 4 o'clock that day to discuss Boipatong. My informant did not know who this person was, was none the wiser as to his identity, accepted that he was there in good faith, and handed to him the cartridge cases, whereupon the man left and has not been seen since.

- (d) It seems that both these informants (whose names I have but whose identities at this stage I do not wish to disclose in their own interests) must have been seen collecting cartridge cases outside their houses after the massacre. Whether the visitors were in fact policemen is not certain, but it is perhaps significant that in the one

*DA*  
*MWB*



instance the man was seeking a police ID document.

11. (a) I have made this affidavit in order to place before the Commission such information and impressions as I have been able to obtain and form relating to the events of the 17th June, and because I will be leaving for overseas on Saturday, the 1st August and will be away for approximately six weeks. I will accordingly not be available to give viva voce evidence before the Commission.

(b) For reasons of security and to protect the various persons from whom I have obtained statements, I have not disclosed, in this affidavit, the identities of any of these persons. The statements and identities are in the hands of the attorneys acting on behalf of the Vaal Council of Churches and the ANC PWV region. Without specific authority from each of these informants to make such disclosure, I am advised that, in the interests of safety and security, I am not obliged to do so.



(c) I should mention that on my visits to Boipatong, I took a number of photographs which might be of assistance to the Commission in evaluating the nature and extent of the attack on the 17th June, and these photographs are also in the hands of the said attorneys and will be made available to the Commission.

*Kelly Sealey Sealey*

I CERTIFY that the deponent has acknowledged that she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit, which was signed and sworn to by her before me at JOHANNESBURG on this 29<sup>th</sup> day of ~~JUNE~~, 1992.  
JULY

MVS

*MVS*

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

Name: MALCOLM VINCENT CAKES BAL

Capacity: PRACTISING ATTORNEY RSA  
GROUND FLOOR  
MARSHALL PLACE  
66 MARSHALL ST  
JOHANNESBURG

DETAILS OF VICTIMS OF THE ATTACK

SLOVO PARK

- NO. 81 Victims no longer occupying this shack
- No. 91 Simon Moloi (Wife - pregnant killed) - not in.
- No. 97 Died inside shack  
Maria Ramaletsi (53) mother  
Simon Ramaletsi (32) son

MARIA RAMALETSI

Stabbed under left breast  
Leaft side of private parts  
Stabbed both left and right lower legs  
Chop mark (panga) on forehead.

SIMON RAMALETSI

Several stab marks on chest and back  
Chop mark on the chin  
Chopped all over head (panga).

Dog was also chopped in the stomach.

DAMAGE

Panga mark through steel bath

- No. 131 Jonas Mbatha (+/- 45)  
Liza Mbatha (+/- 45)  
Poppie Mbatha (4)

JONAS MBATHA

Chopped right top of leg near groin  
Chopped on top of head  
Shot right thigh.

LIZA MBATHA

Stabbed in chest and chopped on the neck.

POPPIE MBATHA

Poppie was on Liza Mbatha's back at the time of the attack. Stabbed through the temple (not sure if knife/spear entered left/right temple). Chopped back of head as well.

DAMAGE

Front door - tried to smash it.

- No. 135 Elizabeth Ndamane (85)  
Stabbed in stomach - exit wound in back



- No. 21 (1 dead - not home)
- No. 25 (2 dead - family not at home)
- No. 23 Solomon Malindi (40)  
Elizabeth Maldini (35)  
Franscina Malindi (10 - injured)  
Agnes Malindi (4)

SOLOMON MALINDI

Stabbed in chest and back - 6 wound altogether. Three in the back, three in the chest. One wound went through chest exited back.

ELIZABETH MALINDI

Left shoulder, two stab wounds in left arm (possibly spear).

FRANSCINA MALINDI (10 - INJURED)

Both thighs were stabbed - three times with a spear.

AGNES MALINDI

Passed away on 18/6/92 in hospital.  
Stabbed three times - lower back. Stomach ripped open with a spear.

