

1976. This article draws attention to police action during that period and it was alleged in an interview that we conducted among Guguletu students, they were complaining about the strong measures used by the police during that period and they were very, very upset about it, in fact very scared and the same goes for this one, 21st January, 1977. This article followed immediately after the Christmas unrest where migrant workers were also involved and students. The students and residents were attacked by migrant workers and of course the police were also involved in that action, and the students were com- (10)plaining about the police action and that is the time when we gathered from them that they were very upset, they were frustrated and in fact very scared of police action during that period.

Did you yourself witness unrest in the street where you worked and ... -- Ja, in fact, I remember one specific occasion. The Belgravia Road area in Athlone which is very much central Athlone was the scene, I think, of the most bitter unrest during that period, specifically Belgravia Road. One evening in fact we saw police out in force and we know of one incident (20) where a lady a few yards away was shot and in fact we saw the ambulance pulling up and we heard later that she had died.

And were you aware of students or scholars hiding? -- Yes, there was talk going around. In fact in the course of our duties, in the course of the job we were doing, speaking to people affected and going out and getting the stories, we heard talk about at one stage the first thing we heard was that students - the words used was: 'hibernating'.

What I really want to know is your own particular contact with that. Did you yourself have any experience where you (30) witnessed anything like that? -- Yes, there was an occasion when/...

when immediately after the Christmas troubles in Guguletu where students went into hiding and they went to the Christian Institute in Mowbray and apparently they were hiding because we received a call from the Christian Institute as a newspaper and in fact all the newspapers in Cape Town carried this appeal that .. (intervenes)

What did you do? -- Well, we were asked if we could assist them through our newspaper in any way, so we approached a Mr Sali Mohammed who is the director of Rosmead Supermarket and we asked him if he could contribute any groceries or (10) vegetables and he agreed. In fact I was personally responsible for picking up the groceries and taking it through to the offices of Christian Institute.

Which is where? -- Which is in Mowbray, Long Street, Mowbray.

At the Race Relations Building in Mowbray. -- That is right.

Did you see any evidence of people -- Ja, that is when I saw, you know, evidence that students were sleeping there, staying overnight, in fact they went into hiding. There were blankets and sleeping-bags and things like that. They (20) have a dining-room at the back and that is where they were sleeping.

In the articles and things that you wrote, you wrote after consultation, I understand, with people in the area. -- That is right.

Discussing the problems with people in the area. -- That is right.

And whether those people were justified or not is another matter. -- Ja.

In the conclusions that they came to, but whether (30) they were justified or not, what did they regard as the sources of/...

of their bitterness? -- The main thing was their resentment of Bantu Education, the Bantu Education system. They were resentful about the whole legal structure, the whole structure under which they are forced to live and they were also resentful of police action during that period. They felt that - they alleged rather that police action was bitter during that period, very bitter and they felt resentful about that.

Do you know whether you were able to raise any money for Masakhane? -- No, I do not have any knowledge of that.

Did accused No. 8 or accused No. 9, either one of them (10) or both of them come to fetch post? -- Yes, in fact I found particularly accused No. 8, Landingwe, I found him particularly enthusiastic in trying to work for the benefit of Masakhane Educational Promoters. He would come in time and again to collect any mail and things like that.

Can you remember roughly when that was? What sort of period of time that was? -- What is this?

That he was so engaged. -- I would say between March and June, July, 1977.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR SKWEYIYA: No questions. (20)

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR ACKERMANN: No questions.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

MR PITMAN addresses the Court in regard to the evidence which will be given by the witness Terence Taruni Makubalo (also known as Tapepe).

TERENCE TARUNI MAKUBALO: sworn states: (Through Interpreter)

EXAMINATION BY MR PITMAN: What is your age first of all? -- 21 years.

And where do you live? -- No. 12 Bunga Square, Langa, Cape Town. (30)

During 1976 what was your occupation? -- I was a student in/...

in 1976.

Where? -- At the Langa High School.

Is that in the Cape? -- Yes.

And what form were you in? -- Form 3.

What is your occupation at the present moment now? -- I am employed by the Bantu Administration Affairs Board.

Where? -- At Nyanga East.

In what capacity? -- As an assistant plumber.

And since when have you been employed there? -- On the 12th June, 1978. (10)

Did you cease going to school in 1976 at some stage? -- Yes, this was on the 11th August.

