

CRIME - GENERAL

1989

South Africans ³⁴ 'have death wish'

PETER DELMAR

SOUTH Africans appeared to have a "death wish" and had no respect for the lives of their fellow men, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday. *8/10/87 11/6/87*

He told a Republic Day rally in his Verwoerdburg constituency that unrest had been brought under control by the security forces, aided by the state of emergency.

However, there had been an alarming increase in violent and politically motivated crimes.

"It seems as though we have no respect for the life of our fellow man. This is valid for everyone — white, black, brown and Asian.

"It is as if the peoples of this country have a death wish. We know this is going to destroy us — destroy the future of our country — yet we carry on regardless."

Exhorting South Africans to seek greater unity and to work for peace and security, Vlok said he could think of no terrain where real unity existed today.

Police statistics showed that the incidence of murder, rape and serious assault increased steadily between 1986 and last year while figures for housebreaking and robbery declined.

The figures showed that 30 people were murdered daily in SA last year — one every 49 minutes — while 344 were seriously assaulted every day.

Republic Day speech urges unity

Violence will destroy us — Vlok

Staff Reporters

South Africans appeared to have a death wish and should try to achieve greater unity with their fellow countrymen, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in Verwoerdburg yesterday.

He told a Republic Day festival that, aided by the state of emergency, unrest had been brought under control during the past two years, due to efforts by the police, other authorities and the Government.

But there had been an alarming increase in politically inspired and violent crimes, Mr Vlok said.

Last year 30 people were murdered each day — one every 48 minutes — while 344 were seriously assaulted daily — or



Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok.

14 cases every hour.

"It seems as though we have no respect for the life of our fellow man. This is valid for everyone — white, black, brown and Asian."

The incitement to violence would destroy everyone unless something was done about it.

"It is as if the people of this

country have a death wish," Mr Vlok said.

At a Mbabane Republic Day function, the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, urged all countries in the region to accept the concept of inter-dependence as opposed to dependency.

Addressing the large crowd of invited guests, including members of the Royal Swazi family and government at the residence of South African Trade Mission representative Mr Sam Storbán, Mr Meiring described dependency as an outmoded colonial concept which had to be discarded.

He said it was heartening that South Africa had been identified (in a recent speech by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda) as a partner in a regional grouping.

Woman and three men are executed

Teenager's killers sent to the gallows

Star 2/16/89

RSB

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RSB

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Four people were executed in Pretoria today, including Sandra Smith, a Cape Town woman convicted of the murder of a 16-year-old girl.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice confirmed the execution at Pretoria Central Prison of 22-year-old Smith, the first South African woman in two years to go to the gallows.

Smith, whose accomplice, Yassiem Harris (19), was also hanged today, was sentenced to death in December 1986 for the murder of Jamaine Abrahams in the Wynberg district.

Tortured teenager

Smith and Harris allegedly tortured the teenager to extract information about the hiding place of jewellery and cash in her home.

The teenager's body bore 28 stab wounds, three with such force that they penetrated the marrow of her spine, and a 12 cm slash across her throat, which severed her windpipe, neck muscles and arteries.

Smith's father, Mr David Esau, pleaded for her to be spared, saying that if it were possible he would offer himself for execution in his daughter's place.

Smith's three sons, Clinton (7), Matthew (5) and Howard (2), live with their grandmother and had twice visited their mother on death row, Mr Esau said.

Also executed today were Michael Erasmus (24) and Jacob Ndaba. Erasmus was convicted in Cape Town in September 1987 for the murder of a cellmate whom he strangled. He was also charged with attempted sodomy.

Ndaba was convicted in Vanderbijlpark on April 20 last year on five counts of murder, house-breaking with intent to steal, rape, theft, unlawful possession of a firearm, attempted robbery with aggravating circumstances and attempted murder.

Three other prisoners have been informed that they will be executed in the next week, according to Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights.

This will bring the total number of executions this year to 33.

Discounting the first two months of this year, when there were two hangings, the rate of executions for 1989 is now close to the average monthly rate for this decade (about 10 a month), despite an upsurge in public opposition to capital punishment.

Public asked to help police fight crime ⁽³⁴⁾

Staff Reporter

The public was urged last night to accept some responsibility for their own safety and assist police in the prevention of crime. *Star 2/6/87*

At an anti-crime meeting at Linksfield, Colonel Frans Malherbe of the SAP said the crime rate in South Africa was growing. In 1987, 9 800 murders were committed and in 1988 the figure rose to 10 631.

In 1987 more than 18 000 rapes occurred and in 1988 there were over 19 000. The number of serious assaults rose from 120 779 in 1987 to 125 571 in 1988.

The numbers of robberies, house-breakings, car thefts and thefts dropped from 1987 to 1988.

Yeoville MP Mr. Harry Schwarz told an audience of about 100 that elderly people who did not have the financial means to secure their property were able to apply to the Department of Local Government for financial assistance.

He said that with the deterioration of the economy, it was inevitable the crime rate would go up.

"There will be more unemployment and therefore more crime," he said.

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Unease over 'lenient' drug sentences

By MALCOLM FRIED

FINES and suspended sentences for convicted drug dealers are provoking unease among a range of drug counsellors, social workers and educationists, who want "the punishment seen to fit the crime".

No mandatory jail term is laid down in law for dealing in, using or possessing drugs. Courts have the discretion to fine dealers, imprison them or both.

Recent sentences which have been criticised include a Jeffreys Bay couple fined R12 000 each, or three years' jail, with three years

each suspended, for dealing in cocaine; a Cape Town man fined R1 000, or one year, with two years suspended, for dealing in LSD; and an Eastern Cape couple together fined R10 000, or three years, with one year suspended, for cocaine dealing.

Dr Terry Berelowitz, of the Cape Town Drug Counselling Centre, said yesterday that drug dealers should be punished "to the limits of the legal system".

In his view, there seemed to be some leniency in sentencing. "The law should be hitting offenders

with a ball and chain instead of a rap over the knuckles."

Dr Berelowitz said police were doing a "great job" in finding dealers, but the sentences handed down were "often not as severe as they should be".

A city social worker, who deals with "victims of drug dealers — the naive children who fall for their patter", said light sentences "horried" her.

"Such a crime, dealing in drugs, must not end in a mere fine." The social worker said that the amount fined was sometimes no more than

a week's takings for the major operators.

She and "many colleagues and also teachers, who have to cope with drug dealers in schools" were concerned that courts were not always providing an adequate deterrent.

Said one counsellor: "The punishment must be seen to fit the crime."

Dealers who are first offenders are liable to a fine not exceeding R30 000 or jail for a period not exceeding 15 years or both.

Second or multiple offenders

face a fine not exceeding R50 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 25 years or both.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw, said apparent discrepancies in sentencing existed in all areas of the law. "This is a perennial problem."

"Many factors, such as possible rehabilitation of the accused and the deterrent effect, are first studied and one factor might be given more weight than another," said Mr Rossouw.

A city attorney said that defending clients accused of dealing and keeping them out of jail was "not always a very tough task".

ANC may be behind bank hold-ups, say police

By BRUCE CAMERON
Political Staff

POLICE are investigating strong leads that African National Congress members are behind the recent spate of bank robberies.

Senior police sources said today that circumstantial evidence pointed to ANC members being involved, while firmer leads were being followed up.

Russian-made AK 47 rifles have been used in a number of the well-planned robberies, which have netted more than R4-million.

Bank robberies to finance insurgency is not new. The Irish Republican Army has for many years resorted to bank robberies to pay for its operations in Northern Ireland.

Police sources said the ANC had a background of resorting to criminal activities.

It had been involved for many years in car-theft rackets here with many of the cars being used by ANC members in other African countries after they had been smuggled out.

CRIMINAL RECORDS

The ANC had also not hesitated to use people with criminal records.

The Pretoria bomb outside Air Force headquarters on May 20 1983 was set by a convicted criminal who died in the blast, police said.

They said the ANC, which had never been well off, was in an even worse financial position now as a result of a change in international attitudes.

One source said: "It is easier to live in a hotel room than to find secure accommodation in a residential area, but this (hotels) requires money."

● An ANC spokesman in Lusaka today strongly denied involvement in the bank robberies and said the allegations were "wild inventions".

Official's
son 'felt
part of
the team'

PRETORIA. — The son of a former top official of the Department of Education and Training has testified before the Van den Heever Commission that he regarded himself as part of the department's team.

Mr Thinus Strydom, son of former DET deputy director-general Mr Jaap Strydom, testified that he was able to come up with projects that fitted in with the DET's plans to normalise the situation at DET schools, as he was well informed about some of the department matters.

He also testified that he traded in posters and placards under the names of various firms so he could switch his work to other firms in case one of them became unpopular.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever, has been appointed by the government to inquire into possible irregular spending of state funds.

— Sapa

Bank blitzes baffle cops as plunder soars in PWV

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11/16/89
C. A. M. S.

By SAMKELO KUMALO and
REVELATION NTOULA

SOUTH AFRICA, which ranks among the most crime-ridden nations, is set to break all records held by countries such as Italy and the US.

This grim picture has emerged amid a crime rampage that is sweeping the country. Since January this year, 247 robberies have netted a record R21 million in the Transvaal alone.

Although the new wave of robberies bears close resemblance to the ones in the late sixties – when the “omazithulele” raided the PWV willy-nilly – today’s takings make the sixties’ gang pale into insignificance.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Col Frans Malherbe said the countrywide robbery figure was unbelievably high. He attributed the crime wave to the economic recession, which has caused mass unemployment.

Wits Sociologist Dr Jackie Cock also believes the crime rate is linked to poverty, unemployment and inflation.

“People are struggling to make ends meet. This is an indication of the economic crisis in the country. Our society is becoming more violent and the extensive use of guns shows that people rely on force.

“This culture of violence, linked with greed, is paramount in armed robberies,” said Cock.

UNISA criminologist Professor Robert Stevens said professional robbers had more confidence than ever before.

“Robbers believe they will not be caught. Their attention is thus firmly on the money they believe they will get.

“The killing of anyone is not in their plans. But I must emphasise that, although they do not plan to kill or harm, they are quite prepared to do so. There is always an element of violence but the robber’s main aim is monetary gain”.

The hardest hit institution has been Nedbank, which has seen R1,36 million disappear between April 24 and May 20 this year.

■ On May 9, robbers snatched R450 000 from a branch in Parktown;

■ Thieves then raided the Yeoville branch, where they netted a meagre R10 000;

■ Next was Nedbank in Alberton where R400 000 was taken;

■ Robbers hit pay-dirt when they grabbed R553,776 from Nedbank in Commissioner Street. AK-47 rifles were used in the hold-up;

■ The President Street branch was then hit, netting R175 000; and

■ First National Bank on the corner of Simmonds and Kerk streets was robbed by four men who got away with R15 000.

Col Malherbe said it was “only a matter of time before we catch them”.

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17/6/89

Strydoms discussed state

contracts

JOHANNESBURG.

Department of Education and Training (DET) deputy director-general Mr Jaap Strydom yesterday said he and his son Thinus had discussed possible printing contracts from government departments for a printing business his son had planned to start in Cradock.

Giving evidence before the Van den Heever Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the DET, Mr Strydom also said he knew that a newspaper his son had started in Cradock was used for "propaganda" purposes by the DET to counter the schools' boycott in 1985.

Mr Strydom "strongly" denied the DET wanted to start a "mini-Citizen" in Cradock.

Earlier evidence before the commission was the DET bought posters, books and bookmarks worth R2,5m from Mr Thinus Strydom over a two-year period.

Weekly Mail Reporter

A BANK teller's job these days is a hazardous one. If your branch hasn't been robbed recently, it could be next.

"It must be a disconcerting experience, having a machine-gun pointed at your head," says Chris Liebenberg, managing director of Nedbank, which now provides therapists for its staff.

"We have employed professional people to help staff get over the stress situation and we've provided opportunities for them to consult therapists for psychiatric treatment," he told *Weekly Mail* this week.

This is just one response to the rash of armed robberies which have plagued banks and building societies in and around Johannesburg in recent months. The most recent was this week at First National Bank's Dube, Soweto, branch where more than R800 000 was snatched.

Police say more than R22-million has been stolen from financial institutions on the Witwatersrand in 250 cases of armed robbery since the beginning of this year.

The robberies are clearly nothing new — last year there were 795 cases, according to police records. But they have grown in size and sophistication.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe said this week since January R8-million in

cash had been taken from banks and building societies, R12-million in diamonds and R2-million in goods and jewellery. That's an average R88 000 a robbery, or R32 000 a strike counting cash only. It's a huge increase on the sums last year, when the average was R16 981 a strike, adding up to a total of R13,5-million for the year.

Police and bankers believe the robberies are the work of one or more gangs.

And some bankers complain that

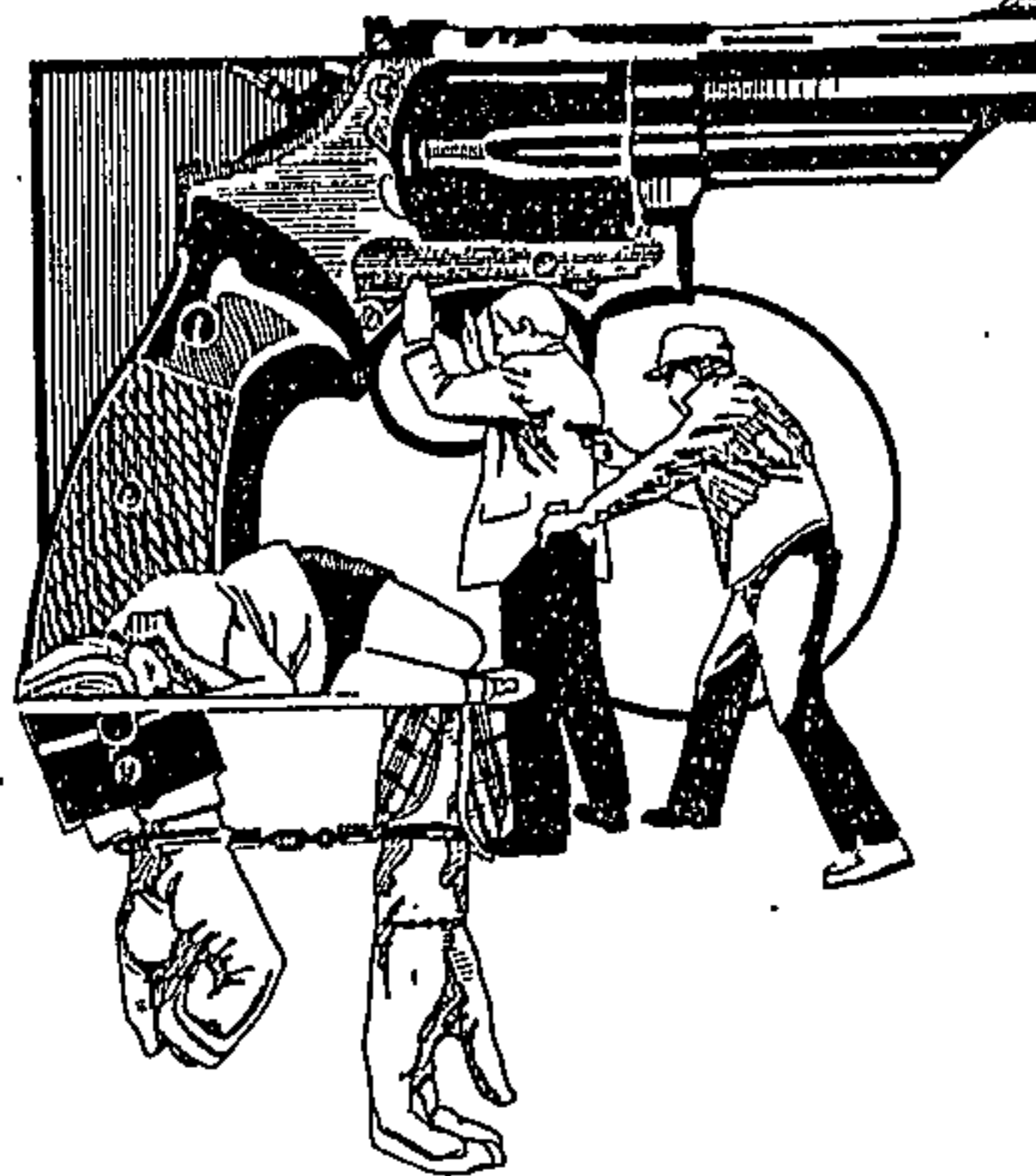
excessive media coverage has exacerbated the problem. "This sort of attention is an open invitation to rob a bank — guys pick it up in the paper and think this is how easy it is," said First National Bank divisional general manager Gerry Christy.

Police point out the *modus operandi* in the recent spate of Witwatersrand robberies has been similar — and sophisticated. Gangs of between four and eight people arrive at opening or closing time, heavily armed with weapons including hand-guns and sub-machine guns. They disarm security guards and force staff and clients to lie down. And, police say, they know exactly where to go once they're inside the bank. They also generally have getaway cars, although in some cases they have stolen bank vehicles.

But Malherbe this week quashed reports that African National Congress members bearing AK47 rifles had carried out the robberies. He told *Weekly Mail* there had been no positive identification of the use of AK47s. But even if they were in use, "You can't come to the conclusion

Crime wave? ³⁴ There've been no more bank *w/mail 15-22/6/89* heists than usual

Despite talk about a rash of bank robberies across the Reef, there've been no more cases than usual. The difference is that the robberies have been bigger and more sophisticated, raking in twice as much cash per robbery than last year



that ANC terrorists are involved, due to the fact that AK47s are freely available," Malherbe said, adding that the majority of crimes were committed with stolen weapons.

There have been no deaths or serious injuries in the robberies this year, although there have been some stabbings and pistol-whippings. At First National Bank's Morgenzon branch a teller was shot in the leg on Saturday.

The robberies have occurred only days apart — and certain institutions have been particularly hard hit, while others seem largely to have escaped the robbers' attentions.

For example only two of Standard Bank's agencies have been robbed this year, according to general manager operations Rod Hyde. "We've been fortunate," he said. Standard attributes its low robbery record to the counter-to-ceiling bullet proof glass in its branches which makes access to vaults difficult, Hyde said.

But Volkskas reports 15 bank robberies since June last year, nine of which occurred this year. The total stolen was R1,6-million, R1,5-million of it this year, a Volkskas representative said. Only R12 220 has been recovered.

First National Bank has had 40 robberies in the past 12 months in which a total of R5,8-million has been stolen, Christy said. Since R1,1-million has been recovered, the net loss to the bank is R4,7-million. Senior general

manager Jimmy McKenzie said this doesn't affect the bank's bottom line, since it maintains a fund to cover itself against such risk.

