



**NO
APARTHEID
EXECUTIONS**

**SAVE
THESE
LIVES**

**Clarence Payi, 20
Sipho Xulu, 25
Benjamin Moloise, 28**

NO APARTHEID EXECUTIONS! SAVE THEIR LIVES!

Three young South Africans are facing the hangman's rope: they are victims of the apartheid system. Since 1979 13 South Africans have received death sentences for their involvement in the struggle against apartheid. Four have been hanged, in spite of campaigns on their behalf. Six, however, have been saved from the gallows after consistent pressure both inside South Africa and internationally. With the support of individuals and organisations throughout the world the lives of these three can be saved.

MALESELA BENJAMIN MOLOISE

Malesela Benjamin Moloise, aged 28, is a qualified upholsterer; he is also an actor and a poet. He was tried, and convicted on 6th June 1983 at Pretoria Supreme court, for the murder of Phillipus Selepe. Selepe was a notorious Warrant Officer in the South African Security Police, who had been involved in many political trials and arrests. Selepe had given evidence in the trial of three African National Congress combatants, the 'Moroka 3', who were executed amid storms of protest on 9th June 1983. Moloise was himself detained in connection with their trial, and was called as a state witness. However, he would not betray the three, and refused to answer questions put to him in court. He was again detained in February 1983, in connection with the shooting of Selepe in November 1982. Whilst in detention he confessed to having shot Selepe. South African police interrogation methods are notoriously brutal, and routinely involve torture. When his case came to court, Moloise retracted his confession, stating it had been made under duress. Nevertheless he was convicted on the basis of this forced confession, and evidence from one unnamed state witness. He was sentenced to death.

Moloise has protested his innocence. The ANC has said it was responsible for the shooting of Selepe, but has categorically denied that Moloise was involved. Moloise gave evidence in court that he had received no military training and did not know how to use an AK47, the weapon which killed Selepe. His two applications for leave to appeal against the death sentence were refused. All that remains to save his life is an appeal for clemency to the State President.

Malesela Benjamin Moloise lived in the Winterveld Resettlement Camp in the Bophuthatswana bantustan. The estimated ¾ million people living there are victims of the apartheid regime's policy of forced removals of Africans and dumping them in the bantustans. Amenities for the people are virtually non-existent. Moloise has been condemned to death for refusing to collaborate in the political trial of those who dared to fight against apartheid.

SIPHO XULU

Sipho Xulu, aged 25, was involved in the protests against rent increases in Sobantu village in 1982, and became a victim of security police scrutiny. In 1983 he left South Africa to undergo military training with the ANC.

CLARENCE LUCKY PAYI

Clarence Lucky Payi, aged 20, was just 15 when he joined the ANC. He left South Africa in 1981 following his involvement in a school boycott in his home town of KwaMashu.

XULU and PAYI were detained in June 1984, following the shooting in May 1984 of Benjamin Langa, a youth activist and former leader of SASO (the SA Students' Organisation). On February 26th 1985 they were convicted of murder and 'terrorism'. In statements submitted to the court, Xulu and Payi said that they had been led to believe that Ben Langa was a police informer, although he claimed to be an active member of the ANC. During their trial the two men received vociferous support from a packed public gallery. In passing sentence the judge refused to consider either the youth of the two accused, or their backgrounds. He sentenced them to death.

The ANC issued a statement which said 'the ANC is convinced that the agents of the Pretoria regime put out false information aimed to discredit the late Ben Langa. When the real truth emerges it will be shown that the real responsibility for the death of Ben Langa lies with the Pretoria regime'.

XULU and PAYI have applied for leave to appeal against their death sentences.

MALESELA BENAMIN MOLOISE, SIPHO XULU and CLARENCE LUCKY PAYI are victims of the apartheid system and its courts. The South African regime has never hesitated in using violence to repress the people of South Africa; indeed the apartheid system, by its very nature, creates violence. In April 1985 a campaign was launched in South Africa for clemency for Benjamin Moloise. His mother, Elsie, has appealed to State President Botha to show mercy to her son. Speakers at a meeting called by the Release Mandela Committee condemned the South African government for 'shooting young people and hanging the youth while the international community ... is celebrating the International Year of the Youth'.

Support from both organisations and individuals overseas will be vital in saving the lives of these three young men now facing execution. Please join our campaign to stop the executions.

WRITE NOW

- to P W Botha, State President, Union Buildings, Pretoria 0001, South Africa, urging that the death sentences be commuted.
- to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Downing Street, London SW1A 2AH, urging him to intervene on behalf of our government to save the lives of the three.
- to your own MP, asking that s/he raise the case with the Foreign Office and in Parliament.

AND

Raise this case with your friends and colleagues, asking them to take similar action. If you are involved in an appropriate organisation (eg religious group, trade union, human rights organisation, etc), ask it to support the campaign.



SOUTHERN AFRICA — THE IMPRISONED SOCIETY

The SATIS Committee brings together a range of organisations to initiate and co-ordinate campaigns for the release of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and Namibia, and against the numerous forms of repression employed by the apartheid regime against those struggling for freedom from apartheid rule. It was launched at a conference in December 1973.

Our work must continue until South Africa and Namibia are no longer 'imprisoned societies'. As the liberation struggles in those countries intensify, so too does repression. To campaign successfully we urgently need your support. Please contact us at the address below for more information.

NAME:

ORGANISATION (IF APPROPRIATE)

ADDRESS

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Please send:

- Further information about MOLOISE, PAYI & XULU
- Further copies of this leaflet @ £1 per 100
- Further copies of the SATIS pamphlet *Political Trials in South Africa*, @ 25p each plus 25p P&P

I enclose a cheque/PO for £..... (orders) and £..... (donation)

Return to: SATIS, 13 Mandela Street, London NW1 ODW