DAMAGE

Smashed unit and windows and two dressing tables were smashed and door.

- No. 19 Pule Thomas Lekabe (36)  
Mirriam Mdetete (36) (injured)  
Mita Mdetete (3) (injured).

PULE THOMAS LEKABE

Stabbed in the back (not sure whether left or right side). Three bullet wound upper back, wound on head, nor sure if that was stabbing/shot.

MITA MDETE

Chopped on the head - still in hospital. Sebokeng Ward 3.

MIRRIAM MDETE

Left lower arm hit with panga, while tryin to protect Mita. (Mirriam has had an operation on arm).  
Right breast and cheek stabbed with a sharp instrument.

DAMAGE

T (66cm- colour) stolen from No. 19, but belonged to people of No. 17.  
4 steelpots stolen  
Wardrobe damaged  
Windows smashed  
Door is broken.

No. 13 I found cartridge (shotgun) in front of this shack.

No. 9 Smashed windows

No. 5 Smashed windows

No. 1 Smashed windows

Caravan (no number)  
One person killed (Nobody at caravan)  
Johannes Khoza - neighbours believed he was stabbed with spears over whole body.

No. 2 Smashed windows - radio stolen

No. 4 Smashed windows

No. 6 Door damages (pieces of wood chopped out)

No. 8 Smashed windows

No. 14 Smashed windows

No. 16 Smashed windows

No. 28 Smashed windows

No. 38 Smashed windows  
Cartridge found in passage near No.30

Shack opposite 42 no number  
Michael Mnyila (32)  
Shot through shack wall while sleeping  
Right top leg. Bullet came through window hit left side of head. (Holes can be seen through wall - pictures available).

No. 46 Jeremiah Lata (17)  
Julia Lata (12)  
Samuel Ncokoto (45)

JEREMIAH LATA

Shot left side of chest.

JULY LATA

Shot right side of chest

SAMUEL NCOKOTO

Shot in stomach - also right thigh.

SAM LATA (56 - INJURED)

Left hand small finger and one next to it -  
(bullet wound)  
Windows smashed

- No. 48 Smashed windows
- No. 50 Smashed windows
- No. 62 Smashed windows
- No. 74 Smashed windows
- No. 76 Smashed windows
- No. 104 Smashed windows
- No. 102 Smashed windows
- No. 96 Smashed windows

BAKOENA STREET

- No. 179 Windows smashed (small window pan on right side  
(front).
- No. 165 Masetai - front windows smashed  
back windscreen kombi NCVG 088T

Mirror inside house damaged and curtain cabinet (all  
damaged by bullets).

Mr. Setai (881733) (Phone No)  
Claims short white man claiming to be from ANC (NEC).  
He gave no name or number, despite being asked. Visit  
came on the 19th June 1992. White man said he need the  
information for NEC Meeting at 4p.m on the 19th June  
1992. The white man was with two black men. White man  
also asked if an identity card belonging to the police  
was found. Mr. Setai said no police I.D. was found on  
his property. The white man knew Mr. Setai by name.

- No. 163 Smashed window (front).
- No. 159 Smashed window
- No. 157 Smashed window
- No. 153 Smashed window
- No. 151 Smashed window
- No. 147 Smashed window
- No. 145 Smashed window
- No. 125 Smashed window
- No. 139 Smashed window
- No. 137 Smashed window
- No. 133 Smashed window
- No. 131 Smashed window
- No. 129 Smashed window

MOSHOESHOE STREET

- No. 40 Smashed windows
- No. 686 Smashed windows
- No. 1205 Smashed windows
- No. 684 Smashed windows
- No. 1193 Dick Mokoena injured - shotgun wound - left side, upper torso and left hand (shotgun wound).
- No. 672 Smashed windows
- No. 668 Smashed windows
- No. 1185 Smashed windows
- No. 666 Annah Sebatai (48)  
Percival Sebatai (28)

ANNAH SABATAI

Stabbed right shoulder and upper right arm - also stabbed spinal cord.