But Nedbank's Liebenberg was less dismissive. He said the excess to be paid on insurance claims was now so high the bank was, in effect, not insured against these losses. "The robberies do affect profits," he said. He would not disclose the total the bank had had stolen but said it was "lots of money". The bank had four robberies last year and five this year.

Liebenberg said Nedbank had made substantial changes to its security system. It is, for example, installing time locks on strong rooms. This will mean staff — and robbers — will have to wait the 20 minutes it takes to get the safe open. "This will upset our routines. But we hope our clients will be understanding," he said, adding that branches would also hold less cash in future.

First National's Christy would not disclose security details but said the bank had spent millions of rands on security and would continue to do so.

But the millions the banks are spending may not be enough. Malherbe said it was unlikely financial institutions' security could ever completely safeguard against robberies. He said the recent trend on the Reef paralleled a world-wide trend to mafia-style robberies.

Meanwhile, bankers and business people have called for more policing, with some calling for more policemen on the beat. Last week Assocom reportedly met senior police representatives on the Witwatersrand to discuss the recent spate of robberies.

Clearing Banks Association offers a R10 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the criminals but individual banks have offered additional rewards. First National has offered three R50 000 rewards since August last year, and Nedbank has offered a R25 000 reward.

Use conscripts to beat crime — brigadier 34

By Jovial Rantao
and Abel Mushi

Security experts from the private sector and representatives from the Ministry of Law and Order yesterday exchanged ideas on security measures.

A top policeman suggested that military conscripts be used to fight crime in the cities.

The conference took place at Nasrec in Johannesburg.

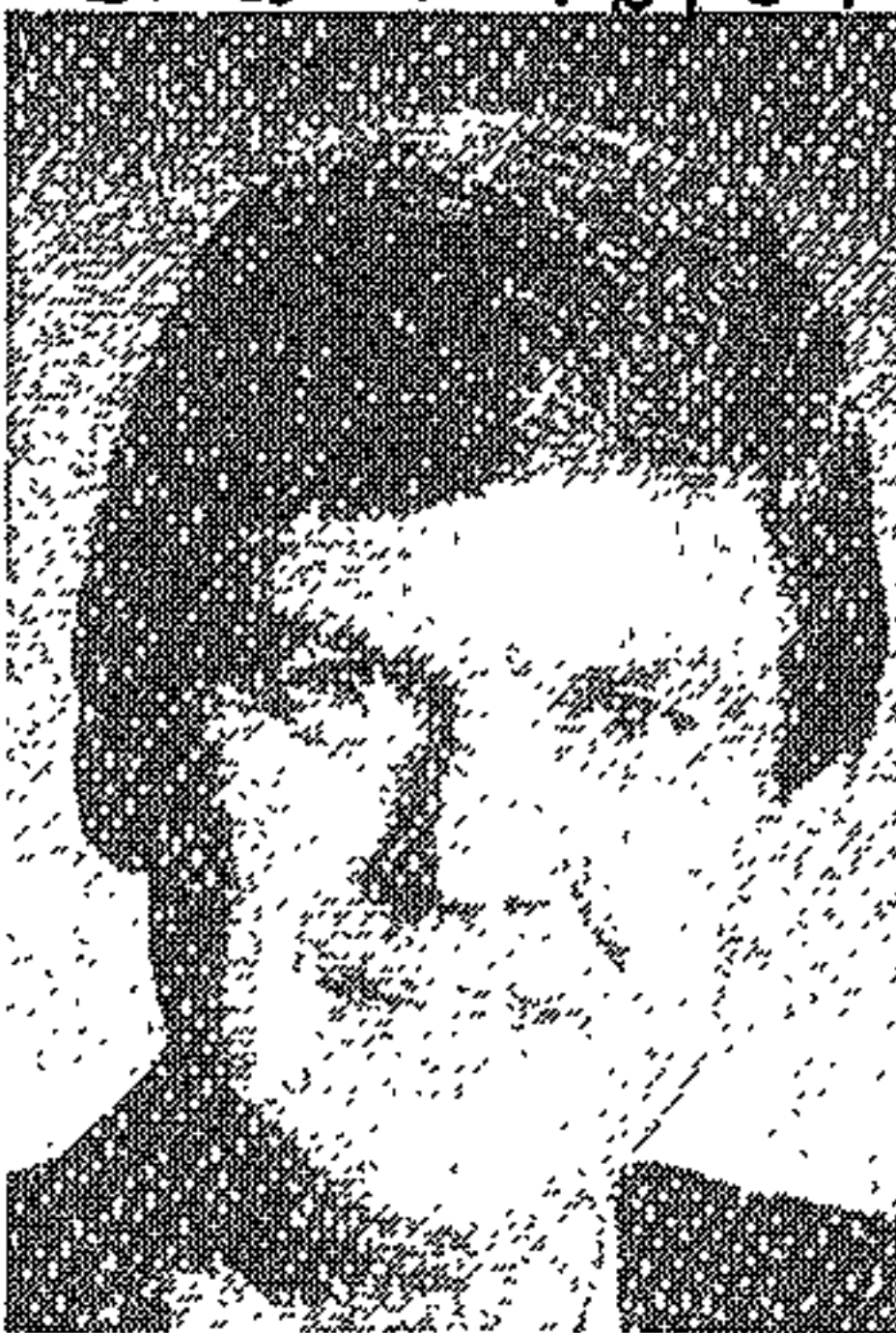
Brigadier Jan Visser, Director of the Security Services in the Johannesburg City Council, said several parties, apart from the police, had roles to play in the security situation.

These included local authorities, para-statal institutions and the private sector.

The state of the country's economy could increase the rate of crime and impair the implementation of security measures.

Brigadier Visser said the recent spate of robberies in Johannesburg occurred because of an economic slump which had led to soaring unemployment.

"There is no immediate solution to crime, but there are



Mr Leon Wessels
... teamwork needed.

measures which can be implemented to reduce it," he said.

"Crime prevention will be more effective if there is one organisation in the private sector to look after implementation of security in the country.

"This organisation should define its goal so that all efforts can be concentrated on it."

Brigadier Visser said as the situation in both Angola and Namibia had eased, military conscripts should be deployed in the cities to ease the burden on local authorities.

Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Leon Wessels said security was one of the most important aspects of modern life.

The unrest situation had added to the frequency of crimes in South Africa, and this was a result of the influence of the African National Congress and other organizations, he claimed.

He said that from January 16 to the present almost R34 million had been taken in 29 robberies from financial institutions.

Talks between the Ministry of Law and Order and members of the private sector had led to a mutual strategy whereby the problem was tackled on the basis of teamwork, as the country did not have the facilities to physically protect every business concern in South Africa.

White thugs abduct Soweto shebeeners

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18/6/89
C. M. M.

By SELLO SERIPE

WHITE men posing as policemen robbed two Meadowlands shebeen owners of their weekend takings at gunpoint before dawn on Tuesday.

The three culprits, who were driving an unmarked yellow Ascona, netted R2 400 in the robberies at Ishmael Siphon Motukisi's Siphon Tavern and another shebeen run by Moses Shabangu.

After breaking Shabangu's kitchen door to enter his home, two of the thugs forced him into his bedroom where they found his R800 weekend takings.

The third, who was their driver, remained in the car.

"One of them disconnected my telephone. He also stole my R400 wristwatch and autobank card," Shabangu said.

The men then bundled him into the waiting car and drove to Motukisi's home.

"I was awoken by the loud knocks on my bedroom window and the front door," Motukisi said.

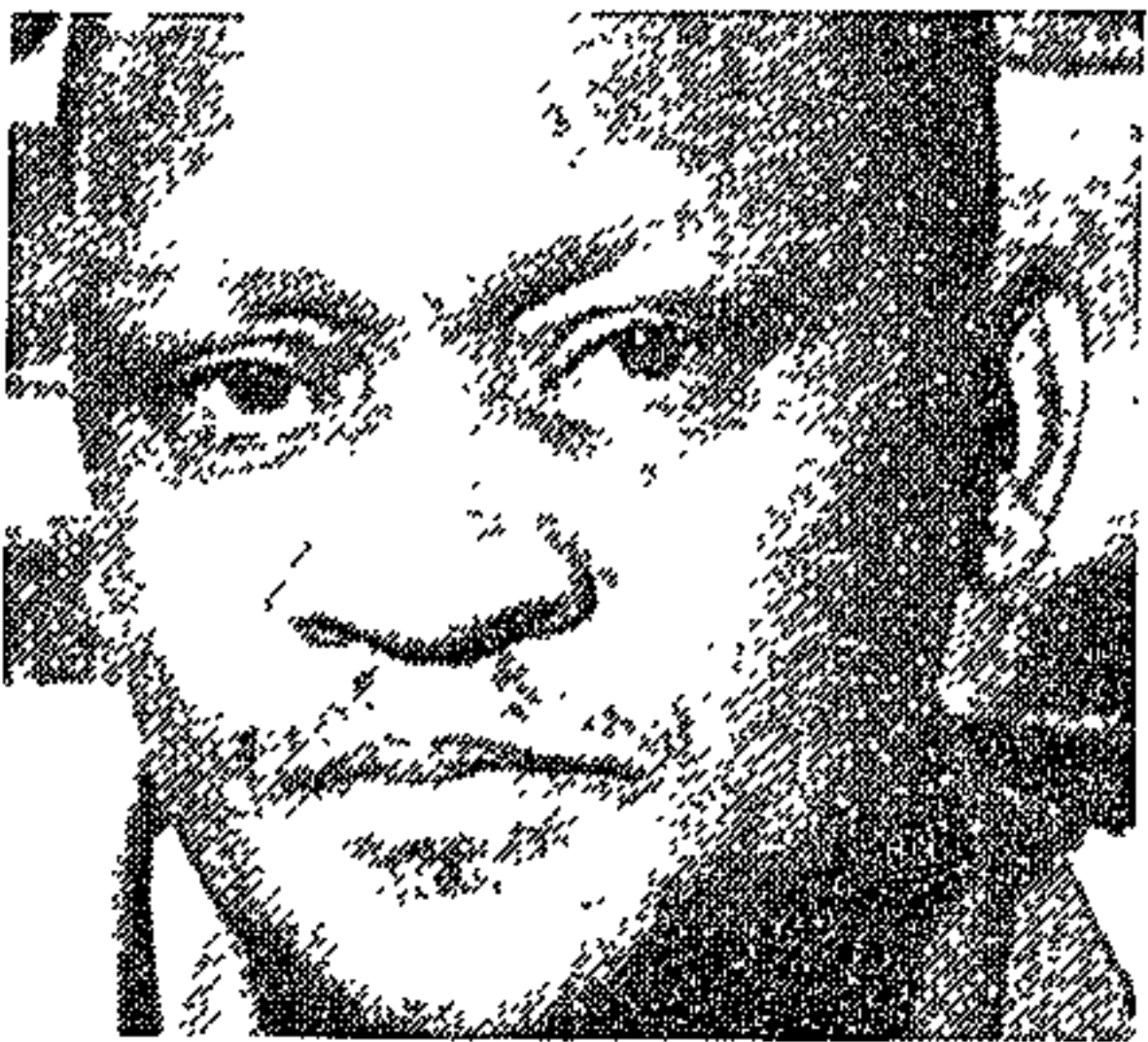
"After I ventured outside, a gun-toting white man marched me back into the house.

"While he removed my weekend takings from the till, his accomplice helped himself to packets of crisps from a shelf.

"They also took my two autobank cards," he said.



Siphon Motukisi: "One helped himself to crisps."



Kitso Makume was shot by thugs. He is recovering in hospital.



Moses Shabangu was abducted and robbed.

He was also bundled into the waiting vehicle.

The "policemen" then told their two captives that they were going to lock them up at Langlaagte police station.

However, Langlaagte police station commander Capt C Coetzee said his force did not operate in Soweto.

Once in Johannesburg's city centre, one "policeman" shoved the

barefoot Motukisi out of the car and escorted him to an autobank. Motukisi was forced to punch in his secret code but the machine did not work.

"Then they drove on the Booyens road and ordered us off under a pedestrian bridge. I thought they were going to shoot us dead," he said.

Fortunately Shabangu had R12 in his pocket, so the two shebeeners

caught a taxi home.

Jesse Masoko, 64, Motukisi's neighbour, was robbed of three crates of cold-drink by the gang, who also demanded money from her.

The gang is also suspected of committing a R1 150 robbery at Catherine Sibiya's Meadowlands home.

Soweto police liaison officer Col Fanyana

Zwane said the three cash robberies had been reported and police were investigating. Zwane said he was not aware of the Masoko case.

The midweek robberies followed a spate of similar shebeen raids in Soweto by gun-wielding thugs who attacked popular night spots, robbed patrons of cash and jewellery and interfered with female patrons.

Last Sunday well-known Soweto businessman Kitso Makume was shot during a similar raid at a popular Soweto night spot.

Makume is recovering in hospital.

White gangs operating in the same fashion raided Soweto shebeens during the festive season last year, mainly in Orlando.

Orlando East shebeen queen Mathilda Shibe was shot dead by two whites claiming to be policemen - minutes after they had robbed a widow of R150 and a case of beer a few blocks away.

Police denied involvement in the killing. Three whites have since been arrested in connection with Shibe's murder.

The same month the Dlamini homes of black consciousness activists Thami Mcerwa and Thenjiwe Leeuw were attacked by five white men, who smashed windows and assaulted members of the Leeuw family.

Commission told of 'rigged quotes'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The son of Department of Education and Training deputy director-general Mr Jaap Strydom, rigged quotations to obtain DET printing contracts, the Van den Heever commission heard in Pretoria yesterday.

A secretary, Ms Alida Kruger, who did typing for five production and printing companies in Pretoria, told the commission Mr Thinus Strydom had asked her "a number of times" to type quotations on letterheads of the other four companies, which he did not own.

He had told her he "needed more quotes" and she had known these were "dummy quotes", she told the inquiry into alleged irregularities in the DET.

Mr Strydom owned a company called Publication Scan and for a while shared offices with companies called Drukprint, Nasta, Shadow Dot and Colour Workshop, she said.

Her signature had been forged on one of the quotations shown to her by the advocate for the inquiry, Mr Nollie Niehaus. She said she did not know who could have forged it.

Mr Strydom obtained printing contracts worth R2,5 million from the DET, the commission, chaired by Miss Justice Leo Van den Heever, has heard.

Earlier yesterday Mr Jaap Strydom said he had known of the printing contracts which the DET had awarded to his son, but had thought the correct departmental procedures had been followed.

DET man's son lied to him, commission told

CANT Times 23/6/89 (34)

PRETORIA. — The son of the deputy director-general of the Department of Education and Training lied to his father when asked if work he had been doing for the department had been put out to tender, the Van den Heever Commission heard yesterday.

Testifying before the commission, Mr Jaap Strydom, deputy director-general of the DET, said his son, Thinus, assured him all the work was acquired by following correct departmental procedures.

Asked by Mr Nollie Niehaus, one of the commissioners, whether he was worried when he learned that the Natal regional office had bought placards for R28 000 from his son, Mr Strydom said he was.

The budget allotted to the region for the buying of such goods was about R3 000.

Asked whether he confronted his son about the matter, Mr Strydom said he warned his son that he would be answerable for whatever consequences arose.

He asked his son whether he had an explanation for the Natal issue and he

replied affirmatively, Mr Strydom said.

Mr Jaap Strydom denied that Natal regional director Mr John Nicholson had telephoned him about the flouting of departmental rules in the sale.

Mr Strydom also testified that his son's involvement in the department was not a secret. The minister knew his son was taking pictures for the department and was also involved in its regional newspapers.

Asked why all transactions in which rules were flouted were those involving his son, Mr Strydom said perhaps the officials did not know the rules.

Mr Andrew Sithole, former chairman of the Schools Sports Council, testified that Mr Chris Schutte introduced Mr Thinus Strydom to the council.

Mr Strydom came to an agreement with the council to get them a sponsorship and get 20% thereof in return.

He also promised to give the council R2 000 for each sponsorship acquired and print them a yearbook free of charge.

The commission has adjourned indefinitely. — Sapa

Cost of corruption 'runs into millions'

Cape Times
26/6/89

Own Correspondent

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JOHANNESBURG. — Investigators looking into allegations of corruption and fraud in the Department of Development Aid say the irregular transactions run into "millions of rands, and we have only scratched the surface".

The Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General, Mr B J Bredenkamp, yesterday said 29 irregular transactions over a two-year period, involving 10 suspended officials and more than seven contractors, already totalled millions of rands.

He said investigators in the auditor-general's office told him that the more they investigated, the more irregularities they uncovered.

But Development Aid director-general Mr Gilles van der Wall maintained that the full scope of the irregularities had been uncovered and that the police investigation was almost complete.

MANDRAX KILLS

Residents allege plot as activists turn to drugs

Special investigation by S'BU MNGADI and SOPHIE TEMA

MANY township youths — generally known as “comrades” — have become hooked on mandrax and activists believe the drug has been introduced to defuse the political militancy of the youth.

The mandrax plague has hit townships around South Africa's three biggest cities — Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

A City Press investigation revealed that mandrax-abusing youths had become a common feature of life in Umlazi, Clermont, Kwa-Mashu, Lamontville, Chesterville and Ntuzuma.

They are also often seen loitering near shops in Soweto, particularly in Orlando East, Eldorado Park and Noordgesig and in other Johannesburg townships.

The situation in Cape Town is much the same

rules on 'dagga' student

THE HARSH WRATH OF APARTHEID



Special investigation by
S'BU MNGADI and SOPHIE TEMA

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They are also often seen loitering near shops in Soweto, particularly in Orlando East, Eldorado Park and Noordgesig and in other Johannesburg townships.

The situation in Cape Town is much the same.

Little less than a year ago, these teenagers were toy-toying and chanting political slogans – or they were in detention under the state of emergency.

A family in Chester-ville, who were committed activists, have become “parliamentarians” – or mandrax middle-men. Neighbours say the family had been regularly raided in the past but now the police never visit them.

Although some of these mandrax abusers insist they are still activists, comrades brand them as drop-outs and counter-revolutionaries.

The drug plague in the townships has caught almost everyone off-guard. In Natal, it spread so rapidly the atmosphere is now fraught with fear.

The commander of the SA police's Durban narcotics bureau, Capt PH Roux, confirmed police had received several reports that “comrades” had turned to drugs.

Mandrax “buttons” are usually crushed, mixed with dagga and smoked in a broken bottle neck. A “button” costs between R15 and R25.

Mandrax is generally imported but two huge local factories have been discovered by police. There the mandrax was packed in capsules known as “cockroaches”.