Did the schools close then or did they remain open? -- The schools were open but we refused to attend classes.

Why was that? -- Because of the Bantu Education.

Were you yourself a very prominent person in taking that attitude? -- Very much.

What did you do? -- I used to be a speaker in meetings.

Where were those meetings? -- The meetings were held in various schools like Langa, Sezeka, I.B. Mkize. (20)

During 1977 where were you staying? -- I used to stay at my parents' home but also in Small New York.

What is Small New York? -- It is a place where we used to stay.

In what area? -- In Nyanga East.

And when did you stay at Small New York? -- I started staying there in April, 1977.

Why were you staying there? -- I was approached by Kaya in connection with leaving for education in the outside country.

Who is Kaya? -- Kaya is Kaya Magodla. (30)

And what did he say to you? -- Kaya had knowledge of the fact/...

fact that my attitude towards Bantu Education is a negative one. I had made it clear to him that I will not go back to school as long as the system of Bantu Education existed. Kaya then said he had a plan by which he will take me away.

MR HAASBROEK: This is actually hearsay evidence which is now being led.

BY THE COURT: I know that, but Mr Pitman says that it is relevant. -- Kaya said he had a plan by which he ..(intervenes)

Do you want to go on leading this?

MR PITMAN: Just leave what Magodla planned with you. As (10) a result of speaking to Magodla what did you do? -- Kaya suggested that I go and stay in Small New York while waiting for my departure.

Did you then go and stay in Small New York? -- Yes, I did.

When you were staying there were there any other people staying there? -- Yes.

Who else was staying there with you? -- There were quite a number of people staying there and I can mention their names if I have to.

Yes, would you mention their names? -- Kenny Fasi, (20) Archie, Sakhiwe, Shooter, Mbulelo.

BY THE COURT: Just a moment. What is Archie's name? -- I only know him as Archie.

Yes? -- Kaya.

MR PITMAN: Is that Kaya Magodla? -- Yes. Vicks.

What is Vicks's other name? Do you know? -- No, I do not know his other name. Oupa and others whose names I can no longer remember.

Had you made some sort of arrangements with Kaya Magodla? -- In what manner? (30)

In other words that you made arrangements as to what was going/...

going to happen to you. -- No, he would not tell us what would happen to us. Apparently he had fear but what the fear was, I do not know.

And what were you hoping to happen? -- Kaya was the person to tell us when we would leave because he had the plan. We were just waiting on him to tell us at any time that we were to go.

And what was your intention? What were you going to leave and do? -- I was going for education.

BY THE COURT: Where? -- I had said in any country outside South Africa. (10)

Where were you going? What school? -- Swaziland, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, all these countries.

What school were you going to? -- All these countries outside South Africa have a more advanced education.

Were you going to school in those countries? -- Yes.

What was it? Botswana?

MR PITMAN: Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. -- All the independent African States have an advanced education.

By the way, had you known Kaya Magodla before you went into Small New York? -- Yes, we grew up together though we did (20) not stay in the same street, but we were most of the time together at school or at different schools but together in sport.

Now, at this Small New York, you said there was a man called Mbulelo for example. -- Yes.

Did you discuss with him for example at any stage what he was going to do? -- I would not say I spoke to him alone, but we were all discussing and we all were going for education.

Now, those other people did they all stay at - M'Lord, that Mbulelo is one of the co-conspirators in the allegation. (30)

Now, did those other people that you mentioned who were with you/...

you at Small New York, did they remain at Small New York? -- I cannot understand how did they remain?

Did they remain there all the time? -- We used to stay there but we would leave the place during the day.

Tell me was there anybody that you know called Zakes? -- Yes, Zakes is one of the people whose names I have not mentioned. He was also staying with us there.

What happened to you eventually? Did you remain with those people and until when did you remain with those people at Small New York? -- I stayed with these people there until on a (10) day when I went back to Small New York after having gone away, I found these people not in and I was told by Vicks that they had left.

Is that Vicks Vanyaza? -- Yes.

And did Vicks tell you how they had gone? He was also a co-conspirator, M'Lord. -- Yes, Vicks told me they left in a Combi.

Did you see the Combi? -- I was not present when they left.

And what did Vicks tell you that you should do? -- Seeing that we had remained behind, we were going to leave on the (20) next trip.