PERCIVAL SABATAI

Left side of face ripped off (possible shotgun). Left side stabbed just above groin. Father showed bag of teeth with shotgun pellets in it).

Windows damaged and front door.

No. 1187 Nellie killed (63)  
Dorothy Yuba (22) injured.

NELLI YUBA

Both upper thighs stabbed with sharp instrument. SHOT right upper chest possibly 3 times.

DOROTHY YUBA

Neck (right side) chopped with a panga. Right hand chopped with a panga. Middle of back chopped with a panga.

Windows smashed and doors smashed.

No. 1181 Front windows damaged.

No. 1179 Windows smashed.

No. 664 Windows smashed

No. 662 Windows smashed

No. 660 Benjamin Mosoetsa (51)  
Samuel Mosoetsa (23)

BENJAMIN MOSOETSA

Lower back right side (shot)  
7 stab wounds right side.

SAMUEL MOSOETSA

Shot right side of neck and stabbed in the stomach, both on right and left side.

No. 1112 Damage to window

LEKOA STREET

No. 1111 Windows damaged

No. 1110 Maria Dlamini (21)  
Paulina Dlamini (70)  
Florina Dlamini (injured)

MARIA DLAMINI

Right hand side above breast stabbed twice.

PAULINA DLAMINI

Stabbed in the stomach.

FLORINA DLAMINI

Stabbed in right thigh.

DAMAGES

2 Wardrobes damaged.

TV smashed

Stole glasses and cups

Windows smashed

Room divider's glass in cabinet smashed.

No. 1109 Windows smashed

No. 761 Flora Mashope (65

Flora Nkala (46)

(Not sure if stabbed or shot, only found them at mortuary).

Fence damaged by caspir

Windows smashed.

BAROLONG STREET

No. 659 Windows smashed

No. 658 Windows smashed

No. 656 Windows smashed

No. 663 Windows smashed

No. 685 Windows smashed

No. 62 Windows smashed

MAJOLA STREET

No. 43 Windows smashed

No. 116 Windows smashed

No. 118 Windows smashed

No. 45 Belina Lerobane (62)

Four holes in the neck (front)

Stab wound right side under breast.  
Stab wound between breasts  
Right shoulder blade stab wound  
Back of neck stab wound  
Back of head stab wound

STOLEN

Car radio  
Video player  
TV was broken / phone and Hi-Fi smashed  
Clock smashed  
Foot on wardrobe broken  
Plates/cups smashed

No. 114 Windows smashed  
No. 49 Windows smashed  
No. 51 Windows smashed  
No. 110 Windows smashed  
No. 108 Windows smashed  
No. 55 Windows smashed  
No. 57 Windows smashed  
No. 102 Windows smashed  
No. 104 Windows smashed  
No. 59 Windows smashed  
No. 61 Windows smashed  
No. 63 Windows smashed  
No. 98 Windows smashed  
No. 65 Windows smashed  
No. 96 Windows smashed  
No. 69 Windows smashed  
No. 92 Windows smashed  
No. 94 Windows smashed

No. 88 Windows smashed  
No. 75 Windows smashed  
No. 77 Windows smashed  
No. 86 Windows smashed  
No. 84 Windows smashed  
No. 79 Windows smashed  
No. 81 Windows smashed  
No. 82 Windows smashed  
No. 030 Windows smashed  
No. 631 Windows smashed

BAPEDI STREET

Nos. 83, 105, 107, 109, 111, 115, 117, 119 - smashed windows

Nos. 607, 609, 611, 613, 617, 619, 621, 623, 627 - smashed windows - (damaged windows now repaired).

No. 625 Violet Msibi (39)  
Michael Msibi (15)  
Sibusiso Msibi (7)  
Ronnica Msibi (niece - 15)  
Richard Msibi (19) (injured).

VIOLET MSIBI

Stabbed left side above breast  
Stabbed stomach and left side above hip.

MICHAEL MSIBI

Stabbed right side and left side of neck.

SIBUSISO MSIBI

Stabbed stomach and chest.