Syndicates are also now manufacturing mandrax locally.

The director and head of clinical services for SANCA in Johannesburg, Dr S De Miranda, said the drug problem in South Africa affected all races.

“The drug trade is now big business and, with urbanisation and industrialisation, more vicious drugs are around in addition to dagga and glue.”

Mandrax users were often very aggressive and had been linked to many

Court rules on ‘dagga’ student

CP Reporter

A KWAMASHU student who had been named as a dagga smoker and expelled from school was reinstated unconditionally this week after lawyers acting for him reached an out-of-court settlement.

Selby Ngcobo, 17, a Standard 10 pupil at the KwaShaka School in KwaMashu, was expelled in May this year after a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly named him and eight others as trouble-makers.

On expelling Ngcobo and the eight other students, the principal warned that if any of them entered the school they would be shot, Ngcobo said in an affidavit.

Through the Legal Resources Centre, Ngcobo launched an application in the Durban Supreme Court to have his expulsion set aside.

The matter was withdrawn this week after settlement was reached.

What



Cape Town jockey Mark Right Prerogative after winning July Handicap at Greyville yet

Activists abandon politics

From Page 1

crimes of violence, he said.

Christian Welfare worker Iris Baltsoucos agreed.

She said mandrax users often suffered from extreme depression and personality change.

“Eight out of ten murders, rapes and crimes of violence are drug-related,” she said.

Max, 18, is a typical example of a township mandrax user.

His hangout is the local shopping complex near a shebeen, whose owner is a “parliamentarian”.

Max spent 14 months as an emergency detainee at Durban's Westville Prison between 1986 and 1988. When he came out of detention he heard the comrades wanted to “discipline” his cousin, who was accused of being a ganster.

“Though I support the ‘struggle’, I had to protect my family.”

He deserted the comrades and was soon introduced to mandrax by his cousin. However, he claims that even though he no longer associates with the comrades he is still an activist.

Meanwhile “Sipho”, a “parliamentarian” in Clermont, is in a dicey situation.

The local community accuses him of working for the “system” because the drugs he sells have created divisions between local comrades.

Many Durban “parliamentarians” live in fear of being attacked by locals and many want arms to protect themselves.

They vow to “deal” with anyone who interferes with their trade.

“Drugs are here to stay,” said Sipho.

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Police crackdown

CAR theft declined almost 3,5% in SA last year — to less than 58 000 — as police cracked down on gangsters and more motorists installed immobilisers and alarms.

Immobiliser installations are estimated at about 200 000 systems, valued at R50m a year.

In recognition of the

trends, several major insurance companies have reduced policy premiums or waived excesses for motorists with approved anti-theft devices.

Contributing to the anti-theft campaign is the Vehicle Security Association (Vesa), formed by manufacturers, suppliers and installers of immobilisers and alarms.

One of the association's

main tasks is to set and enforce standards and to test for safety and reliability.

An updated list of anti-theft devices approved by Vesa was issued in May.

"To get a certificate," emphasises Vesa spokesman Paul McCaskie, "both the product and the installer have to be approved".

"A Vesa certificate means the product has been tested for technical reli-

ability, safety and service backup, in addition to its anti-theft value.

"It also means it has been manufactured and installed by someone reliable and competent."

The inspection of installer members is now carried out by the Motor Industries Federation (MIF), which also acts as Vesa's secretariat.

most vehicles, clients can transfer policies between agreeing insurers without having to get their immobilisers approved each time.

McCaskie estimates at present about 10% of all immobilisers are fitted as original equipment during vehicle manufacture.

Problems

"We're not too keen on this because they tend to be fitted in the same position in each car — and that's not good security.

"What's more, dealers have to have the wiring diagram in case there are some problems."

He maintains that few car thieves are skilled at de-activating the latest immobilisers and alarms. But if a thief has the expertise and the time, he can bypass any system.

"So what you're doing is buying time that will tend to persuade even the most adept thief to move on to another vehicle."

Accept

Each certificate indicates the security level or sophistication of the system installed.

All members of the SA Insurance Association (SAIA) have now indicated they will accept Vesa certificates, says McCaskie.

Some clients, though, may need the higher security levels or even individually underwritten policies for some types of vehicles, such as mini-buses and luxury cars.

Acceptance by SAIA members means that, for

CPK 7/12 47/89 (34)

Fraud: Officials reinstated

PRETORIA. — Six of the ten officials implicated in a major corruption and fraud scandal in the Department of Development Aid have been reinstated.

Corruption and fraud uncovered in the department over a two year period has cost the taxpayer "millions of rand", according to the deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

One of those officials reinstated has been exonerated in the investigation by police and the Auditor General.

Of the remaining four, three officials are still under suspension and investigation, while one has

already resigned, the director general of the department, Mr G van der Wall, said last night.

The investigation into dealings by the Department of Development Aid — headed by the Minister of Education and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen — began late last year when it was alleged that "gross irregularities" had been committed in the allocation of contracts by the Department.

The department is responsible mainly for upgrading black education in the non-independent homelands.

Two officials were suspended in December last year, and an-

other eight in February this year after commercial branch detectives had seized department files.

According to Mr van Der Wall, "the police investigation had now reached a stage that it is no longer necessary to continue with the suspension of all the officials."

Mr Van Der Wall did not divulge what amount was involved in the enquiry. But last week, the Transvaal deputy attorney general, Mr B J Breedekamp, said that the "irregular transactions run into millions of rands — and we have only scratched the surface".

Sentenced to death by desire

By MARK STANSFIELD

Weekend Argus Reporter
 15/7/87 24
 IT'S happening more than ever — suspected paedophiles are sentencing themselves to death rather than face the public humiliation of a court case.

This year five men have killed themselves. All were facing charges relating to sexual offences committed against children.

Worried psychologists and psychiatrists, who have noted the increase in suicides by men facing child molestation or paedophilia charges, said this week a system was needed to help suspects awaiting trial cope with the humiliation and trauma of their imminent public exposure.

A top psychologist disclosed this week that a Cape Town paedophile had stood in a Cape Town Magistrate's Court throughout his trial with three cyanide capsules in his pocket. The man had planned to kill himself in the dock if the magistrate sentenced him to a term in prison. Counselling saved the man from a grim, dramatic death, the psychologist said.

On February 2 this year, a 76-year-old convicted child molester, Petrus Hendrik van Rooyen, shot himself in the head in front of a packed Pretoria courtroom minutes after the magistrate had sentenced him to six years in prison.

Psychologists have said such suicides could be prevented with counselling.

The most recent suicide was that of a former

Defence Force captain, Mr Phillip Roy Ballentine of Green Point, who gassed himself on July 7 — the day he was to stand trial for committing indecent acts with boys under 19.

"Suspected paedophiles and child molesters should be given some recourse for emotional support because it's a terrible thing to be accused of. They get accused of the most heinous crime people can now think of (sexual crimes against children) and in addition they are alienated from friends and family and lose their jobs. They are tainted and face enormous legal costs. Very little remains for them to live for," the psychologist said.

"Many of those I counsel have the same sense of isolation and distress. Their world has come to an end as far as they can see and they begin to contemplate suicide as the only available alternative.

"A service must be provided . . . a prevention and information service.

"In the first instance, they need a support service when they are charged. The police could assist in this regard by supplying the names of organisations that can help them out before their terrible ordeal in court begins.

"Suicide is not necessarily the only way out and we would like to prevent it," he said.

"I want to see a heightened awareness of the need and plight of sexual victims and offenders. Not all offenders are Screwdriver van der Merwes (a psychopath who killed a Peninsula

paedophiles — are sexual deviants. If we can have a Gasa organisation (Gay Association of South Africa, a support group for homosexuals) then surely we can form some association which will support these men and help them back on to their feet again," he said.

Since February 25 1987, 10 men facing charges for sexual offences against children have committed suicide.

The first reported case was author, diver and businessman, Mr David Allen, 37, who was facing charges of committing homosexual acts with juveniles. Mr Allen shot himself hours before he was due to appear in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on February 25 1987.

On September 17 1987, Johannes de Vos, 32, was sentenced to six years for raping a six-year-old girl. After sentencing, he shot himself while standing in the dock.

On June 28 1988, Mr A C Lottering, 38, gassed himself in his Hillbrow flat. He was linked to 22 cases of sodomy involving boys under 19.

On August 11 1988, Mr Neville Pienaar, 56, the headmaster of a Johannesburg school, killed himself. He was due to appear on charges of performing sexual acts with boys under 19.

On December 8 1988, Mr Eric von Gericke, 60, of Gardens, Cape Town, took an overdose of

poils. He was alleged to have been the mastermind behind a child sex ring.

On January 4 1989, a prisoner facing charges of indecently assaulting children was found hanged in his Pretoria Central Prison cell.

On February 2 1989, Petrus van Rooyen, 76, shot himself while awaiting sentence for child molestation.

On June 19 1989, Mr Pat Smidt, a top Sandton municipal official, shot himself. He was due to appear on charges of sexually abusing young girls.

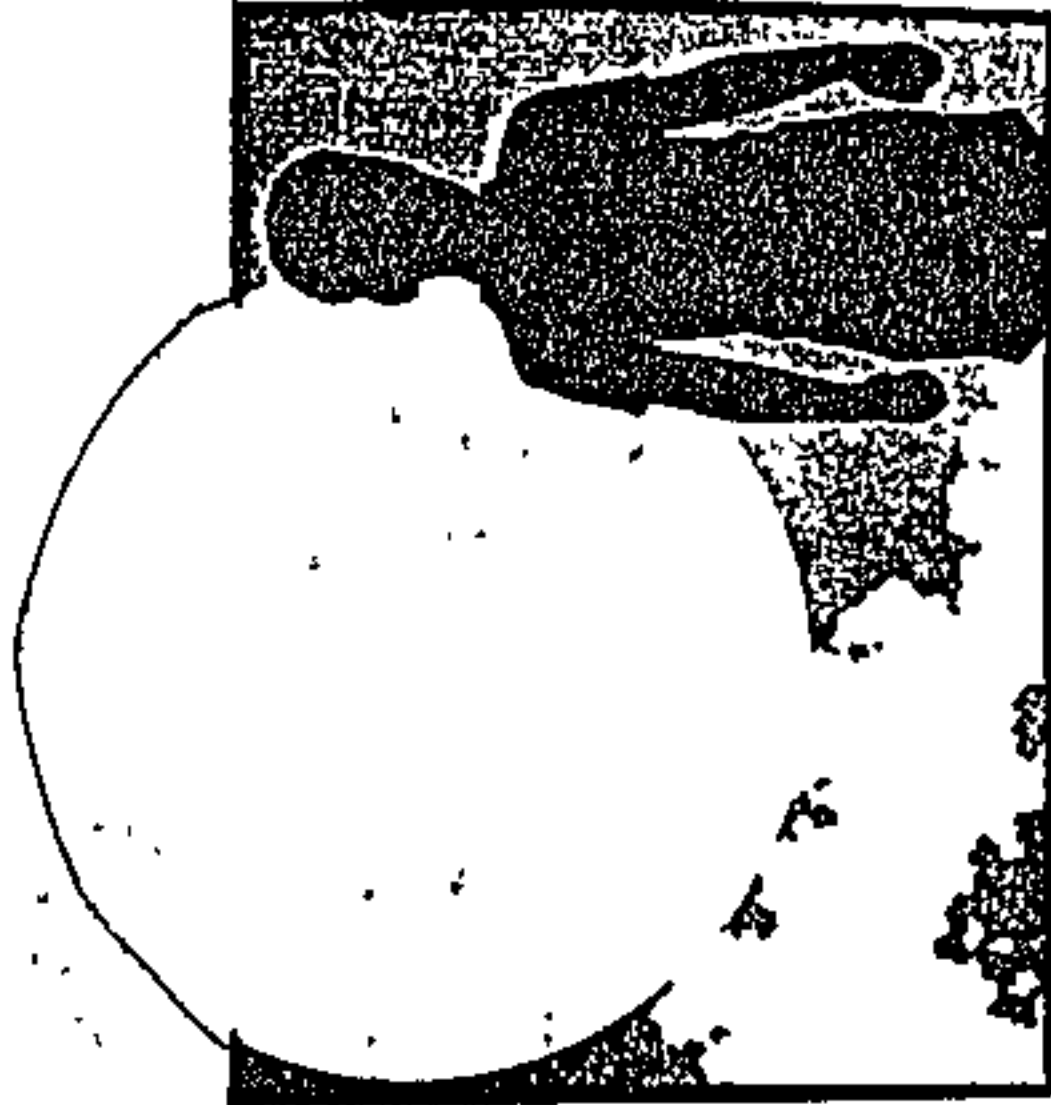
On July 4 1989, Mr Fritz Eberle, 32, a Swiss legal adviser, gassed himself. Charges of child pornography were being investigated against him in Johannesburg.

On July 6 1989, a former SADF captain, Mr Phillip Ballentine, 36, of Green Point, gassed himself. He was facing charges of committing indecent acts with boys under 19.

Colonel Chris Serfontein, co-ordinator of South Africa's Child Protection Units said police investigating allegations of child sexual molestation "always strongly recommend and encourage both victims and perpetrators to seek expert counselling".

"But I must stress that it is not the police's man's function to make sure that they heed this advice — that is not part of our role."

He said suicides among suspected paedophiles and child molesters were increasing and a more comprehensive help system was needed.



woman after sexually assaulting her soon after his release from prison) — many of these men are highly intelligent, productive people who have much to contribute to society. They are sexual deviants who need some form of rehabilitation.

"These men are not far removed from homosexuality. Both categories — homosexuals and

Misconduct: Top govt man cleared

C.M. 11/15 19/7/89

JOHANNESBURG. — A former deputy director general and the acting director general of education and training, Mr Dirk Meiring, has been cleared of various allegations of misconduct by a departmental investigation.

The investigation was requested after the Van den Heever Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the department found that Dr Meiring had acted "irregularly and autocratically".

Justice Leonora van Heever also said that Dr Meiring had known that the Learntech transaction between his department and the head of the department, Dr Braam Fourie's son, was irregular.

However the judge found that although Dr Meiring had known about the transaction, he had not known of Mr Willem Fourie's interest in the undertaking. She found that Dr Meiring had not made any personal gain from his knowledge of the venture.

A Johannesburg magistrate, Mr I J J Luther, who presided over the investigation, cleared Dr Meiring of all charges last week.

After Dr Fourie left the service on early pension, Dr Meiring was appointed acting director general. However he was removed from the position in March this year.

According to a statement by the Minister, Dr Gerit Viljoen, Dr Meiring was to be transferred. However Dr Meiring is now at home and the transfer has not yet taken place. — Sapa

Pensioners' tax trap

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Final
21/7/89

Tax avoidance schemes must always be viewed extremely carefully, bearing in mind that non-exposure to tax may take years to be verified and involve expensive test cases. One scheme that needs — at very least — careful consideration is known as “life rights.”

Involving the marketing of retirement village accommodation, it is coming under severe criticism from tax experts and starting to attract the attention of Inland Revenue. If Revenue acts, it will, some experts believe, reap tens of millions of rands from developers. But the big losers are likely to be unit “buyers” themselves, who are mostly, if not all, pensioners.

The schemes have various permutations but involve the acquisition by the “buyer” of the right to occupy a particular unit in the retirement village. This right subsists for the lifetime of the “buyer” and is in terms of an agreement which obliges the “buyer” to make an interest-free loan to the developer.

The main selling point is that, subject only to monthly levies, the buyer gets “free” occupation, in that the loan will be repaid to the buyer’s estate after his death. Developers argue that the buyer gets cheaper accommodation than in a conventional sale.

Closer scrutiny tends to suggest otherwise. What is not disclosed is that several massive tax traps are hidden in the packet.

For income tax purposes the loan advanced to the developer is disclosed as a loan. In some cases this illusion is perfected by registering a mortgage bond in favour of the “buyer” over the unit.

However, the obligation to repay the loan is conditional on the developer being able to find a new occupier willing to make a new loan at least equal to the first loan. This is the first tax trap. The full amount of the loan is gross income in the hands of the developer.

Says Henry Vorster, tax lecturer at Wits University and a member of the FM Tax Panel: “The developer is clearly parting with rights of occupation while retaining ownership. In these circumstances, consideration received by him must be gross income and can never be of a capital nature.”

A serious downside for the developer is that development costs will, in all probability, not qualify for deduction. It cannot be argued that the developer is holding units as trading stock because under the life rights schemes he sells merely rights of occupation and not the property itself.

The “purchaser” is really an occupier in the position of a lessee, because there is no transfer of ownership. The tax consequences to the developer are disastrous — a prime example of tax avoidance gone wrong.

The occupier, equally, does not escape the tax net. His return on the loan to the developer takes the non-cash form of free occupation. Such a return is indisputably “gross income” and subject to tax, though there are no SA precedents on how this income would be computed and taxed.

Developers involved in such schemes win hands down. So far, with or without knowing the full tax consequences, they have argued that the schemes afford cheaper accommodation to the aged. In truth, their main object could be claimed to be to avoid payment of income tax by developers on sales proceeds of residential units.

An added bonus for the developer is that



Hanning ... not deductible

the occupier bears all risks of ownership without any of the benefits:

- He bears the cost of maintaining the development, through escalating monthly levies. A financial burden, it should be noted, which a tenant would not normally have;
- The risk of “resaleability” of the unit is carried by the occupier;
- Capital appreciation in the unit, an obvious benefit of real ownership, remains with the developer. A unit “sold” for an interest-free loan of R100 000 could 10 years later be worth R500 000. The developer need only repay the R100 000 and pocket the balance tax-free — or so developers would like to believe. If the occupier were the owner, the capital appreciation would be his and in most instances of a non-taxable capital nature;

□ The occupier has no guarantee for the solvency of the developer and no security of tenure. The mortgage bond to secure repayment of the “loan” is cold comfort for the occupier and a mere sales gimmick.

As usual, developers and selling agents refuse to disclose full details of the schemes or copies of standard documentation.

Comments Vorster: “Schemes vary in detail but the basic concept of disguised loans seems to be a common feature. Though I would caution against over-generalisation, it is obvious that some developers have overlooked the tax implications of schemes. Inland Revenue is likely to be disenchanted when the full facts become known to it.”

Hannes Hanning, Commissioner for Inland Revenue, comments: “It is not possible to express any authoritative opinion on the basis of certain supposed conditions which may be present in an agreement. The true nature of any agreement must be determined from examining all terms and conditions.

“But it appears in this case that the developer never has to repay an occupier’s contribution out of his own funds — any repayment would be funded by the payment made by a subsequent occupier. In these circumstances, it seems doubtful that the occupier’s payment can be regarded as a loan.