Is that what Vicks said? -- Yes.

And so did you then remain behind and did you then continue there with that purpose in mind? -- Yes.

Now, did you ever see accused No. 8 or accused No. 9 at Small New York? -- I cannot see them now.

You do not know who they are. Would you look at the front row here and tell His Lordship whether you know any of the people? -- I know this one here (he points at accused No. 11). And accused No. 9, the third from the extreme right and the (30) second one.

Accused No. 8. You understand that is accused No. 8 in the white shirt and this is accused No. 9, third from the left. Did you ever see those two, accused No. 8 and accused No. 9, or either of them at Small New York? -- No.

How do you know accused No. 8 and accused No. 9? -- I know accused No. 8 very well because he was a man who participated very much in shows, he was a rugby man.

BY THE COURT: What do you mean by shows? -- He staged shows for the rugby fund.

MR PITMAN: Was it only for rugby funds? -- I had heard of (10) something like Masakhane which they were involved in for the promotion of education.

When you were at Small New York who provided you with food there? -- We had money and Kaya would sometimes bring groceries.

And are you able to say what the intention was, as expressed by them, if it was expressed by them, of Mbulelo, Zakes and Vicks Vanyaza? -- As I have already said, we were all saying to one another that we are going for education.

EXAMINATION BY MR SKWEYIYA: Now, we have heard of a person known as Sabelo Bata in this case. Do you know him? -- (20) I know him very well.

Was he also a student in Cape Town during the years 1976/77? -- Yes, he was.

And if anybody were to say that Sabelo Bata in 1976 said he wanted to go or he was going to go and train for military training what would your reaction be to that? -- I will dispute that because this could not happen. I am saying it because he had a limp arm and I do not think that even at this moment he can use that arm effectively.

I believe that you were one of the foremost students (30) at meetings which were held at Cape Town during this period. --

Yes/...

Yes, very well so.

What was the main thing discussed at this meeting? --
The very Bantu Education we were against.

And does this ring a bell to you? I am going to refer to some expressions. I will ask whether this rings a bell to you: "Here we must speak nothing else but the truth" and then sometimes students would say in the vernacular or a student or students would say: "Umkolo we sitenge walo lu itonga". -- I used to say the words "Here we must speak the truth and nothing else" and these other words in vernacular were commonly (10) used.

And I am going to state also some other phrasing in the vernacular. Have you ever heard this before or at the end of those meetings: "Abo ba fundayo, e certificate izabo ba balongeta nhlaga kululwa". -- I heard these words very often. This was known all over in the whole of South Africa, even in Johannesburg.

Now, .. (intervenes)

BY THE COURT: Well what do they mean? It is very interesting all this, but what is the point of it? I cannot understand (20) what it means? -- (Those who continue with their education will have their certificates written in blood when we obtain our independence.)

MR SKWEYIYA: M'Lord, these words are contained at page 2 057 of the record. Were you ever at a meeting with Dr Owen from the Department of Education in Cape Town? -- Yes, I can still clearly remember, but I was not allowed by the students to say anything at that meeting.

Anyway, one of the students said - rather Vuyisile Gae said that at that meeting you people voiced your grievances (30) against Bantu Education. Do you confirm that? -- Yes, this
later/...

later appeared in the newspapers.

Were you also at a meeting at a place or a church called Nonzwakazi at Guguletu? -- Yes, I can still remember having attended that meeting.

Now do you know accused No. 11, Goodwell Moni? -- Yes, I know him well.

Do you know if he was a student also in 1976? -- Yes.

In Cape Town. -- Yes.

THE WITNESS STANDS DOWN.

THE COURT ADJOURNS FOR TEA. THE COURT RESUMES. (10)

MR PITMAN: I omitted to ask the Court to designate a number for that bunch of documents I put in and I think perhaps I had better get them identified, EXHIBIT UUUUU.

ZOLILE NDINDWA: sworn states:

EXAMINATION BY MR PITMAN: When and where were you born? -- On the 3rd July, 1952 in Cape Town.

Where did you do your primary schooling? -- In the Retreat Bantu Community School.

Is that where you lived? -- Yes.

Did you later move to some other area? -- In September, (20) 1962 we moved to Guguletu Township. This was during the removals of the Black people in terms of the Group Areas Act.