RONNICA MSIBI

Stabbed middle of chest, came out of back.  
Stabbed lower back

RICHARD MSIBI (INJURED)

Stabbed left side and stabbed forehead.



SEKHUKHUNE STREET

Nos. 134, 195, 193, 207, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 174 - windows smashed.

SENOU AVENUE

No.s 180, 209, 211, 182, 184, 186, 215, 188, 217, 190, 215, 192 - windows smashed

No. 194 Andries Letsoko (30)  
Anna Letsoko (28)  
Richard Jim (37)

ANDRIES LETSOKO

Stabbed left side and stomach

RICHARD JIM

Stabbed left side, chopped on head, rightside

STOLEN

Hi-fi, tape recorder, wireless, hand watch (has number of above)

Found four white plastic gloves covered in blood in garden - burnt gloves -30/6/92.

Nos. 196, 225, 227, 198, 202 - Smashed windows.

No. 229 Windows are smashed (now repaired. Mr. Jeremiah Hlangoza (Tel. 88-31455) found a spear at gate on the 18th June 1992 - full of blood. Phoned SAP at 10.30p.m on the 17th June 1992 - could not get through. Then phoned boss at Aero Products, Mr. Koos Needen. He phoned police. Spoke to a senior officer. Second time 10:45p.m Hlangoza phoned Vanderbijlpark spoke to woman explained shootings - was asked how many dead - shot. Hlangoza explained attack on house 194. Police arrived at 1.45a.m.

Nos. 231, 202, 204, 206 - windows smashed - possible injury to one person - not at home.

BATSOANA STREET

Nos. 412, 410, 408, 394 - smashed windows.

THABA BOSIU STREET

No. 236 Smashed windows

No. 265 Smashed windows

MOHAKARE STREET

No. 237 Smashed windows

No. 220 Smashed windows

QWA QWA STREET

No. 264 Damage to windows

No. 282 Damage to windows

HLUBI STREET

No. 414 Windows damaged and one chair - windows now repaired.

Nos. 413, 409, 420, 422, 381, 369, 460, 365, 466, 472, 763, 755, 765, 767, 757, 769, 759, 771, 775, 773, 777, 779, 745, 761, 741, 783, 785, 739, 737, 787, 735 - windows damaged.

TUGELA STREET

Nos. 478, 473, 482, 484, 488, 467, 490, 465, 463, 494, 461, 459, 496, 457, 500, 455, 502, 504, 451, 506, 447, 508, 510, 445, 512, 441, 439, 516, 437, 518, 520, 522, 433, 524, 431, 429, 526, 528, 425, 532, 423, 421 - (TV speared and video recorder), 534, 536, 419, 538, 417, 540, 415 - damage to windows.

BAFOKENG STREET

Nos. 542, 541, 544, 539, 546, 531, 529, 554, 527, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 517, 513, 511, 574, 507, 576, 578, 505, 580, 501, 582, 584, 495, 588, 493, 590, 491, 487, 487, 596, 598, 604, 479, 752, 750, 698, 690, 748, 694 - smashed windows.

No. 696 JULIA MGCINA (42)  
Shot left side - right side stabbed  
Chopped back of the head  
Damage to front and back doors - 2 windows.

Stolen

(Radio - papers are available) Panshiba took radio not speakers - 2 new blankets, selera/sheets, pillowcases and man's watch

Nos. 700, 746, 744, 702, 744, 742, 706, 740, 708, 712, 736, 716, 718, 720, 796, 797 - windows smashed

No. 734 Andries Manyeke (50)  
Lina Mayeke (47)

ANDRIES MANYEKE

Right side stabbed above waist.  
Both arms back wounds  
Shot above right eye  
Chopped back of head

LINA MANYEKE

Stabbed all over body, chest, head - too many stab wounds to count.

STOLEN

Blankets (5), Dry-cleaning (several pairs of trousers), Tried to take side board - too heavy. Smashed electric stove - smashed door - now replaced, windows already replaced.