“Furthermore, as the occupier obtains a right of occupation for only a limited period, it would seem incorrect to say that the payment is nothing more than a front-ended rental. It would follow that, while the payment constitutes gross income, the development cost would be of a capital nature and thus not deductible.

“The above conclusion, if correct, must also apply to the occupier. He obtains a right of occupation at a cost equal to the loss of interest on his contribution, or possibly, the contribution itself. I do not think, however, that the value of the right of occupation can be said to be gross income in his hands.”

Says Arthur Andersen’s Pierre du Toit: “While one has inevitable sympathy with the commissioner’s criticism of these transactions, the principal issue at stake is that the directorate (of Inland Revenue) now has, not only the right, but also the duty, to test the schemes before the law. If the transactions fail the test, the perpetrators should be hammered and, if it stands up, left alone.”

Developers have had a tax holiday which may come to a sudden, costly end. Unfortunately, the real losers will be the occupiers.

Police guard at mandrax trial

By MONICA GRAAFF
Court Reporter

A HEAVY security presence surrounded the trial of two alleged mandrax dealers in a Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday after police received a tip-off that "somebody" was being paid R100 000 to help them escape.

Mr Miodrag Lelicanin, 39, of Klopper Park, and Mr Alexander Alixandridis, 26, of Hilbrow, were guarded by four special constables brandishing rifles and eight armed, plainclothes policemen who barricaded the entrance to the court with a wooden bench.

Cape Times 25/7/89 (31)
The well groomed, neatly dressed accused, who have been in custody at Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai since August last year, were also kept in leg irons until the defence won an application to have these removed.

A further application to have the accused relocated from Pollsmoor to the Cape Town cells, to avoid the possibility of an escape attempt en route from Pollsmoor to the court, was also won by the state.

Both men, a Yugoslav and a Greek, have been refused bail at previous hearings on the grounds

that they are foreigners and have no fixed employment.

They have pleaded not guilty to dealing in, alternatively possessing, 188 000 mandrax tablets worth about R2,2m in Sea Point last August.

The tablets were allegedly found in a hidden compartment under the floor of a minibus allegedly belonging to Mr Lelicanin and in a flat they allegedly rented at Cascades Holiday Apartments in Green Point.

Mr V Gibson was the magistrate. Mr J M McEwan prosecuted. Mr A Veldhuizen, instructed by Mr N Snitcher, appeared for Mr Lelicanin. Mr I W Blumberg appeared for Mr Alixandridis.

'Lift info ban on bank robberies'

By Kaizer Nyatumba

The Anti-Censorship Action Group (Acag) yesterday condemned the police decision to withhold detailed information on bank robberies and called for the immediate lifting of all bans on news and information.

In a statement to The Star, Acag said by refusing to disclose certain details about the robberies, police were withholding important information from the public.

Acag's remarks follow protests by communications and criminology experts who said last week a clampdown on information about bank robberies would not prevent them.



DISQUIET

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Police have said the clampdown was requested by the banks to prevent further robberies.

Acag said this explanation was "spurious". It was as concerned about the recent spate of robberies as anyone else but did not think denying the public information would eliminate them.

Intead, it would create rumour and disquiet about what happened.

"The police constantly complain that they do not enjoy the trust of the public and that their credibility is suspect. It is measures like these, which suggest the police have something to hide, that build public mistrust."

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Education boss to face inquiry?

PRETORIA. — The director-general of administration in the House of Delegates, Mr Peter Wronsley, is to approach the Department of Justice to appoint a presiding officer to conduct an inquiry into charges of misconduct levelled against the chief director of education planning, Dr G K Nair.

This follows the reply received from Dr Nair in response to four charges of misconduct levelled against him last month. — Sapa



PW 'broke game law'

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA: — The Conservative Party has called on President P W Botha, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok and the rest of the cabinet to resign because of alleged involvement in illegal transportation of game carcasses.

At a press conference here yesterday, Losberg CP MP Mr Fanie Jacobs claimed that a three-ton truck with false number plates had been stopped by a traffic inspector and a police official on July 21 outside Jagersfontein.

In the back they found the carcasses of two kudu, two wildebeest, about eight blesbok and an ox, Mr Jacobs said. Each had been labelled "State

President P W Botha".

The correct number plate of the vehicle had been found behind the truck's seat. It was BSN 719 B — an official police vehicle, Mr Jacobs said.

The driver, Sergeant Vernon Day, had admitted not having written authority to transport game.

Mr Jacobs said it had been established too that the official police badge on the vehicle had been covered.

A spokesman for the President dismissed the allegation as a petty attempt to discredit Mr Botha. The game, he said, had been transported in accordance with the rules.

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statement by a presidential spokesman that police vehicles may be used when it comes to the president's safety or the safety of his property as "laughable".

Meanwhile, General Johan van der Merwe, acting commissioner of police, has announced an investigation into allegations that the game was illegally transported in a police vehicle.

Neither the State President's office nor constitutional experts could identify any law yesterday which authorised the state transport of game for the president after a hunting party, writes the Cape Times Johannesburg correspondent.

Some official sources said the police transport would be paid for out of the State President's budget as the vehicle and the police driver were both part of his security contingent.

The use of false number plates was in terms of security practice and Mr Botha had not broken any regulations, the sources said.

The DP's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Swartz, said there were no groundrules covering the perks of office to which the State President was entitled.

"If it had been me I would have done it at my own expense. But what he has done is theoretically legal because he has that kind of power, provided it falls within some head of budget."

The presidential couple was involved in another storm recently over a R100 000 tea party for Mrs Elize Botha. After an official inquiry the bill was eventually picked up by the Defence Force Ladies' Association.

(Reports by O. Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban, D. van Zyl, 514 First National Bank Building, Pretoria; M. Woods, 11 Deagonal St. Johannesburg)

Staff Reporter

THE furore over the alleged illegal transport of game shot by President P W Botha grew last night with opposition politicians hitting out at "cosy little arrangements" by the ruling Nationalists over the years.

"Does a man who earns R14 000 a month not have the money to pick up the bill for this?" Democratic Party co-leader Mr Wynand Malan asked at a meeting in Vereeniging.

The real question, he said, was how many "cosy little arrangements" had been made over the years where taxpayers' money was used to assist Nat leaders in their private capacities.

At a meeting in Umhlanga, DP co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said the Nats had the arrogance which flowed from 41 years of rule and had created a hanger-on syndrome — "hence the emergence of the NP as the party of big business".

"Contracts, concessions and permits largely depend on who you know," he said.

'Becoming a habit'

"It was not long ago that President Botha, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and others used army refrigeration trucks to take their venison from a farm in the Free State to Pretoria," said Dr Worrall.

These were publicly known examples, but it had become a habit of "mind and behaviour" which was also affecting people in the private sector.

The issue of Mr Botha's hunting trip blew up when Conservative Party MP Mr Fanie Jacobs charged that several carcasses of game, including kudu, wildebeest and blesbok, had been transported in a police vehicle with false number plates.

Mr Jacobs alleged that the SAP sign on the vehicle had been covered by a red label — "apparently to conceal the fact that it was a police vehicle".

The driver was stopped at a road block and admitted that he had no written permission to transport venison as required.

A spokesman for Mr Botha's office confirmed that state transport had been used after Mr Botha had hunted on the farm of a wealthy friend, Mr Pieter Jacobs, near Fauresmith in the Free State on July 20.

Mr Jacobs, a horse breeder, last night told the Cape Times the whole matter "was a storm in a tea cup".

"Nothing illegal took place," he said from his farm Zuurfontein.

He said the CP had got hold of the wrong facts, but would not elaborate.

"This is a private matter," he said.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Fanie Jacobs described a

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Police alert on child killer

By **DESMOND BLOW** and **SOL MORATHI**

THIS week builders unearthed the bodies of boys aged between eight and 14 in a killer's "private graveyard" on Atteridgeville's outskirts.

The graveyard was close to where two So-shanguve boys were indecently assaulted and left for dead on May 25.

When they were found two days later one of the boys was still alive. He is still under psychiatric care in hospital.

Police believe scores more child victims may have been buried during the past 11 years in similar "graveyards".

None of the victims identified so far were from Atteridgeville. It is believed the killer takes them to Atteridgeville by taxi to indecently assault and murder them.

Police are anxious to question convicted wife-killer Johannes "Oupa" Mashiane, 30. He has a cross or dagger tattoo on his left forearm.

Investigating officer W/O Johan Koegelenberg told parents to warn their children against speaking to strangers and appealed to taxi drivers to be on the alert.

Anyone with information should phone W/O Koegelenberg at (012) 781729 during office hours or at (012) 574348 after hours.

PW's buck carcasses: Top probe

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The auditor-general has launched an investigation into the alleged misuse of government transport by President P W Botha.

Earlier this week the Conservative Party claimed a police truck with false number plates transported buck carcasses labelled "State President P W Botha" one day after the president had been on a hunting trip in the Free State.

The deputy auditor-general, Mr Henrie Kleuver, said yesterday when "matters like this come to our notice we investigate them properly". "We are investigating the matter. We have made certain inquiries and are waiting for replies."

Meanwhile, buckpassing between officials as to who would foot the bill for the errand continued yesterday.

The standard practice is that the department which provides the service pays for it. In this case it appeared the police would have to foot the bill, Mr Kleuver said.

The head of police public relations, General Herman Stadler, said: "If it was a genuine trip, it would come out of the police budget."

Police Quartermaster-General Le Roux Stemmet said as "it was a normal police duty", the costs would be paid for out of the maintenance of vehicle and fuel votes in the police budget.

"But the conveying of meat is something else," he added.

Police are investigating the matter but have not yet released a statement.

But official sources said there was nothing illegal in the use of the vehicle, which had been authorised by the head of the presidential guard unit.

The vehicle was already in the area as part of the president's guard that travels wherever he goes. It was equipped with equipment necessary for the president's protection, sources said.

The driver, Sergeant Vernon Day, a member of the presidential guard, had the necessary permits to transport the carcasses, the sources said.

A traffic officer, who allegedly reported the matter to CP sources, was in the police station when Sergeant Day stopped to ask directions which the traffic officer gave. The duty police officer made an en-

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PW's buck meat

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try into the charge office's record book.

The traffic officer, who gave the directions, was later refused permission to see the book. He waited until a black constable was on duty and then tipped the book and read the entries, an illegal act, the sources said.

Later, in the company of an off-duty police officer, he stopped Sergeant Day en route from the farm Zuurfontein, belonging to Mr Pieter Jacobs.

He questioned the sergeant, who, in good faith, told him he was a police officer on duty on an errand for the president.

He told the traffic officer the false number plates had been fitted in terms of the unit's security practice. The sources said this was not illegal and the plates had been issued within the strict regulations set down by the quartermaster.

The CP claimed in a statement yesterday the traffic officer was being "placed under great pressure". "An SAP colonel approached him and asked him to make a statement. He allegedly told him in an intimidating manner that if he gives out any information to any political party, action would be taken against him.

"The colonel also said the CP's information was too precise and the matter would be taken up with his superiors."

Official sources said a colonel was involved in the investigation because of the high-level of government involvement. Other sources said the traffic officer was being investigated because he had gained illegal access to police records.

It is understood the dossier compiled by the police following their investigation into the matter was submitted to the Free State attorney-general Mr T P McNally yesterday.

He is expected to make a decision soon.

(Report by Mandy Jean Woods, 11 Diagonal St, Johannesburg)

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PW hunt: CP wants new probe

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NOBODY is to be prosecuted as a result of the President P W Botha "biltong saga" — and the CP says it is still not satisfied and has called for an independent judicial inquiry.

After days of accusations by opposition politicians, the Attorney-General of the Free State yesterday declined to institute proceedings against the police for transporting venison in a disguised police truck for Mr Botha.

But the CP yesterday said the SAP's explanation for transporting the game meat was not satisfactory.

Its information was that the SAP vehicle had been sent for to transport the game and that this practice had been going on for three years.

It also called on NP leader Mr F W de Klerk to appoint an independent judicial inquiry to investigate the matter.

The acting commissioner of the SAP, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, yesterday said all allegations levelled at the SAP had been thoroughly investigated.

He said that, in accordance with existing regulations, "all baggage of the State President and his travelling

companions as well as any articles supplied or given to the group, are at all times transported under police accompaniment".

The CP replied that Mr Botha's security could not come into play in the matter "because he was not a traveller in the police vehicle".

It said that although Gen Van der Merwe said the hunting junket was "an official trip", the party wanted to know whether the game was shot "on a private expedition" and thereafter transported for Mr Botha.

Gen Van der Merwe also said: "The security of the State President is usually done as unobtrusively as possible. Number plates kept in stock by the quartermaster of the SAP for such purposes were therefore used."

These number plates had been properly registered by the quartermaster and responsibility for using them was determinable.

In apparent reference to the explanation for the different — allegedly false — number plates, the CP asked why it took the SAP almost a week to provide "this simple explanation". — Political Correspondent and Sapa

(Report by Anthony Johnson, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, and N Oelofse, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg)



Rape 'is mostly misunderstood'

By Carina le Grange

Rape is the most misunderstood human phenomenon and it abounds with myths and stereotypes, a criminologist said yesterday.

Dr Irma Labuschagne of the University of South Africa, a rape-crisis worker, was speaking in Johannesburg at a workshop on "The sexual abuser" organised by the SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Crime Offenders.

Make mistakes

Speaking on the criminological perspective of the abuser, she said: "We tend not to understand how to treat the victim or perpetrator of rape, and make mistakes from the outset."

Dr Labuschagne stressed that the different sexual abusers — the incestuous father, the rapist and the paedophile — were "very different people".

'Joint approach to incest needed'

Incest cases should be dealt with in family courts by multidisciplinary teams, a social worker said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mrs Follie Spies of Pretoria was speaking on a treatment programme for the sexual abuser, at a Micro-organised workshop on "The sexual abuser".

She spoke of an incest case-study she had dealt with in which officials of different professions had clashed, to the detriment of the family concerned.

"What we need is a multidisciplinary

She outlined three different types of rapist: the anger rapist, the power rapist and the sadistic rapist, and said rape was not sexually motivated.

"Our youngest victim was three months old, the oldest 92. We tend to exaggerate the sexual part of such an attack. The rapist's anger, hatred and animosity may do worse damage."

Dr Labuschagne said rapists were not psychotic, were not classified as sexually deviant or mentally ill and ranged in intelligence from sub-normal to very bright. But the man who raped a child was psychologically ill.

"Generally speaking, there is only one universal aspect in the background of the anger rapist — an aggressive mother. He grows up as a 'hating' person, with a long history of deviant behaviour."

There were no positive results in the treatment of rapists and prison sentences created more anger, she said.

any unit to cope with incest, otherwise the different professions clash."

Legal teams, courts, police, teachers, social workers, clinical psychologists and psychiatrists should get together to find a common approach on how to deal with incest, to serve the best interests of the family and the victim.

In most cases, the parent and child concerned should not be removed from the family. Group therapy with all family members over a period of not less than a year offered families the best chance to deal with the problem.

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly bleed-through or a list of names, including words like "not", "is", "the", "more", "from", "at", "govt", "judg", "how", "int", "pr", "town", "vic", "n".

A handwritten letter 'P' in the bottom left corner.

A handwritten letter 'F' in the bottom right corner.

Gangs rapee horror

CRIME
these attacks isolated incidents,

What drives a group of men to take turns to rape their victim, apparently abandoning all self-restraint?
ANDREA WEISS, Staff Reporter, investigates the crime of gang rape and the motives for it.

the opposite is true. The Argus files turns up an astonishing number of reported rapes committed by more than one person, particularly on Saturday nights or in the early hours of the morning.

Bearing in mind that rape is the "least reported" crime one can only conclude that gang rape is not an isolated phenomenon.

Recent Rape Crisis figures show that one in four of the cases where the circumstances of the rape are known, is a "multiple" or "gang" rape. Also in line with other Rape Crisis research, gang attacks are not always made by strangers.

Take turns
But what drives a group of men to take turns to rape their victim apparently abandoning all self-restraint?

The film *The Accused*, released locally this year, posed this very question when it told the true story of a young mother who went into a bar in Massachusetts to buy cigarettes and emerged three hours later after having been placed on a pool table, beaten and raped more than 20 times.

Ms Mikki van Zyl is a Rape Crisis fieldworker who has researched the phenomenon of gang rape for the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

Although the emphasis of

her research was on rape committed by Cape Flats gangs, she believes analogies can be drawn with other situations of "multiple rape".

Brotherhood

She classifies "multiple rapes" into three general groups, all of which share a common denominator: military rape, rape by a gang and rape by another group.

"What is common to all is the fact that there is a brotherhood in operation. The rapes happen in a situation of male bonding."

Each of these groups will have symbols and rituals to affirm this masculinity. In the military, weapons and hierarchy play this role: in gangs, crime, sodomy and drug culture; and in a group of friends there may be private symbols or merely the common "brotherhood".

Underlying this is an unspoken "intention to rape". Add to this peer pressure and the act is carried out to its full conclusion.

Hierarchy

A characteristic of multiple rape is that there is often a "strict hierarchy" with the leader being the first in line. "Although some men may find they're not particularly

keen to go through with the rape, the peer-group pressure is so high they cannot refuse," she said.

In a book on the Vietnam War (*Against Our Will* by Susan Brown Miller), veterans claimed they were sometimes "commanded to rape" even when they felt uncomfortable with what was happening.

"In Cape Flats gangs, there is the ritual of togetherness and bonding, both of which are tied up with initiation rights," she said.

Often young members are brought into the gang "for practical reasons" to commit petty crimes and "take the rap". For these young men, a gang rape proves their masculinity. It may end up in their being sent to reform school, known to be the breeding ground for gangs, she explained.

Revenge

Women will often become victims of gang rapes where "revenge" is taken on another group by raping one of "their" women.

Sometimes the fact that the woman knows her attackers can work to her advantage. One 43-year-old woman was accosted by a gang while walking under a road bridge. She recognised one of the men and asked him how his mother was. He told the group to leave her alone and she proceeded unmolested.

Ms van Zyl believes *The Accused* was an accurate representation of the kind of psychology at work in a group rape.

But multiple rape is not necessarily more devastating than rape by a husband or a friend, she pointed out. "In gang rape the victim is able to say she was not responsible, although she will have



suffered severe physical trauma. If a husband betrays trust by raping her, that can sometimes be psychologically worse.

Nightclubs

"The only person who can say how she is affected is the woman herself and healing depends a lot on the support she gets from her community."

Murder and Robbery chief Colonel Fanie Brits described one of the most common scenarios for a group rape as a young woman leaving a

club but she must attend an identification parade and face her attackers," Colonel Brits said.