And the year 1963 did you go to school in Guguletu? -- Yes.

And did you do your higher primary education there? -- Yes.

When did you start high school? -- At the Fezeka Secondary School in 1968. That school became a high school in 1971 and I continued my high school education there.

Was that in Guguletu? -- Yes.

While you were at high school did you start working for an income? -- Yes, I also used to work during school holidays (30) and this was also to help my people at home. I used to work over weekends/...

weekends as well.

Where did you work? -- I worked for a bakery and I also used to work in the garden and during the holidays I would go to work at the docks.

And was the income you derived from these jobs necessary for you and your family? -- Yes, it was very much necessary.

Did you start taking part in extramural student activities? -- Yes, at school.

When was that? -- I joined the SCM in 1969 and rugby as well and also the debate and other activities. (10)

And did you become chairman of certain activities? -- Yes, I became chairman of the SCM in 1970, chairman of the rugby club.

And when did you write your JC exam? -- At the end of 1970.

And what did you then do? -- I went to work again as usual during the holidays, but I could not on the following year proceed to matric because I did not have the funds.

BY THE COURT: What year was it you did JC? -- End of 1970.

MR PITMAN: 1970. -- I had to work in 1971. My intention was to work for the whole of 1971. This was because I did not have money to proceed to matric. My mother could not work (20) constantly because she was not always quite well in health and because we were many at home she could not afford to keep us all at school.

So where did you go and work? -- I first worked at the docks; later I went to work for the City Council in the market.

And did you start studying by correspondence? -- Yes.

Did your family have a visit from a certain teacher? -- My class teacher, Mr Mkonto, used to send messages to my home. This he did after having realised that I was no longer attending school. I was on another day given a message at home that (30) this teacher had said he would like to meet me, so when he comes

to/...

to my home he wanted to find me there. I waited then on a certain day for him and he then came. He wanted to know from me why I no longer attended school. I then told him that the problem was that there was no money.

Let us cut this part short. Eventually what happened as a result of the intervention of this teacher? -- He promised to organise a bursary which was then known as the Bantu Scholars Fund. It is presently known as the African Scholars Fund.

Did he organise one for you eventually? -- Yes.

Did you then go back to school and stop working for a (10) while? -- Yes.

When was that? -- In April, 1971.

Now you went back to school. Continue. -- In June, 1971 I was elected chairman of the SCM; I became a captain of the rugby club and I also used to help Mr Mkonto in the drama classes.

When did you finally leave school? -- In 1972, after writing my matric exams.

Had you represented the Western Cape Region in some conference in 1971 of the SCM? -- Yes, we went to (20) Amanzimtoti in 1971 to attend the National Conference of the SCM.

And were you there two weeks? -- Yes.

After you left school did you start working again? -- Yes, at the docks.

Until when did you work there? -- I worked for different companies at the docks during 1973 and 1974.

And where were you in 1976? -- From November, 1974 until 1976 I worked for the Bantu Affairs Board in the liquor division in a bottle store.

But then what happened to the liquor outlets of that (30) organisation in 1976? -- They were destroyed during the uprising

when/...

when the buildings of the Board were set on fire.

That was in 1976. When did you become interested in Masakhane? -- In 1975.

What position did you hold? -- I was the secretary of Masakhane.

And what activities did you perform in that capacity? -- I wrote request letters requesting for funds to individuals and different organisations.

Who was the chairman? -- Vondela was the chairman.

Is that accused No. 8? -- Yes. (10)

Did you at any stage meet Victoria Makheta, the State witness? -- Yes.

Where was that and when? -- At NY 3.A in the house of Maud.

Who were you with? -- I was with accused No. 8.

And when was that? Can you recall? -- It was in about June, 1977.

And what happened there? -- On our arrival there accused No. 8 asked for Vicky. He was asking Maud and then Maud told us that she was in the bedroom and later asked us to go to her in the bedroom. We found her lying in the bedroom. We greeted her and then Vondela introduced me to her. He introduced me as Ghost. (20)

Why are you called Ghost? -- I was nicknamed Ghost when I was doing standard 2. This was after we had seen a film, named 'Tracy and the Ghost' - 'Dick Tracy and the Ghost'. The ghost which we saw in that film would at any time disappear and appear again. So I also used to disappear and I would later appear again and then I was nicknamed Ghost. (LAUGHTER)

You say you were introduced to Vicky as Ghost. -- (30)
Vicky then said that she met Vuyisile in Swaziland and that
Vuyisile/...