No. 722 Mathilda Hlubi (16)  
Elizabeth Hlubi (21 -injured)  
Popo Hlubi (24) - injured)

MATHILDA HLUBI

Stabbed, back of head, left side under breast.

ELIZABETH HLUBI

Stabbed under left breast.

POPO HLUBI

Stabbed right side in chest - left side shoulder.

STOLEN

TV, HI-FI (HAS NUMBERS)  
12 blankets  
bedspread  
duvet, Elias (husband's) clothing  
Meat taken from fridge and groceries.  
2 plate Hot plate  
Iron  
3 Jerseys

Nos. 724, 726, 801, 805, 732, 807, 811, 733 - damaged to windows

AMATOLO STREET

Nos. 725, 29, 211, 605, 531, 559, 547 - windows smashed.



PRESS STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER, MR HERNUS KRIEL.

PRETORIA 1992-07-2..

I have taken note of the report on the inquiry into the Police response to and investigation of the Boipatong massacre on June 17 and welcome this contribution to the overall debate on policing in South Africa.

I have also noted the contents of the report, by Dr PAJ Waddington, which includes severe criticism of Police actions and procedures, but also confirms the view of both Government and the SA Police on certain key issues relating to the Boipatong tragedy.

I wish to give the assurance that both Government and the SA Police take Dr Waddington's personal view of this matter, including the implications for policing as a whole in South Africa, very seriously indeed and will approach the issue with the necessary gravity.

Dr Waddington maintains that his inquiry into the SA Police response to and investigation of the Boipatong massacre revealed severe shortcomings concerning command and control, intelligence and contingency planning, investigative procedures and a lack of awareness of the importance of sound community relations.

However, in the interests of balance and perspective, it is also

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vital that the following points, which are fundamental to the debate on Boipatong, raised by Dr Waddington be given the necessary attention:

- \* That the SA Police had no forewarning of the attack.
- \* That the SA Police was not involved in the attack in any way whatsoever.
- \* That the decision by the ANC and its affiliates to advise township residents not to cooperate with the Police will serve to perpetuate violence and intimidation - with which the Police will have to deal.

The finding that the SA Police was not involved in the massacre will now hopefully lead to the halting of the campaign - which is based on exactly such groundless accusations - against the SA Police and a change in the climate of suspicion against the Security Forces in general.

I have nonetheless taken the following preliminary steps with regard to Dr Waddington's report:

- 1) I have requested that the Commissioner of the SA Police, General Johan van der Merwe, provide me with an urgent and comprehensive report on this matter. I have already received a preliminary report which I am at present studying intensively. A Press release based on this preliminary report will be issued by the SA Police.

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- 2) I have also requested the Commissioner that the Management Board of the SA Police, the General Staff and other members of the SA Police top management give further urgent attention to the Waddington report in order to provide me with recommendations in this regard within seven days.
- 3) I have also decided that, in order to provide as broad a perspective as possible on this matter, that a wide range of expert opinion be consulted for comment and possible recommendations. These would include the Police Board, constituted in terms of the National Peace Accord, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal and local and international university policing experts.

I would like to add, again in the interests of balance and perspective, that Dr Waddington's report cannot be seen in isolation from a number of crucial issues affecting the debate on policing in South Africa.

It must therefore be pointed out that the bona fides of both the Government and the SA Police with regard to Boipatong - and by implication to the rest of South Africa - must be accepted as being beyond reproach due to the fact that Dr Waddington was invited, at the request of the SA Police, by the Government to visit South Africa.

It is obvious to any objective observer that the task of the



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South African Police has been performed under extremely adverse conditions, particularly during the past two years or so. Factors such as long and tiring hours of duty, high levels of crime, intimidation, tension at political level, the unprecedented number of murders and attacks on policemen, the non-availability of certain supplies and equipment, are all characteristic of the South African law and order situation.