Unlike the American television version of line-ups, there is no one-way glass to protect the victim.

In the incident in Sea Point on Saturday night, a return visit to the scene with the investigating officer resulted in the victim spotting her two attackers strolling down the road. One was arrested immediately, the other later, on the details recorded by the investigating officer.

If a woman is raped, she should report the attack to the police because, even if a conviction is unsuccessful, she may be granted an abortion if pregnancy results from the rape, Colonel Brits advised.

Alcohol

However, the rapes reported in the newspaper are only the tip of the iceberg; the majority happen on the Cape Flats or in the townships.

"We only investigate serious cases where the attackers are strangers and alcohol is not involved," Colonel Brits said.

Since the beginning of the year there have been approximately two reported group rapes a month in the Western Cape.

Add to this the Rape Crisis statistic that only a quarter of rapes are reported, and that many of the women who make these reports regret they have done so, and a disturbing pattern emerges.

● A young couple hitch-hiking in the city centre early on January 8 were abducted by three armed men and taken to Mitchell's Plain where the 15-year-old girl was repeatedly raped while her 21-year-old boyfriend was held at gunpoint.

● In April, two 12-year-old boys were convicted of raping a six-year-old Bonteheuwel girl in November last year.

● A 15-year-old girl was allegedly raped in Goodwood after she and her boyfriend accepted a lift from two men on their way home from a city nightclub.

● In May, a Stellenbosch university student was raped by a number of men at her farmhouse home in Groot Drakenstein.

● A Camps Bay housewife was assaulted and repeatedly raped by three men who accosted her outside a cafe and abducted her in her own car on June 20.

● In July, a mother of two stopped at the side of the road outside Paarl to look for a cigarette lighter and was repeatedly raped by two men who forced her to drive to a deserted field.

● On August 5, a 24-year-old woman was allegedly raped by a group of seven on an open field in Grassy Park. In Sea Point on the same night, a 17-year-old girl was picked up and allegedly raped by two men while she was walking home to Camps Bay.

Govt to take steps against corruption

Cape Times 19/8/89

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By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

DRASTIC new steps to fight corruption and fraud, including an increase of staff, were announced yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

However, opposition parties said last night that the measures were "too little, too late".

They also said the steps were being taken only because the government now knew the anger of the electorate about the extent of corruption.

Mr Coetsee said in Pretoria that the attorney-general and police would be strengthened and enlarged to clamp down on corrupt practices.

Six deputy attorney-general posts had been created in the attorney-general division alone, and 14 senior state advocate posts and 12 state advocate posts had been created.

"A considerable number of these posts will be utilised in the government's fight against malpractices, corruption and fraud," Mr Coetsee said.

The Democratic Party's law and order spokesman, Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP, said the measures could

only have been announced because it was "now obvious to the government how angry the electorate was about corruption in government circles".

"I am, however, sceptical whether even these drastic measures will solve the problem," he said.

"Corruption, malpractice and abuse of power is often part of an attitude and regularly occur when one party has been in power for too long."

The Conservative Party's justice spokesman, Mr Fanie Jacobs, MP, said the NP government was fighting the election with its back to the wall.

"They are now grasping at every possible method to counter-attack the drift of voters away from the NP."

Mr Jacobs said the measures should have been announced before the election, when the incidence of corruption was debated in Parliament.

In his statement, Mr Coetsee said he had often spoken out strongly against corrupt practices.

"The government has taken the initiative on several occasions to eradicate malpractices and to tighten up on criminal prosecutions for corruption, fraud, etcetera," Mr Coetsee said.

(Report by Barry Streek, 122 St George's St, Cape Town.)

COMPUTER VIRUSES

Vaccinate now

Computer viruses, long regarded as something of a joke, are threatening to become a real menace to users of microcomputers throughout the country.

Virus attacks in SA, though difficult to monitor, are clearly on the increase and are causing concern among data processing executives, computer auditors, security consultants and professional microcomputer users. The Computer Virus Research Unit, set up by CSIR in May, estimates that there have been about 1 000 computer virus attacks in SA and warns that most computer hobbyists will find their machines have been infected.

Often created by disgruntled programmers or delinquent computer science students, viruses are cleverly written pieces of software code that attach themselves to normal programs and replicate themselves whenever the computer is switched on. When activated, by a predetermined signal such as a date or running a specific program, viruses can manifest themselves in many forms ranging from an unauthorised message flashing on the computer's screen to a total

deletion or corruption of the data.

Viruses, because they are embedded in normal programs, are often very difficult to detect and their ability to quickly replicate makes their removal extremely complicated. The emergence of networks and the frequent transfer of floppy disks enables viruses to spread quickly from one machine to another.

Ian Melamed, MD of Business Systems Solutions (BSS) — a company formed by treasury specialists the London Consulting Group — says the absence of security systems and safeguards common in mainframe and minicomputer installations has meant that microcomputers are particularly prone to virus attacks.

He adds that virus authors are likely to have access to, and a greater understanding of, microcomputers than any other type of computer.

Melamed says BSS has removed viruses from more than 700 microcomputers, and he lists seven distinct types:

- By far the most common is the Bouncing Ball or Italian Virus. Described by the Computer Society's Virus Information Service as almost endemic in SA, it sends a moving dot on to the computer screen which bounces off the edges of the screen or any characters it encounters;
- The Pakistan or Brain Virus — reportedly developed by two brothers who ran a computer shop in Lahore in an effort to punish tourists who were buying heavily discounted "pirate" copies of legitimate software packages — writes a message on part of the computer's floppy or hard disk;
- The dBase Virus, which affects the popular dBase III database program and transposes two digits within any four digit group of numbers.
- The Lotus Virus, which changes every 14th 9 in the widely-used Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet program to an 8;
- The Lehigh University Virus, which changes the file allocation tables on the floppy or hard drive so that it is impossible for the user to access data;
- The 1720 Virus, which sends a magnificent graphics display to the screen. Once the

display is complete it formats and wipes clean the computer's hard drive; and □ The Fu Manchu Virus, which uses the print file — the screen is unchanged — to insert a profanity after the words Botha, Thatcher, Mitterrand or Reagan if they appear in any document printed from the computer.

Other threats to microcomputers include Trojan Horses that possess the same properties as a virus, except the ability to rep-

licate itself, and will perform an illicit function once it has been given a predetermined signal; worms which "burrow" into a computer's software taking more and more memory until the system crashes; and Logic Bombs which perform a set of instructions (usually crashing the computer) on a predetermined date such as April Fool's Day or Friday the 13th.

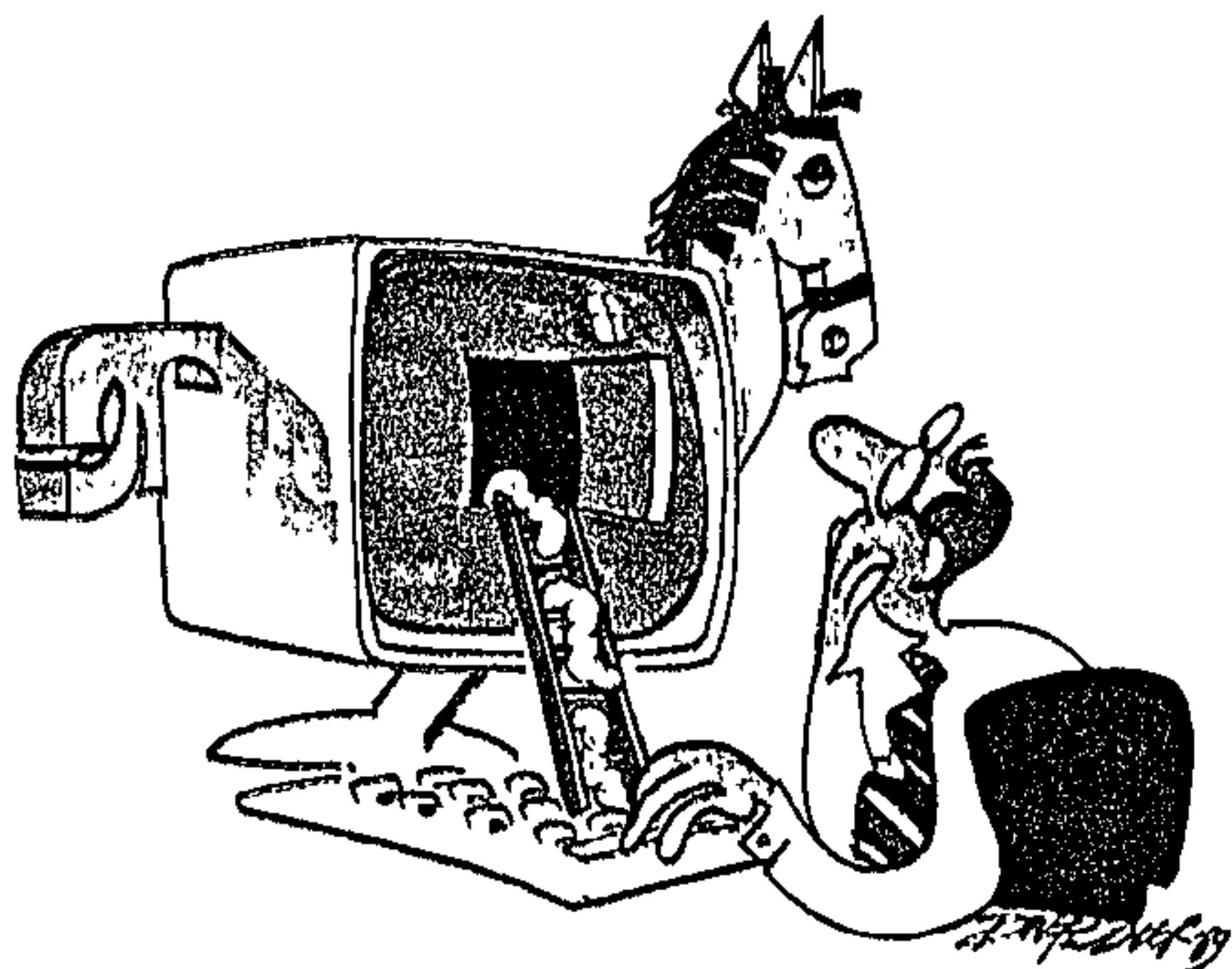
Melamed says viruses such as the Bouncing Ball or Brain are designed to be benign and cause only a nuisance. However, modifications to code performed by incompetent programmers or viruses mutating, have meant that they have become inefficient and can harm a computer system.

A large number of vaccines — programs which monitor the functions of the computer and alert the user to anything unusual taking place in the operating system — have been launched. Melamed contends that these programs often give false alarms and are eventually ignored by most users. They also provide little help in removing the virus, he says.

BSS markets an anti-virus tool kit, developed by Dr Alan Solomon of Cambridge University in the UK, which contains programs that check a microcomputer for a known virus (updates are provided to ensure that new ones are recognised), and if necessary removes it from the operating system. The tool kit also contains vaccination programs which act the same way as their medical equivalents and alter the operating system so that viruses are duped into believing the computer has already been infected. The company has also set up a help-line, (011) 804-3106.

BSS is also distributing the No Ball vaccine which removes the Bouncing Ball and restores the computer to its original condition. The program was developed by CSIR's Computer Virus Research Unit. Martin Olivier project leader at the research unit says funds from the sale of this program will be used to fund further research.

"We are looking at existing viruses and developing antidotes for them," says Olivier. "They could become a serious problem to commercial computing. At the moment they are really a nuisance."



Crime capitals

MITCHELLS PLAIN and Soweto are rivals in becoming the crime capital of South Africa.

The gruesome killing of a young Mitchells Plain man in his home last weekend has sparked community anger at the growing crime rate in Cape Town's largest dormitory township.

Faizel Unthank was battered to death with a spade and an iron bar when a gang forced their way into his house.

His killing has outraged residents who say they are "fed up" with the daily rapes, robberies and other serious crime.

In Soweto, the country's other major crime centre where 37 murders were committed over the past two weekends, the community, under the auspices of the South African Council of Churches, has established an Anti-Crime Committee to co-ordinate efforts to stamp out crime.

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South 30/8-6/9/87

Too many guns

South Africans love their guns. There are rifles for collectors and hunters; AR-15s for border farmers and insurgents; handguns for homeowners — and those looking to rip off homeowners. "SA is a gun-nut nation," says Lukas Potgieter, who writes on firearms. "You could say it's the rifle nation of the world."

In 1988, alone the police approved 123 465 firearm licences out of 130 856 applications, rejecting less than 6%. Convicted criminals, drug addicts, alcoholics and the mentally ill faced rejection — if they were spotted in the investigation — as did people who would not be able to store the weapon safely.

Still, by the end of last year, 1,1m South Africans held 2,76m licences. It's estimated that one in two white households have a firearm; Afrikaners are believed to have 60% of the total.

"It's not too difficult to get a weapon," says Lloyd Vogelman, a lecturer in psychology at Wits. "That's one of the problems in

rector of the Project for the Study of Violence. "They sense an increase in crime and they want to defend themselves. The cycle is

IN MY OPINION

Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority (1984). In neither case did the English courts recognise claims for the costs of the upbringing of a child.

The medical profession may be concerned with the view of the Edoquard vs Administrator judge, purporting to speak on behalf of the nation, that: "I think the concern of the community would rather be to see the child is adequately provided for, even if this would mean imposing liability on the doctor who failed to perform a promised operation or did so carelessly. It would be fair and equitable that the liability to provide for the maintenance of the child should fall on the doctor ..."

The doctor now finds himself legally in the same position as fathers of illegitimate children. In any event, a doctor, with children of his own, may be less able to support the child (or children) than the natural parents. In one case I know of the doctor was sued for the costs of sending the unwanted child to a private school.

(34) Final

very difficult to stop. The level of violence is escalating."

In 1987, 1 088 people, including 913 blacks, died from assaults with firearms and explosives, excluding police actions. "The biggest demand (for firearms) is among black people," says Potgieter, who owns a gun shop in Johannesburg. "They're really in danger."

Police say statistics are not kept on the number of blacks who apply for firearm licences, or whether they are granted or rejected. But the standards are stricter: black applicants must include letters of recommendation from their employers, ministers or other character references.

"Race is an important factor," Vogelman says. "Blacks feel discriminated against. They feel they need guns. Whites being armed and blacks not being armed breeds resentment."

Police in America, where gun control is a volatile issue endlessly debated, conservatively estimate that a gun owner is six times more likely to use a weapon to kill a friend or relative than an intruder. As more and more high-powered weapons are aimed at US police officers, they are becoming more and more tolerant of stricter gun legislation, despite vocal opposition which believes the US constitution protects any and all rights to bear arms.

From the Minister of Law & Order down, the SA law enforcement line is that they

don't want to keep firearms away from law-abiding citizens, they just want to control the abuse. "There are not too many guns," says Leon Mellet, Law & Order spokesman, "there are too many people who are careless. Those are the people that concern us."

Rightfully so. Every licensed firearm reported missing or stolen — there were 7 525 in 1988, down from a high of more than 10 000 in 1986 — becomes yet another potential murder weapon on the street.

As the availability increases, so does the number of children who find guns carelessly left in unlocked cupboards or under daddy's pillow. A game of "cops and robbers" can easily escalate into manslaughter. And how many people — especially teenagers in a blue mood — yield to the temptation of the easily available gun when contemplating suicide? In 1987, 641 people, including 557 whites, killed themselves with firearms or explosives.

Law enforcement officials brag about their strict gun laws which are intended to weed out psychotics who might go hunting for humans. However, it should be remembered that more than 2,5m firearms were in private hands before the regulations tightened up last October.

In the meantime, there seems to be no end to the illegal weapons that deluge SA borders and land in the hands of people who will never have to find out if their licence application has been approved. ■

(34)

SA. Guns are part of the social and political culture. They're seen as fine, appropriate and necessary."

The Rambo mentality of meeting force with even more force — mixed with a healthy dose of alcohol — only leads to arms

escalation in a country where violence is a given. "The more violence there is, the more people feel threatened," says Vogelman, di-

Crimes that South Africa hides

SOUTH Africa's crime picture these days tends to look a bit like an impressionist painting with a jagged bolt of lightning slashing through the middle.

The one half of the picture represents "ordinary" crime, the other half "politically connected" crime.

As far as "ordinary" crime is concerned, the public is kept regularly informed on how successful the police have been in solving them. In fact the SAP estimates its success rate at between 50 and 89 percent, depending on the nature of a crime.

A case is closed when the accused has appeared in court and is successfully convicted. If there is strong suspicion that a second party is involved, the case remains open for further investigation.

Other side

An unsolved murder case is never closed, and remains on police files indefinitely.

So much for the success side of the story.

As for the crimes the SAP fails to solve, the public hears far fewer reports. When asked about them, police spokesmen simply say "there has been no progress and investigations are continuing."

Two areas of unsolved crime which have come under public scrutiny this year are township gang warfare, and attacks which are believed to be politically motivated.

A reign of terror by the "Jack Rollers" gang is at present sweeping Soweto. The gang has been responsible for vicious rapes, murder and robbery since the beginning of the year.

The Soweto weekend crime report is alarming to say the least. Figures of as many as 24 murders, 13 rapes and 55 robberies in a single weekend are not uncommon.

Over the past 12 years, anti-apartheid and human rights organisations say, there has been a marked increase in attacks on left-wing activists.

Monitoring groups listed more than 100 people who, since

1977, have been assassinated or have disappeared mysteriously. Of these, only one case has been solved successfully by the SAP.

Now there is a growing lack of faith, by these groups, that the SAP can indeed solve crimes of this nature. This resulted in an unprecedented development this year when community, anti-apartheid and church organisations took the battle against this kind of crime into their own hands.

New probes

A few months ago, the "Independent Board to Investigate Informal Repression in South Africa" was launched and will monitor and investigate past and future attacks on anti-apartheid individuals and organisations.

And, in Soweto for the first time an anti-crime conference was organised a few weeks ago by the South African Council of Churches. It was attended by a broad spectrum of community leaders, educationists, social workers, students, businessmen, trade unions and welfare organisations.

In Cape Town last month, the Mass Democratic Movement decided, as part of its defiance campaign, to "unban themselves" and tackle the gang problem because the police had failed to act over the years.

Criminologist Mr Wilfried Scharf, a senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology, said the gap, between society's expectations of what the police should do and what the police were actually doing, was growing. "As society moves into a period of greater conflict, so the gap widens," he said.

Referring specifically to the incidence of gang warfare and assassinations, he said the question that begged to be asked was whether the police were in fact committed to solving these crimes.