Vuyisile gave her money, the sum of R700. Vondela, accused No. 8, then asked her which Vuyisile this is and she said it is the Vuyisile from Soweto and then she handed the money over to Vondela, accused No. 8. Vondela told Vicky that there were boys who wanted to flee and they wanted to go to Soweto.

Was there any mention of the PAC? -- Not in my presence.

Was there any mention about recruits? -- I did not hear such a thing.

Was there any talk about training? -- I did not hear that either. (10)

There was evidence in this court by Zolile Mazamanzi. Do you remember that? -- I remember him.

Do you remember that he said that in March there was a meeting at the house of a certain person and that at that meeting there was accused No. 8 and yourself and Mazamanzi and that there was somebody there called Vuyisile? -- Yes, I remember that evidence.

Can you recall such a meeting? -- No, there was no such a meeting.

He said that after that meeting accused No. 8 and No. 9 (20) went to get a motor car. He said accused No. 8 gave him an envelope with money for the car. -- This was not in a meeting. We were just together and Tyrone and Mpazamo had asked that we get transport for them.

Where was this? -- At Mpazamo's home.

And was a car obtained after that? -- Yes, we went to get them a car.

Did you hear at any stage No. 8 accused tell Mazamanzi that he (No. 8) would take students to Soweto but that they would go to Swaziland with Vuyisile for military training? -- (30)
No.

Now/...

Now, Mazamanzi said that in July, 1977 he said that you and accused No. 8 came to him and when you arrived there you went to the toilet. Do you remember that occasion? -- Yes.

Was that the occasion when a car was eventually got from one A. Sayed, Abdul Sayed? -- Yes.

And did you go to Bathembu's place on that occasion? -- Yes.

Did No. 8 - this is Mazamanzi's evidence - he said that No. 8 told you and Bathembu to try and get students. Was something like that said? -- No, not necessarily students. What he actually said was that we should go and contact Kaya and (10) the people who wanted to go, not necessarily to go and look for students.

BY THE COURT: You should contact Kaya and the people who wanted to go? -- And the people who were to go.

MR PITMAN: And after that what happened then? -- We left Bathembu's home and I went home in my mother's motor car. Vondela was following me, driving a Combi. We met a student, Sakhiwe, along the way and I stopped but Vondela and those who were with him, proceeded. The student Sakhiwe then joined me and I asked him where Kaya is because he is a friend of (20) Kaya. He told me that Kaya had gone for training.

For training? -- Yes.

What did you understand by that? -- Training for rugby. He was actually taking physical exercises. I then went to my home with Sakhiwe and there I asked him to go and look for Kaya and bring him to me. Sakhiwe then left me.

And eventually what happened, just briefly, very briefly? -- My home is opposite the stadium and the place where Kaya was doing his physical exercises is not far from my home.

Just very briefly tell us what eventually happened. (30)
-- Sakhiwe and Kaya eventually came back to me. Vondela, No. 8, was/...

was at that time already with me. I asked Kaya where the others are and he told me that they were at the place where they stay in Small New York. I told Kaya that we had obtained a Combi and Kaya suggested that we go to fetch these people at Small New York.

And were they fetched? -- Yes, we went in the Combi and a motor car.

And were these people taken away eventually in the Combi? -- Yes.

Where did you understand they were going? -- These (10) people who were to leave in the Combi?

Yes. -- Kaya and the others had made it clear that they were getting to Swaziland.

And do you know why they were going to Swaziland? -- Yes.

For what? -- They were going to pursue their studies.

Now just dealing with Bathembu who gave evidence, I just want to ask you this: he spoke about a meeting at Mpazamo's house where No. 8, yourself, Mpazamo, Tyrone and Vuyisile were present. Do you recall such a meeting? -- Yes, though this was not a meeting in the sense, we had just gathered together (20) there and I do remember these people you have mentioned.

Did you and No. 8 say that you would help in organising transport for people who wanted to go abroad? -- Yes, when they had asked us to get a Combi for them we agreed.

Is that the meeting you spoke about just now when you were dealing with Mazamanzi's evidence? -- Yes.