Against this background, it would be extremely naïve to expect or to suggest that the South African Police has no failings or deficiencies in its procedures and methods. In this regard it is the stated policy of the South African Police that shortcomings on their part must be identified, and concrete remedial steps taken to remedy such shortcomings.

Another factor is that years of international isolation have undoubtedly had a detrimental effect on the development of modern policing in South Africa.

In conclusion, I would like to say, at this critical stage in the transformation of our country and of the SA Police, that now is the time for all sectors of society, irrespective of political affiliation, to give all possible support to our policemen and women, who are all too often called upon to lay down their lives for the protection of all South Africans.



**PERSVERKLARING DEUR DIE KOMMISSARIS VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE  
POLISIE GENL JOHAN VAN DER MERWE**

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie wil eerstens hulle waardering uitspraek dat dr. WADDINGTON, bygestaan deur bevelvoerder LAIDLAW en speurdersuperintendent DON van die LONDENSE POLISIE, bereid was om die BOIPATONGPOLISIEONDERSOEK en verwante aangeleenthede te evalueer. Die Polisie het die verslag deeglik bestudeer en ontleed. Verskeie aspekte wat op bepaalde optredes betrekking het, maar ook die bevel en beheer van die Polisie raak, word gekritiseer. Ofskoon die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie toegee dat die kritiek ten opsigte van sekere aspekte geldig is, is daar verskeie ander aspekte waarmee die Polisie nie saamstem nie en van mening is dat dr. WADDINGTON en sy span nie met al die feite en plaaslike omstandighede rekening gehou het nie. Daar is veral nie met strategiese en ander beplanning asook stappe wat die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie gedoen het om leemtes en gebreke uit te skakel, rekening gehou nie. Desondanks word die verslag as waardevol beskou en word daar dringend aandag gegee aan daardie aspekte wat verdere aanpassings verg. Samevattend kan dit soos volg opgesom word :-

- (a) Die Polisieeraad wat onlangs aangestel is, is besig met omvattende ondersoek na alle aspekte wat die opleiding, doelmatigheid en bevel en beheer van die Polisie raak. Die Raad gee ook aandag aan Polisie-gemeenskapsverhoudinge. Genl-maj Johan DE SWARDT en brig George FIVAZ het pas teruggekeer van 'n uitgebreide oorsese besoek waar hulle ondersoek ingestel het na al die aspekte van polisiëring.

Die inligting wat sodoende versamel is, word tans verwerk met die oog daarop om die nodige aanpassings in die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie te doen.

- (b) Opdragte is opnuut uitgereik om te verseker dat moordtonele behoorlik bewaak word en waar beskikbare mannekrag nie voldoende is nie, hoër gesag om hulp genader word.
- (c) Daar is reeds 'n aanvang geneem om operasionele kamers beter toe te rus en van rekenaars en ander gesofistikeerde toerusting te voorsien. Beperkte fondse, maar veral ook sanksies, werk egter belemmerend op hierdie pogings in. Die operasionele kamers te WWR, SOWETO, NOORD-TRANSVAAL en WES-KAAP is reeds so ingerig.
- (d) Die beproefde Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiestelsel van dokumentering en ordening van misdadinligting en polisieoptredes, verskil van dié in Brittanje. Onderzoek word tans aan die hand van die aanbevelings in die verslag, maar ook stelsels wat in ander Polisiemagte gevolg word, gedoen om te bepaal watter veranderinge nodig is.
- (e) Waar die omvang van 'n ondersoek sodanig is en die aantal bewysstukke wat betrokke is, dit vereis, sal 'n ervare lid aangewys word om die hantering van al die bewysstukke te koördineer.
- (f) Daar is reeds 'n grondige ondersoek onder die leiding van professor Jacob VAN DER WESTHUIZEN van UNISA gedoen om 'n mannekragplan, gerig op die doeltreffende aanwending van mannekrag, te verseker. Die aanbevelings word tans oorweeg, maar inmiddels is daar reeds stappe gedoen om te verseker dat lede in onlusgebiede so gebruik word dat die maksimum getal lede gedurende die tye wat die grootste

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