Mr Scharf said if the police were sincere, they could make full use of their armoury to crack down on gang warfare. "Because of the growing lack of faith in the police to act, com-



SINISTER STRANGER: He brings death in the night and, when the crime is "political", the odds on his escaping arrest are good.

munities are getting together to decide ways to deal with crime.

There is a strong vote of no-confidence in the police," he said.

In a statement from SAP headquarters in Pretoria, a spokesman said: "The South African Police is apolitical and

the fact that a case/crime could be politically motivated does not have any effect whatsoever on the investigation. The decision as to whether a case is politically motivated can only be made after a thorough investi-

gation.

than four months later, the investigation has reached, in the words of the police, "a cul-de-sac".

Since the release of the identities, the SAP has remained silent on progress in the investigation, apart from admitting a few months ago that a second witness had been found.

The SAP's deputy-chief, Major General Jaap Joubert, said a few weeks ago no motive had yet been found for the killing, but he assured the public that there was no need for suspicion. "I can give the assurance that this murder investigation will be conducted as openly as any other."

But the list of unsolved, apparently politically motivated crime, is a long one. Here are a few of the more prominent cases:

Death trip

● In June 1985, community leaders **Mr Matthew Goniwe** (38), **Mr Sparrow Mkonte**, **Mr Siso-lo Mhlawuli** and **Mr Fort Calata** were travelling back to Craddock from Port Elizabeth after attending a briefing with UDF general secretary Mr Derrick Swarts.

The next day the burnt-out remains of Mr Goniwe's car were found along the Bluewater Bay road near the highway outside Port Elizabeth. The bodies of Mr Mkhonto and Mr Mhlawuli were found nearby and three days later the burnt and hacked bodies of Mr Goniwe and Mr Calata were found 2 km from the car.

An inquest into the circumstances surrounding their deaths was initiated. It resumed in February this year at the New Brighton Magistrates' Court.

Addressing the court before the finding, Mr A Chaskalson SC, representing the families of the dead men, submitted that the deaths of the four men were politically motivated. He said the killings were carefully planned, well-coordinated and skilful.

He said Mr Goniwe had phoned Swarts to say they were coming to PE. "We know the telephone was tapped. We know he said he would stop only for the police or traffic officers," he said.

However, the outcome, although four years later, was that their deaths were brought about by a "person or a group of persons unknown".

● On November 1981, the body of **Mr Griffiths Mxenge**, a

prominent Durban civil rights lawyer and former ANC member, was found mutilated with 49 stab wounds. He had allegedly been abducted on his way from work.

Three days later Mr Mxenge's burnt-out car was found near Piet Retief.

His wife, **Victoria Mxenge**, convinced he was slain for political reasons, attempted to establish the identity of the killers. Four years later, she was hacked and shot to death by four unknown assailants outside her home in front of her children and the Rev Xundu of the UDF.

● On December 12, 1986, **Dr Fabian Ribeiro**, a highly respected community doctor and his wife, **Florence**, were gunned down at their Mamelodi home.

● In January 8, 1978, University of Natal lecturer, **Dr Rick Turner**, was assassinated in front of his daughters at his Durban home. Mrs Jane Turner, (31) has never given up looking for her son's killer. It has been reported Mrs Turner was strongly critical of the police investigation in the wake of her son's murder, and said they failed to interview neighbours who heard the gunshot. His killer has never been found.

● On November 1977, Springs National Party candidate, **Dr Robert Smit**, (44) and his wife, **Jeanne-Cora**, were found shot dead in their home — 11 days before the general election.

The motive for these apparently senseless killings has never been established. Rumours abound at the time because there was no evidence of robbery, the motive was believed to be political.

Popular theory

One favourite theory was that Dr Smit had documentary evidence that several leading South Africans were smuggling cash out of the country and buying foreign property.

According to this theory, Dr Smit was killed to prevent his revealing the details in Parliament early the following year.

Other rumours and theories gained currency over the years, many of them linking the couple's murder to the scandal which rocked the defunct Department of Information. But to this day, no evidence has come to light to support any of them.

The SAP has informed the Saturday Star that all the above-mentioned cases are still under investigation.

B/Dcy 13/9/89

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Support is growing for setting up of fraud unit

THERE is growing support in SA for the creation of a specialised unit with wide-ranging powers to deal with serious commercial frauds.

In the past year, the country has been rocked by the exposure of frauds and alleged frauds, particularly foreign exchange swindles, totalling hundreds of millions of rands.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in September last year fraud and corruption cases involving R130m were being investigated in the Transvaal alone.

In many cases, money and the opportunity to arrest the culprits have been lost to local law enforcement agencies because of poor coordination of existing staff and cumbersome investigations lasting, in at least one case, for seven years and duplicating the work of the prosecutor and police.

In August this year, Coetsee told a Middleburg audience: "A very valuable lesson has been learnt from the Harms Commission, namely that it is possible to evaluate rumours and to get to the crux of the matter without delay."

Coetsee said the government had taken the initiative on several occasions to eradicate malpractices and to tighten up on criminal prosecutions for corruption and fraud.

"In this regard, six deputy attorney general posts, 14 senior state advocate posts and 12 state advocate posts have recently been created," he said.

"A considerable number of these posts will be utilised in the government's fight against malpractices, corruption and fraud," he added.

But, sources say, it is not the number of skilled staff which is the problem. It is poor coordination of investigations between police and the attorney general, resulting in the duplication which has been identified as a major problem.

Senior commercial branch policemen apparently support the establishment of a special unit with powers such as a commission has, to subpoena witnesses and seize documents.

Police currently have to pursue witnesses and take statements which are then submitted to the attorney general for a decision.

The attorney general's office in turn often duplicates police work, interviewing the same witnesses to decide whether there is enough evidence for prosecution.

Speedy action, a quick evaluation of

MANDY JEAN WOODS

the facts and close coordination between law enforcement bodies is necessary to successfully untangle, expose and prosecute complex fraud cases.

The Harms Commission has expressed an interest in Britain's Serious Fraud Office (SFO).

The SFO was set up two years ago to deal with complex commercial cases involving more than £1m.

The Financial Times recently reported that the establishment of the SFO was in recognition of the fact that fraud cases were extremely difficult.

The report said the SFO's strong investigative powers and its composite

as well as the Reserve Bank and police, without infringing on their existing powers.

Harms Commission chief investigating officer Advocate Frank Kahn said yesterday the existence of the Harms Commission and the strong positive response to its successes "denotes a society which enjoys a moral ethic equal to the highest in the western world."

"Irrespective of the merit of the allegations, on one hand, that corruption is rife and counter action of hastily constituted 'task forces' on the other, the fact remains there is a healthy concern for the administration of justice in our country."

But, Kahn noted, one always worried that action born of reaction tended to generate more heat than light.

It was reassuring to note the Justice Department had indicated its concern of possible shortcomings in the system at an early stage and addressed the problem at a grassroots level by creating the Harms Commission, Kahn said.

"Some 18 months ago Minister Coetsee made me available to the Transkeian Commission of Inquiry to report on possible shortcomings in the system."

"The Harms Commission was created shortly thereafter with a clear-cut mandate not only to investigate certain matters but also, and more importantly, to recommend effective measures to cope with commercial crime."

"We will send a report of our recommendations — based on our experience and investigations over the past nine months — to the acting State President very shortly," Kahn said.

The Harms Commission's investigations and findings have also had an impact on certain legislation.

Last December, as a direct result of the Albert Vermaas case, the Reserve Bank set up a task force to investigate foreign exchange fraud loopholes.

It also created a separate department to deal with fraud cases reported to it.

The Receiver of Revenue has made structural and procedural changes to counter flaws in the system exposed by the Harms Commission.

An amendment to the Insolvency Act concerning the secret interrogation of provisionally liquidated companies, was also a direct result of the Harms Commission's investigations.

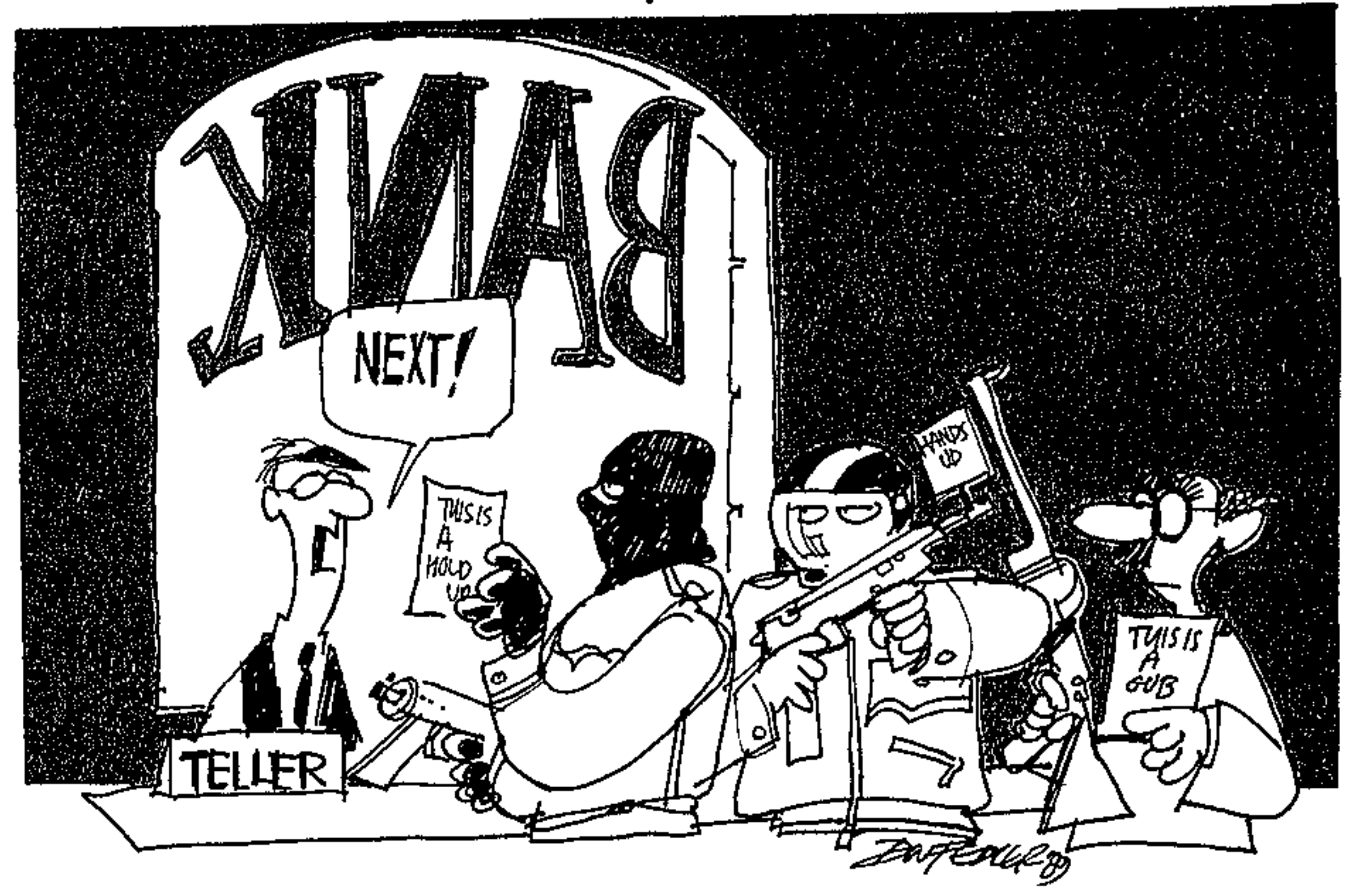


KAHN ... positive response

structure brought together three groups of people who were most directly involved in fraud investigations — the police, who investigated; the accountants, who applied specialised technical knowledge and lawyers, who prepared the case for prosecution.

The SFO had the power to force witnesses and suspects to respond to questions or to produce documents on pain of prosecution, the report said, adding that SFO investigations were held in camera to avoid the spread of malicious or damaging rumours.

The establishment of a similar body in SA could enhance the powers and effectiveness of the attorney general



stemmed the tide; it was the police. As in 1964, the police eventually arrested enough bank robbers to convince gangs to switch to softer targets.

Banks quickly forgot the lesson of 1964. It wasn't until the late Seventies that banks installed closed-circuit television cameras. But they're not deterrents, though they're invaluable in recording information that could assist the police.

About five years ago, banks started installing bulletproof glass in some branches to protect tellers. Banks are reluctant to talk about this step, but apparently no head-on attacks have been attempted where there is counter-to-ceiling bulletproof glass.

Dirk Ackerman, chairman of the Chubb group of security companies, says banks have been steadily upgrading their security for the past eight or nine years.

But, unlike many Italian banks where customers have to prove their bona fides before they are allowed to enter, most SA banks still have no access control. And there's still only a limited number with bulletproof teller windows. The bottom line? It's still almost as easy as it was in 1964 to abscond with the cash.

Banks carried most of the theft losses themselves — an estimated R23m in the first half of the year alone — because of the high cost of insurance. Of course, R23m could have bought enough security to fend off most of the stickups.

Roy Macfarlane, president of the Security Association of SA, concedes that security is expensive, but says he would like to see more banks introduce bulletproof screens and some way of checking customers. "Banks like to give customers ease of access," he says, "but there has to be a balance. Most customers would prefer security to being involved in a shootout.

"Bank robbers aren't politically motivated, they're criminals encouraged to rob banks by the ease with which others robbed them and got away with it."

Frans Malherbe, SAP liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, says the thinking now is for banks to hand over the money to robbers and for the police to try to catch them as they leave. "We have reduced our reaction time to 90 seconds in most parts of the CBD," he says. "The businesswatch system, whereby businesses watch and communicate with each other, is also working."

First National Bank, which has about 1 000 branches and was hit frequently this year, has spent about R80m on security in the last nine years, according to Gerry Christy, divisional GM of internal audit and security. "I don't want to say what we installed," he says. "One doesn't give information like that to the enemy. However, it is public knowledge we are now installing time delay locks that have proved to be tremendously successful overseas. They delay criminals, which is exactly what they don't want."

The bank installed surveillance cameras in most branches five years ago and has sophisticated alarm systems in all branches. It has protective teller windows in about 200 branches. They will install them in another 11 before the end of the month and in a further 20 next year. Branches are chosen on the basis of how susceptible they are to robberies.

In 80 of its 300 branches, Volkskas is installing R500 000 worth of sophisticated alarms connected to a central control system, the police and the bank's headquarters. "We also have bulletproof screens where it's practical," says senior GM Theo van Rensburg.

Standard Bank has been assessing the vulnerability of its 1 000 branches for eight years. "One has to reduce the risk as much as one can but there's no such thing as complete security," says operations GM Roderick Hyde.

He won't reveal how much the bank spends on security but says its policy is to install bulletproof glass in the smaller branches and keep cash away from the central areas of its bigger units. ■

BANK ROBBERIES

34

A repeat of history

This year's rash of bank robberies in Johannesburg proved one thing: banks never learnt the lesson of 1964.

Twenty-five years ago, Johannesburg was hit by a similar epidemic. The circumstances were identical: it started with a few audacious thefts and grew out of hand as robbers realised that banks were as easy as corner cafés. Then, as quickly as it came, the crime wave evaporated.

The current robbery spree may be over. Bank heists are down from three a week to one every three weeks, according to the SAP. But it wasn't improved bank security that

Bank told of 88 new forex frauds

ONE TIME
18/9/89
34

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Eighty-eight new cases of frauds involving "hundreds of millions of rands" in foreign exchange have been reported to the Reserve Bank since January, Reserve Bank spokesman Mr Pieter Troskie said at the weekend.

And, in reply to written questions about how the government was dealing with the investigation and prosecution of fraud cases, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had appointed a committee "to deal with corruption and fraud in a much swifter way than has hitherto been known".

Mr Troskie said of the 88 new fraud cases, evidence of foreign exchange contraventions had been proven in 30 cases and they had already been handed over to the police for further investigation.

The incidents of forex frauds had

risen dramatically in recent years and has reached "alarming proportions". "It is much, much higher than before. We are very worried about it," Mr Troskie said.

The creation of the financial rand system in 1985 was probably the single biggest cause for the increase in forex frauds, as round-tripping offered big profit margins, Mr Troskie said.

The bank established a special investigations division in January this year, following the exposure by the Harms Commission of the alleged forex fraud involving Pretoria attorney Mr Albert Vermaas.

Mr Troskie said that since then the bank had "tightened up on control measures" affecting forex applications.

Meanwhile SAP Commercial Branch deputy chief General Jaap Joubert said while police had not noticed an increase in the number of forex fraud cases they investigated, "the amounts involved in single cases are larger than they used to be".

Down to brass tacks

The Harmful Business Practices Committee has been drawn into the fray concerning the sale of retirement homes under the controversial life rights system.

Committee chairman Professor Louise Tager has warned retirement village developers, particularly those who specialise in life rights, to ensure that they provide the service they claim — accommodation for the elderly for life.

According to Tager, many elderly people who believe they are securing a home for their twilight years could in reality simply be placing their hard-earned life savings on the line.

The fact is that life rights mean nothing. Invariably, says Tager, the loans used to acquire these life right units are unsecured, as is the accommodation.

Life rights are generally sold on the basis of an interest-free loan by the occupier to the developer. It is usually, but not always, repayable to the estate of the occupier on termination of the life right — provided a new occupier is found for the unit. The termination date is the date when the signatory or spouse dies, whichever is the latter, or if the agreement is cancelled for other reasons.

Tager says she believes in the free enterprise system. A developer has a right to deal with his property according to his own judgment. And an individual has the right to invest in any manner he chooses. At the same time a buyer should be given a fair description of what he is being sold. "I worry about people who go into these things under the illusion that they have ownership for life or some form of secured rights. As long as they know what they are getting, I don't mind. I don't want a law which prohibits the sale of life rights.

"The impact of a business practice on the elderly merits special consideration since they generally don't have the capacity to accumulate savings anew. In the case of life rights it must be stressed that substantial unsecured loans are made to the developer in return for unsecured rights."

Her committee has investigated one retirement village and is in the process of scrutinising a second. The first was a life rights scheme. The second is a share block scheme.

"Our first inquiry covered one specific project, but most holders of life rights will be in a similar position," says Tager.

The committee found the privileges of a life rights holder are tenuous. He is entitled to no more than a contractual right of occupation for the duration of his life; he has only a personal right against the owner; he has no



Tager . . . concern for the elderly

real right in the property and his occupational right is not protected against the world.

The occupier must make a substantial, interest free, loan, in advance, to the owner of a housing scheme in order to obtain a life right; while under contract, he cannot have access to this money because it is tied up in the loan; he has no control over the loan — nor does he have any security for it.