Is there any meeting that you know of at Mpazamo's place where Vuyisile told you to organise people so that he can take them to Swaziland for military training? And where he said that the PAC had camps in Swaziland and Botswana where (30) training took place? -- No, I heard this for the first time here in/...

in court, I do not know about that.

Did you yourself ever discuss with anybody sending people out of the country for military training? -- No.

Did anybody ever discuss that with you? -- No.

Did you ever take part in any agreement or conspiracy to send people out of the country for training? -- No, I did not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR SKWEYIYA: No questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR SAAIMAN: No questions.

THE COURT ADJOURNS.

(10)

THE COURT RESUMES ON THE 14th FEBRUARY (AT 14h00).

TERENCE TARUNI MAKUBALO: sworn states:

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR HAASBROEK: Is it correct that you know accused No. 8 very well? -- Yes.

And in fact you are also good friends. Is that also correct? -- No.

How well do you know him? -- I knew him as a rugby man and also as a man who staged shows.

Did you have frequent contact with each other in Cape Town? -- No. (10)

How did it come about that you met accused No. 8? -- I first saw him here.

BY THE COURT: Here? -- Perhaps I do not understand the question well.

MR HAASBROEK: How did it come about that you met accused No. 8 for the first time? -- I cannot understand because it could be said that I am meeting a person when seeing the person on a sportsground when just seeing him at a distance.

Did you have any conversations with him previously? -- No.

Did you never discuss anything with him? -- No. (20)

Now you will remember yesterday during the tea adjournment after you had given your evidence-in-chief? -- Yes.

You were here in the court and the accused were all here and I was also sitting here. -- Yes.

And you went over to accused No. 8. Is that correct? -- Yes, that is the first thing I did after I leaving or is it the first thing I did, going straight to him?

During the adjournment, yes. -- No, it is a mistake.

You never went to him? -- Yes, I did, after I was introduced to them all. (30)

And then you had a long discussion with accused No. 8. Is that/...

that correct? -- There is no such.

Didn't you speak to him? -- The period of time I spent talking to them is equal. I did not talk to any one of them for a longer period of time than the others.

But you are lying now. Didn't you speak to him for almost an hour? -- No, there is no such. I spoke to all of them for an equal period of time. You may perhaps have noticed that I spoke to Landingwe for a long period of time and may perhaps also notice that I also spoke to these other accused for an equal period of time. (10)

I am referring to Landingwe. -- Yes, but I am still saying the same words. I spoke to all of them for a n equal period of time.

Yes, I am not interested in the others. You spoke for a long time with Landingwe. -- No, it is not so.

And you even took notes down. Isn't that so? -- Whose notes did I take down?

Your own. You wrote notes on a piece of paper. -- To prove that you are mistaken, I am going to show you what I wrote down so that .. (intervenes) (20)

So you did write things down, is that correct? -- .. though it was not written by me in person.

Who wrote them? -- White.

Who is White? -- He was writing an address. Accused No. 11, Mhlope.

Didn't you write down notes while having a discussion with accused No. 8? -- No.

Why did you have that discussion with him? -- Just like I could have spoken to any other person, the Interpreter or any other person, I may meet for the first time. (30)

And you testified during the course of your evidence-in-chief that/...

that you were very anxious to go out of the country for better education. Is that correct? -- Yes.

And you also testified that you are employed by the Bantu Administration Board. -- Yes.

Why did you never go out of the country to go on with your plans to get a better education? -- Because the second trip was not a success.

Is that the only reason? -- Yes.

You did not take any other steps to go out of the country for a better education? -- If I could do any other thing (10) then I would not have been here.

What is the reason why you are still here? -- The reason is that the second trip was not a success.

Were there no other trips? -- I do not know of any other trips.

And you never made any effort to ascertain whether there was still a possibility to go out of the country? -- I could obviously not do anything on my own but I would be helped to go out.

From whom did you expect the help? -- As I have (20) already said, we were staying in Small New York, waiting there to be taken out and we were to be taken out at any time.

Yes, but it never transpired. -- Yes.

And did you approach anybody else for help? -- It is obvious that I could not, that is why I am still here. I would not have been here.

You never made any further enquiries? -- How?

Well, asking questions. -- Asking whom?

Look here, you are there to give me the answers, you are not there to ask questions. -- The only person who had (30). plans of helping had left, this is Kaya. I had nobody else

to/...

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