Furthermore, the occupier is at risk because the developer is free to deal with the property at his discretion. Should the developer mortgage the property the occupier would be vulnerable to the possibility of foreclosure; should the developer sell the property, the occupier would not have the rights even of a lessee against the new owner.

Because of this the committee found that the term life rights misrepresented the nature of the right acquired and was therefore misleading. "The term implies that the holder has a secured occupational right for his life. If the full implications of the acquisition of unsecured life rights were appreciated, it is unlikely that people would enter into disadvantageous contracts of this nature."

However, the committee recommends that the disadvantage of the unsecured loans could be diminished if the right of occupation were made into a secured right. If this could be done, the fact that the loan was unsecured would not be seriously prejudicial since the loan would be repayable only when the unit was resold.

The committee stresses there could still be serious prejudice to occupiers if the developer's sole asset were a property that was mortgaged. The developer's sole source of income to service the mortgage would be from the sale of unsold units and from the profits on the resale of units. When this income was insufficient the company might

have a cash flow problem and the occupiers would be at the mercy of the mortgagee or other creditors.

The only way around this, Tager says, is some form of registered rights such as usufructuary rights, or the establishment of a sectional title register.

Hendrik Bester, of Sanlam Properties, which offers retirement villages on a life rights basis, stresses that any rights are meaningless unless the organisation has limitless borrowing power. "What we do is sign a lease with all tenants which provides the security of tenure. In the event of a retirement village changing ownership the tenants would still have a legal right of occupation.

"The action taken by Sapoia with time-share is possibly the answer to the whole problem, whereby a stamp of approval is given only to schemes which meet certain criteria. I think something along those lines is probably in the pipeline from Sapoia."

At the end of the day, whatever Sapoia, Sanlam or the Harmful Business Practices Committee do, the final obligation rests with the individual to ensure that he or she knows exactly what the agreement being signed entails. ■



Child-sex cases increase 47 percent

176643 26/9/89
34

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Reports of sexual abuse of children had increased by 47,2 percent in the first six months of the year — and this was only the “tip of the iceberg,” Mr Adriaan Vlok, Law and Order Minister, has revealed here.

These figures did not include other crimes against children like assault, murder, abandonment and child theft, Mr Vlok said.

Speaking at the launch of a new R500 000 video series aimed at educating children about the dangers of abuse,

Mr Vlok revealed the following shock statistics about the increase in sexual abuse countrywide:

- Rape: Last year 612 cases were reported, with 913 already reported this year.
- Sodomy: Last year 138 cases, with already 913 reported this year.
- Incest: Last year 59; this year 81.
- Indecent assault: Last year 241; this year 807.
- Immorality: Last year 85; this year already a mammoth 397 cases reported.

“The molesting and subsequent destruction of our country’s future is a very much bigger problem than we think.

“Statistics indicate that the fight by the South African Police against this evil has exposed only the tip of the iceberg,” said Mr Vlok.

UNDER-REPORTED

Because child-abuse was a hidden and under-reported crime, it was difficult to establish the exact extent of the problem. However, since the first police Child Protection Unit went into operation in 1987 the issue had, largely

through the media, been placed publicly “on the table.”

He was speaking at the launch of the video *What If* last night, which was produced jointly by insurance giant Liberty Life and the SAP. The series is to be screened on TV and is then to be made available to other organisations.

He made a personal appeal to the public to come forward with information on two missing Kempton Park primary school girls who vanished last Friday. They are Odette Boucher, 11, and Anne-Marie Wapenaar, 12.

SA CORRUPTION

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus
Political Correspondent

The handling of power, the apartheid system and secrecy in government are among major factors pinpointed this week as possible causes of corruption and maladministration in South Africa.

The growing spectre of corruption, especially in government administration, came under the spotlight at a two-day conference attended by about 100 delegates at the University of Stellenbosch.

One of the issues examined was political corruption. The conference was told that certain forms of political corruption in South Africa were closely linked with the maintenance of the apartheid system — and the situation needed urgent attention.

Among those who took part in the discussions were leading academics, judges, and top government officials.

The conference, which ended yesterday, was arranged by the university's department of public administration and its centre for applied ethics.

Attention was also focused on corruption and maladministration in the private sector.

Important clues

Delegates were given a detailed account of the manifestation of corruption and maladministration. This provided important clues to why and how corruption was taking place and to the most vulnerable areas of government.

Features of corruption were summed up as:

- A misuse of public trust in the public administration;

Conference looks at the causes ...

- A misuse of authority and violation of public responsibility;

- A sacrificing of public benefit for private gain; and

- An obstruction of law enforcement and of the execution of punishment to prevent it.

Professor JSH Gildenhuys, of Stellenbosch University's department of public administration, said: "The number of instances over the past decade or more causes grave concern. The concern is that what has been exposed lately could only be the tip of the iceberg.

"In spite of promises of so-called clean administration, maladministration and corruption kept on occurring, and some ministers and senior public officials had to resign under a cloud of suspicion.

"The irony of the matter is that those who promised honest and clean administration are themselves, although not grossly, guilty of unethical conduct.

"Taking the manifestations of corruption into consideration, one cannot help but to conclude that South Africa is by definition politically corrupt."

Professor Gildenhuys identified apartheid as a central factor behind some forms of political corruption.

Apartheid and its inhuman consequences, he said, gradually converted South Africa into "a cauldron of political insta-

bility, structural violence and conflict."

This inevitably culminated in civil disobedience, official violence against peaceful and non-peaceful demonstrators, and eventually in detention without trial.

The situation needed urgent attention.

Quoting from the findings of international experts on public service ethics and bureaucratic corruption, Professor Gildenhuys listed various forms of corruption, including:

- The rigging of bids on supply contracts;

- The use by public officials of advance and confidential information to produce profits for themselves;

- The use of public assets or service for private purposes;

- "Stealing" from the government by the delivery of low-quality materials, lower than specified in contracts;

- Cash "kick-backs" for public officials who co-operate in such forms of corruption.

Official violence

Forms of political corruption include election fraud, official violence, domestic spying, and foreign intervention by governments, involving contraventions of international law and convention.

On the issue of "official violence," Professor Gildenhuys said South Africa had a long history of governmental violence against various groups of

citizens. He distinguished between physical violence and structural violence.

Physical violence demonstrated itself in the physical assault on, for instance, peaceful demonstrators protesting against experienced structural violence.

An irony was that government regarded such physical violence as imperative for maintaining law and order.

Structural violence demonstrated itself in depriving the individual of his personal political and economic rights and freedom by way of legislation and other suppressing measures.

Dr Erwin Schwella, of Stellenbosch University's department of public administration, pointed out that corruption was difficult to prove, but said it appeared there had been an increase in corruption and maladministration in recent times.

The findings of several commissions of inquiry, resignations of people in high positions, and the extension of the powers of the Auditor-General and the Advocate-General gave some indication of the incidence of corruption and of concern about it.

In regard to the political environment, a question to be considered was the levels of legitimacy of different government institutions. Should there be defective legitimacy, this could contribute to higher levels of corruption and maladministration.

Corruption and maladministration was more probable where political power was centralised and exclusive.

Authorities could use their political power to protect themselves by covering up the consequences of their actions.

Economic problems such as inflation could also be a factor. This could include fears by influential people that they could lose their monopoly of power and privilege. An attitude that could encourage corrupt practices was: "Take now at all costs. Tomorrow everything will be lost anyway."

Professor David Welsh, of the department of political studies at the University of Cape Town, said racial discrimination was a gross form of corruption.

"It becomes vulnerable to that deeper form of corruption represented by the closed regime."

Professor Lourens du Plessis, professor of public law at the University of Stellenbosch, said it had been shown repeatedly in history that certain defects in law went hand in hand with corruption.

Social engineering

Law should neither be seen nor be used as a mechanism for social engineering.

Such social engineering resulted in an increase of bureaucratic structures.

Referring to the Information scandal, Professor Du Plessis said there was a belief at the time that "when the continued existence of a people is at stake, no rules apply".

"That is where corruption begins."

A system like apartheid provided full scope for corruption.

Secrecy in government provided a further breeding ground for corrupt practices.

... and A-G suggests cures

Weekend Argus
Political Correspondent

THE Auditor-General, Mr R P Wronsley — parliament's top watchdog over the government's handling of taxpayers' money — has recommended a tightening up of measures to

prevent high-level corruption and maladministration in government.

His proposals include a change in the constitution to make it impossible for a Minister or MP who has been imprisoned for a criminal offence — with or without the option of a fine — to serve as a public representative.

He has also recommended that there should be no place in parliament for a Minister or MP found guilty by a commission of inquiry of irregularities or disgraceful conduct.

These are among a series of proposed and existing "remedies" for corruption and maladministration which Mr Wronsley listed at this week's Stellenbosch conference on ethics and the public sector.

Investigative

A wide range of remedies was also proposed by other speakers — including the scrapping of apartheid, a code of ethics for public servants, education programmes, a drastic reduction in government secrecy and more investigative journalism to expose corruption.

On the issue of government Ministers, Auditor-General Mr Wronsley referred to a constitutional provision in terms of which a Minister receiving a prison sentence with the option of a fine for a criminal offence can still serve as an MP — even if he is dismissed as Minister by the State President.

Mr Wronsley said a Minister

or an MP receiving a jail sentence for a criminal offence — even if it was with the option of a fine — was not fit to continue serving as a public representative.

A "very serious" shortcoming in the constitution was that there was no sanction in respect of a Minister or MP found guilty by a commission of inquiry of irregularities or disgraceful conduct.

Rajbansi

Such a person should have no place in parliament, especially when the commission says emphatically that he should never again occupy a public position requiring integrity.

"A recent sensational case makes an appropriate constitutional change imperative in my opinion," Mr Wronsley said. Here he was clearly referring to the case of Mr Amichand Rajbansi, a former Cabinet Minister who was fired by ex-President Botha.

Other remedies for corruption and maladministration in government, as listed by Mr Wronsley, include:

- Timeous, incisive and fearless reporting by the Auditor-General to the relevant committee of parliament;

- Appropriate recommendations by those committees to parliament or to the House concerned;

- Regular and comprehensive external auditing of Ministerial or official actions (or lack of action);

- Personal integrity and

public accountability for "each and every Minister" must be demanded by Parliament.

Mr Wronsley said the accounts audited by the office of the Auditor-General involved a total amount of R110-billion a year. Meanwhile, the money involved in irregularities in the public sector in recent times was at most a few million rand. Although even this was unacceptable, accusations against the public sector of being riddled with corruption and maladministration were clearly unjustified.

The importance of the role of the Auditor-General as watchdog over the handling of taxpayers' money was stressed by a former Auditor-General, Dr Joop de Loor.

He said it was of critical importance that the Auditor-General should act independently of the executive arm of government and should be seen to be doing so. Until recently the independence of the A-G and his staff was not spelt out very specifically in legislation.

Service

Some speakers at the conference heavily underlined the need for political remedies to eliminate corruption and maladministration in the public sector.

Professor JSH Gildenhuys, of the University of Stellenbosch, said politicians and public officials were in the service of the public and not in the service of an omnipotent government.

"In a democracy all government activities should be conducted in public... Maladministration and corruption should be driven to the surface, so that action could be taken against the culprits."

An "absolute necessity" was to maintain a high level of integrity in the public sector.

Professor Willie Esterhuyse, of the department of philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, said an important factor was that society should have a high level of moral awareness. A society without such an awareness would lack people in public positions who had a high sense of responsibility and integrity.

Code

Professor A M Reynolds, chief director of training in the Commission for Administration, said it was essential to have a code of conduct providing guidelines for public officials. The commission had given instructions for serious attention to be given to the development of such a code of conduct.

Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town, suggested in reply to a question that South Africa should move away from the legislative group basis of its system of government.

In a paper to the conference Professor Welsh said honest government required "prying journalists who refuse to be brow-beaten or ignored and are not intimidated by threats".

Corruption diseases widespread in SA

W/E ARK 30/9/80 34

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus
Political Correspondent

AN alarming picture of widespread corruption and maladministration in South Africa emerged at a conference at the University of Stellenbosch this week.

Top experts showed how the apartheid system had provided a fertile breeding ground for malpractices to spread from the highest to the lowest levels of government and from there to other sectors of society.

"Public disease"

The main emphasis was on growing corruption and malpractices in the public sector, but speakers noted this "public disease" was also prevalent in the private sector.

The conference, attended by about 250 delegates from various parts of the country, is believed to be the first of its kind held in South Africa so far. Speakers included leading academics, judges, top state officials, political scientists, theologians and academic lawyers.

It was warned that the situation arising from political corruption needed urgent attention.

Privileged whites

Several prominent speakers noted that corruption was being fed by a spirit among privileged whites of "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

Professor Lourens du Plessis, professor of public law at the University of Stellenbosch, said that personal and communal morality were more decisive than law in determining the incidence of corruption in society.

"Even the most stringent laws against corruption are in themselves but empty shells if not backed by personal and communal convictions averse to this kind of misdemeanour," he said.

Anti-corruption laws, if not backed by personal and com-

munal morality, did not prevent corruption — "they rather urge on its perpetrators to become increasingly cunning."

A legal strategy could, at most, be a component part of an overall strategy for combating corruption.

Among speakers who underlined the importance of moral and ethical values in combating the trend was Professor Willie Esterhuyse, professor of philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch.

He noted that after the notorious Watergate scandal in the United States the Civil Service Act of 1978 made provision for an Office of Government Ethics.

In South Africa events like the Information scandal had contributed to an undermining of public confidence. As in the United States, this had resulted in the realisation that although legislation was essential, it was not an adequate mechanism to guarantee moral-ethical behaviour and decisions.

Secret decisions

There had also been an increase in discretionary powers of government ministers and officials. Many decisions were taken in secret on the grounds that it was "in the national interest."

Among prominent speakers was the Auditor-General — Parliament's "watchdog" over the government's handling of public money. He proposed various measures, including constitutional changes, to prevent high-level government corruption and maladministration.

He argued that it was wrong to suggest corruption was rife in the public sector. The amount of money involved in cases of corruption and maladministration was only a tiny fraction of the total amount covered by state accounts handled by the Auditor-General's office.

■ See page 6.

Workers strike over rape case

ABOUT 200 City Tramways employees stopped work last week to protest against the findings of a disciplinary hearing over an alleged rape of a worker by a driver.

A spokesperson for the workers, who are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that the hearing had found the driver not guilty, but the workers wanted the case reopened.

He said the Transport and Allied Workers' Union was opposed to the hearing being reopened.

City Tramways public relations officer, Mr Bob Krauser, confirmed that a stoppage had taken place over a disciplinary hearing.

"The matter was resolved to the satisfaction of both parties," he said.

Southern 21-27/9/89.

The handling of power, the apartheid system and secrecy in Government are among major factors pinpointed last week as possible causes of corruption and maladministration in South Africa.

The growing spectre of corruption, especially in Government administration, came under the spotlight at a two-day conference attended by about 250 delegates at the University of Stellenbosch.

The conference was told that certain forms of political corruption in South Africa were closely linked with the maintenance of the apartheid system and the situation needed urgent attention.

Among those who took part in the discussions were leading academics, judges and top State officials.

The conference was arranged by the university's Department of Public Administration and its Centre for Applied Ethics.

Attention also focused on corruption and maladministration in the private sector.

Corruption growing in SA — professor

Stellenbosch 2/10/89

Corruption, especially in Government administration, comes under the spotlight. FRANS ESTERHUYSE reports.

Delegates were given a detailed account of the manifestation of corruption and maladministration. Features of corruption were summed up as:

- A misuse of public trust in the public administration.
 - A misuse of authority and violation of public responsibility.
 - A sacrificing of public benefit for private gain, and
 - An obstruction of law enforcement and of the execution of punishment to prevent it.
- Professor J S H Gildenhuys of Stellenbosch University's Department of Public Administration, said: "The number of instances over the past decade or more is a cause of grave concern. The concern is that what has been exposed lately could only be the tip of the iceberg."

"In spite of promises of so-called clean administration, maladministration and corruption kept on occurring," and some Ministers and senior public officials had to resign under a cloud of suspicion."

Professor Gildenhuys identified apartheid as a central factor behind some forms of political corruption.

Apartheid and its inhuman consequences, he said, was gradually converting South Africa into "a cauldron of political instability, structural violence and conflict".

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detection without trial.

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- Forms of political corruption include election fraud, official violence, domestic spying, and foreign intervention by governments, in-

volving contraventions of international law and convention.

Dr Erwin Schwella of Stellenbosch University's Department of Public Administration, pointed out that corruption was difficult to prove, but said it appeared there had been an increase in corruption in recent times.

The findings of several commissions of inquiry, resignations of people in high positions and the extension of the powers of the Auditor-General and the Advocate-General gave some indication of the incidence of corruption.

Professor David Welsh, of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town, said racial discrimination was a gross form of corruption.

Professor Lourens du Plessis, professor of public law at the University of Stellenbosch, said it had been shown repeatedly in history that certain defects in law went hand in hand with corruption.

Law should neither be seen nor be used as a mechanism for social engineering, he said.

34 2/10/89 The Star Mond



54 reprieved, but hangings continue

By Carina le Grange

Fifty-four people sentenced to death have been reprieved this year, but 42 others have been executed.

The South African Prison Services said yesterday that another 289 people were awaiting execution in Pretoria.

The execution on Wednesday of Khethokule Stephen Mchunu, Samuel Sam Kokoi Mogohlo and Alphius Thantsha, all of whom had been convicted of murder, and of two others on September 29 came at a time when many abolitionists believed that a *de facto* moratorium was in force while the State reviewed the issue of the death penalty.

Political ploy

The view was formed because of the relatively long lull from mid-July to the end of September.

During this period no executions were carried out.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) said in a statement that the organisation was "extreme-

ly perturbed" by the recent spate of executions.

"It would appear that the short break we had between July 19 and September 29 was simply a political ploy by the Government for elections to be finalised," LHR said.

The execution of a fourth man who was due to hang this week, rapist Leon Faasen, was postponed after an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

It was submitted that his testimony during his trial was false and that he was now prepared to tell the truth.

Faasen was sentenced to death for the rape of a 34-year-old woman in Bloemfontein in January 1987.

The woman sustained serious brain damage, and is paralysed and confined to a wheelchair.

Due to the consequences of the rape, she is divorced from her husband, and her four-year-old daughter is being cared for by friends. The woman lives in an institution in Kroonstad.

Eat, drink and be merry

6/10/89

34



Greed, delegates at a winelands conference on Ethics and the Public Sector agreed, is a human failing that will always be with us. And since greed, not need, is the well from which corruption springs, we should accustom ourselves to the idea that we will never be rid of it. The question is how best to contain it.

The fact this conference took place at all testifies to the widely held perception that SA is enjoying more corruption than can easily be explained by greed alone. Thus the first task the conference set itself was diagnostic: how much corruption is there in the country and what factors contribute to a climate in which corruption flourishes?

Immediately one encountered disagreement. Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said: "The whole idea of widespread corruption (in the public sector) is not right . . . and it's not fair." He distanced himself from "the idea that everybody is getting on to the gravy train because disaster is just around the corner."

Not a day later, however, the retired Justice Victor Hiemstra had the following to say: "There is a strange atmosphere in the land, as if people have no faith in the future and consequently want, as soon as possible, to make as much money as possible. By the time they are discovered, so they reason, the whole affair will have collapsed anyway." There was an atmosphere of "let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die," said Prof Lourens du Plessis.

If there was disagreement as to the quantum of corruption, there was more consensus as to causes. Delegates were anxious to avoid joining the "blame it all on apartheid" bandwagon, but there can be no escaping that apartheid, more than any other factor, creates a climate in which corruption flourishes. Some years ago, Johan Degenaar popularised the notion of apartheid as a form of "structural violence." On the basis of what emerged at this conference, it could also be said to be a form of structural corruption — a system whose very existence encourages corruption of both a moral and political kind.

South Africans have always been attracted to the idea that passing a law is a good way of solving a problem. But as Lourens du Plessis noted, "personal and communal morality can and will be more decisive than the

law in determining the incidence of corruption in a society. Even the most stringent laws against corruption are in themselves but empty shells, if not backed by personal and communal convictions averse to this kind of misdemeanour."

When it comes to laws and remedies, the country isn't lacking (see below). But, as was implicit in various speeches, the country is seriously lacking in the sort of moral and political consensus necessary to make a framework of laws efficient. As philosopher Willie Esterhuysen pointed out, a community gets the public office bearers it deserves. "A community which doesn't record public moral protest and which doesn't value the maintenance of central moral-ethical norms and values, will be a community without office bearers with a high sense of responsibility and integrity."

Though Esterhuysen doesn't say so, it is to state the obvious that SA fits that definition comfortably.

What is true at the moral level is even more the case when we get to politics. The broad aim of government is to further the national interest. In the local context, however, *landsbelang* is normally an excuse for taking a secret decision to further a sectional interest. A system which pursues sectional interests in the guise of the national interest is obviously corrupt. Worse is the fact that a system, like SA's, where secrecy and coercion are commonplace, is exactly the sort in which corruption flourishes.

As David Welsh noted, "the need to persuade is the obverse of the power to coerce. Politicians who have to use powers of persuasion are simultaneously likely to be politicians who are accountable; and accountability is the outstanding feature of political systems in which power is properly circumscribed."

The second aspect of the conference consisted of examining formal remedies available for combating corruption and maladministration. The legal arsenal is already impressive: Section 19 of the Government Service Act of 1984 which deals with misconduct; the Advocate-General Act of 1979 which deals with the dishonest, unlawful and improper uses of public monies; Section 54 of the constitution which deals with ministers convicted of criminal offences; and the

State President's power to appoint commissions of inquiry.

One of the more interesting contributions came from the Auditor-General, Peter Wronsley. He noted that if a minister was convicted of an offence and given a heavy sentence, but with the option of a fine, then he was entitled to stay on as an MP. Wronsley suggested that any minister or MP found guilty of a criminal offence is not fit to serve in parliament.

He also pointed out the serious deficiency whereby the constitution offers no sanction against a minister or MP found guilty by a commission of inquiry of irregular or scandalous conduct. He said that when a commission explicitly said a person was not fit to hold a public office which required integrity, then such a person certainly wasn't fit to sit in parliament.

Wronsley made the further point that, in his view, the taxpayer lost far more money through the lawful pursuit of dubious goals and the uneconomical, inefficient and ineffective pursuit of good goals, than from "chisellers." Retired Auditor-General Joop de Loor agreed, pointing out that with the trend towards increasing examination of the effectiveness with which goals were pursued, auditors were playing a larger role.

The man most obviously responsible for formulating and maintaining acceptable ethical standards in the public sector is Advocate-General Piet van der Walt. It was thus interesting to hear him say that current guidelines for the protection of the integrity of the government were inadequate. He called for legislation similar to the Ethics and Government Act in the US. The other interesting point to emerge from his speech was the proposed broadening of his investigative powers to allow him to play more of an ombudsman's role when citizens feel they are wronged by a State body or official.

Judge Hiemstra looked at the role of commissions of inquiry. He noted that their efficacy in fighting corruption depended upon the commissioner and, in particular, the advocate of the commission who was "the axis around which everything turned." Governments often don't listen to the recommendations of commissions — "If Erika Theron had been listened to, coloureds would be throwing fewer stones today."

Lawyers criticise killer's 'lenient' prison sentence

STAR 9/10/89 By Montshiwa Moroke

34

Lawyers for Human Rights have voiced concern over a "lenient" prison sentence which was imposed in the Rand Supreme Court last week on a white Johannesburg man found guilty of fatally shooting a black man.

Lionel Leon Lawrence van der Nest (28) was sentenced to an effective five-year jail term for what Mr Justice G Gordon described as an incident with racial overtones.

Van der Nest was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, with three years conditionally suspended.

The court found that Van der Nest had fired four shots, one of which hit Mr Valedzani Rupert Tshibhase in the back of the head while he was fleeing down Padoa Street, Boksburg, in the late afternoon of September 24 last year.

A statement released to The Star said: "Lawyers for Human Rights is extremely disturbed by the disproportionately lenient sentence handed by Mr Justice Gordon in the murder trial on October 3.

"Lawyers for Human Rights is unable to state whether the race of the accused and the victim influenced sentencing in the trial of Van der Nest, as this is a subjective element, but what has become more apparent recently is that in cases where the accused is white and the victim black, he is sentenced lightly or acquitted."

'Man killed pupil'



By MATHATHA
TSEDU

A 22-year-old man is expected to appear in the Nebo Magistrate's court today to face charges of murder arising from the fatal stabbing of a Standard 8 pupil at Ga-Marishane, Lebowa, on Sunday.

Lebowa police spokesman, Captain M M Mampeule, said the death of Floyd Baile Badi from Diepkloof township, Soweto, resulted from an argument over a girlfriend.

The incident happened at a bar lounge at Phahla village where the youths were drinking, Mampeule said.

Baile was attending school at Bopedi-Bapedi High.

The chairman of the Marishane Youth Organisation (Mayo), Mr Derrick Lentsoane, said the incident was "cruel, hurting and barbaric.

"We cannot afford youths going around killing each other for irrelevant things at this time of our struggle," Lentsoane added.

He expressed his organisation's condolences to the Badi family over the tragic loss of their son.

18/10/89
Soweto

Robbers leave trail of destruction

STAN

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

24

Bank robbers who held up a Lebowa bank on Monday killed a farmer and crashed two vehicles before being arrested in a shootout with Pietersburg police, a spokesman said yesterday.

Farmer Mr David Lundie (63) killed.

Two of the four robbers were shot by members of the Pietersburg Vehicle Branch in Boetse Mashashane at 5.10 pm, more than five hours after holding up the Seshego Standard Bank.

The two wounded men are under police guard in Pietersburg. One is in a

serious condition. 25/10/89

Police said the suspects took a large amount of cash from the bank at noon. They fled in a white Nissan Skyline, stolen earlier in Pretoria, and at 1.50 pm were involved in a collision about 15 km outside Pietersburg.

One of the robbers was arrested by the owner of the Ibus Pig Farm.

The other three fled to the Uitval farm of Mr Lundie where they shot him. They took Mr Lundie's Isuzu bakkie, which they also crashed.

Two detectives came across them while they were trying to flee on foot.

Forces join to attack dairy claim

Call Tent 5
26/10/89
[Handwritten signature]

By DI CAELERS

THE Heart Foundation and the South African Margarine Association have joined forces to hit back at the dairy industry, saying weekend advertisements were "irresponsible" and "not in the interests of public health".

The Margarine Association is currently seeking legal advice and the Heart Foundation is to publish its own advertisements at the weekend in this regard.

The attack follows the dairy industry's full-page advertisement questioning the merits of "polyunsaturated low-fat spreads" after a report from leading scientists at Cambridge University.

The university's Professor Morris Brown, who was quoted in a London Sunday Times article which formed the basis of the advertisement, had publicly dissociated himself from that article, the Margarine Association said in a statement yesterday.

"We are sure that the Dairy Industry must have been aware of Prof Brown's rebuttal and are seeking legal advice in this matter.

"In a country such as South Africa which has an appalling record of

heart disease death rate, it is thoroughly reprehensible to launch a campaign based on public misinformation."

Ms Rika de Ruiter, national director of the Heart Foundation, said her organisation's advice and information for the public was "always checked by every scientist possible and in line with other international heart foundations and world health organisations.

"In the interests of heart health in South Africa, it is sad that those who have misled the consumer are in fact those who have a profit to make from them.

"It is quite irresponsible and not in the interests of general health to confuse the public."

She said the foundation's planned advertisements were "not sensational and will present the facts".

In an article in the General Practitioner, a British medical publication, Prof Brown said: "I was quite amazed to see what I thought was a serious interview sensationalised. Claims that polyunsaturates are harmful are almost totally unsubstantiated.

"What upset me was that there was no line drawn in the (London) Sunday Times article between the work we have done here and pure hypothesis."

Police give rape robbery statistics

Crime Reporter

DURING the first six months of the year, 31 people over the age of 50 were murdered at their homes in white residential areas, while 14 were raped, 115 robbed and 35 assaulted, according to police.

The police statement, which disclosed figures for the entire country, was released yesterday to coincide with a police safety seminar for senior citizens held at Disa Place in Gardens.

Most of the attacks took place between 6am and 7pm, with the intruder mostly gaining entry to the home through open doors or windows. Intruders also forced entry and forced their way into homes.

The police statistics also showed that only six people under the age of 49 were murdered at their homes in white residential areas during the same period.

However, more people under the age of 49 were raped at their homes during the same period (34 rapes as opposed to 14 for the older citizens).

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26/10/89

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Woman shot in arm during bank heist

By Craig Kotze

A First National Bank client was shot and wounded during an Edenvale hold-up yesterday when a robber's gun went off as he hit a second client on the head with it, police said.

Mrs Linda Greyling (33) was hit in the right upper arm and was taken to hospital after paramedics attended to her. She was not seriously wounded.

The woman who was hit on the head, Miss Marina Brink (35), sustained slight injuries.

The police spokesman said five unmasked robbers stormed into the bank at 2.10 pm and held up clients and staff.

REWARD

Two robbers herded the tellers off while the other three took the clients to the back of the Van Riebeeck Road bank.

One of the robbers hit Miss Brink with his gun and a shot went off, hitting Mrs Greyling.

The robbers made their getaway in a gold-coloured BMW 520i, registration JPZ 237 T.

The Clearing Banker's Association has offered a R30 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the robbers and the recovery of the cash.

Police did not make known the amount taken.

Anyone with information is asked to contact Major Human of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad at (011) 845-2820 during office hours and Lieutenant Rudi van Olst after hours at (011) 744-3412.

Man in court over stolen R1-m cheque

CAPE TOWN — The smooth-talking man who allegedly tried to donate a R1-million stolen cheque to the Rhino and Elephant Foundation over the weekend appeared briefly in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Theunis Jacobus Sauerma (34), address unknown, was not asked to plead. No bail was granted.

Magistrate Mr H L Muller ruled that he be kept in custody until at least tomorrow, by which time he is expected to have found a lawyer to make a bail application on his behalf.

Mr Sauerma allegedly walked into the Good Hope Centre during the National Black Rhino Day telethon on Saturday and stunned organisers when he signed a gold class cheque for R1 million.

He claimed he was a Natal farmer who lived "in rhino country" and had flown to Cape Town specially to make the donation.

He was arrested shortly afterwards when security personnel discovered the cheque had been stolen. — Sapa.

WAITING FOR VAN DEN HEEVER

Almost a year after she started investigating alleged irregularities in the Department of Education & Training (DET), Judge Leo van den Heever has presented government with an extensive report on her findings. The Van den Heever Commission started its investigation last year after the *FM* reported on dealings between Pretoria publisher Thinus Strydom and the DET.

The *FM* was told this week that the report is at present with DET Minister Stoffel van der Merwe, who succeeded

former Minister Gerrit Viljoen.

Van der Merwe and his senior officials are expected to study the report before releasing it.

The commission has now begun the next leg of its investigation — concerning black youth camps. The first hearing is expected to start in Durban in February.

Since the commission started its hearings, a senior Natal official, Eben Coetzee, has been suspended while various other DET officials have been moved and transferred within the department.

34

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Prunard 3/11/89

Teacher seduced into jail

Sunday Times Reporter
London

A MIDDLE-AGED science teacher has been jailed for letting a 14-year-old school-girl seduce him.

Gordon Pickin, 42, was supposed to be giving the teenage temptress private tuition — instead she gave him lessons in love.

She even sent him a condom by post, a court heard.

The affair began when the girl told Pickin, married with a 10-year-old son, that she fancied him and fondled him during a private lesson.

The pair later made love on four occasions — once in Pickin's car and three times at the civic centre where he worked at night.

The pair were caught when a suspicious passer-by spotted them canoodling in a car — and alerted the police.

Grey-haired, bespectacled Pickin, from Brierley Hill, West Midlands, England, was jailed for nine months after admitting unlawful sex.

5/11/89
S. Times
34



Fear of crime 'has altered lives of aged'

ARGUS
9/11/89
34

By DAVID YUTAR
Staff reporter

INCREASING urban crime directed at the elderly has created a climate of fear that is inducing the aged to change their living habits.

This is one of the key findings of a Human Sciences Research Council survey of crime and victimisation among 1 600 elderly residents in the Peninsula.

Criminologist Ms Lorraine Glanz of the HSRC found that of a sample of 800 elderly coloured people, 57 had been victims of theft, 18 had been robbed, four assaulted — two of them seriously — and one raped.

In a sample of the same size in the white aged community, she found there had been 45 in-

idents of theft, 12 robberies, one case of common assault and one attempted rape.

Only slightly more than half of these incidents had been reported to the police.

Forty-nine percent of the coloured people and 53 percent of the whites complained of feeling unsafe when out alone at night.

Changed habits

In both communities more than 50 percent of respondents had changed their habits significantly because of increasing fear of crime.

A spokesman for the HSRC said this meant that whereas previously elderly people might have gone out on to the streets alone, they no longer did so. When they did, they

tried to do so in the company of others.

Ms Glanz, who is a criminologist at the HSRC's Western Cape regional office, said although there was a greater degree of fear among the elderly, they were not necessarily at greater risk than the rest of the population.

"Although thousands of South Africans of all ages are victims of crime each year, it is the elderly victim who receives considerable media coverage and who evokes the concern of the public and community leaders," she said.

The HSRC says a similar survey is being undertaken among elderly blacks. A final report and detailed analysis of all the findings is to be released early next year.

34
C/A Trusts 12/11/87

New fraud at Trust Bank?

(CGC 58229)

JOHANNESBURG. — Trust Bank is concerned about another suspected fraud — possibly involving key personnel here — hard on the heels of the R47-million case which broke earlier this year.

The Reserve Bank confirmed on Wednesday that it was probing alleged exchange-control irregularities and that investigators had been at Trust Bank offices here for several days.

Reserve Bank officials are

studying Trust Bank documents.

Reserve Bank exchange-control department manager Mr Pieter Troske said the extent of the alleged fraud was not known as investigations were at an early stage.

However, he did say certain highly placed Trust Bank personnel were involved.

Trust Bank managing director Mr Kobus Roets confirmed on

Wednesday that the investigation was taking place.

“Our initial suspicions were that it was a small matter but our investigations indicate that the matter looks as if it is escalating,” Mr Troske said.

● The alleged mastermind of the R47-million fraud, Mr Nico Shefer, is still in a Swiss jail fighting an order extraditing him to South Africa. — Sapa

34

THE 34 burglary suspects shot dead by East London security guard Louis van Schoor over the past few years shows that the value of human life under South African law can amount to just a few rands, say lawyers.

"According to our law one could justifiably shoot at a child who was stealing an apple," said human rights lawyer Nicholas Haysom, who has researched the right of policemen and private citizens to shoot "fleeing felons".

Van Schoor's record of 34 killings — more than four times the toll of mass murderer Barend Hendrik Strydom — has sparked a public outcry.

Last week Cape Law Society president Tony Hardy called for an urgent review of the Criminal Procedures Act, which allows a person carrying out an arrest to shoot dead a fleeing suspect. The crimes could range from pilfering to robbery to murder.

Inquests were conducted into the deaths of 26 of Van Schoor's victims

Justifiable killings 'merely make a mockery of the law'

and in each case magistrates found that the security guard had acted within the law

A lawyer involved in investigating the shootings said Van Schoor had claimed he was acting in self-defence in 18 of the 26 cases.

But Van Schoor now faces three charges of attempted murder, all involving people allegedly shot by him.

Eastern Cape attorney-general Dr J D Oliveira said this week that the records of the 26 inquests would be examined, but police dockets relating to the allegations of attempted murder have not yet been passed on to his office.

When one man alone is 'permitted' to kill 34 people in 'self-defence' then the law must be questioned. CASSANDRA MOODLEY reports on a growling call for an inquiry

Hardy welcomed Oliveira's announcement of an investigation and described it as "encouraging".

But Haysom said the Van Schoor case was not the first instance in which a private citizen embarked on a series of "justifiable killings".

"The principle objection to these shootings is that they make a mock-

ery of the legal system," he said

He said the Criminal Procedures Act allowed a suspect to be killed without any test of his innocence or guilt, even in cases in which he would only have received a suspended sentence if arrested, charged, tried and convicted.

An well-known example was the Johannesburg café owner who shot dead eight people whom he alleged were attempting to break into his property, Haysom said.

No criminal charges were ever brought against the man but it was only after the eighth killing that his licence to own a firearm was revoked,

Haysom said.

"It appears that the staff of the attorney-general are reluctant to prosecute a property owner who kills in defence of his property. There is no reason to believe that policemen who kill in defence of property would be treated more severely."

The attorney-general was reluctant to prosecute policemen — or security guards — for the use of firearms, he said, adding that the person killed or injured was the only one who could really give evidence.

"Many of the cases which come into the public eye are those resulting in a formal inquest, commissions of inquiry or civil suits," he said.

Haysom said that South African law allowed policemen to use deadly force on three grounds:

- When protecting life or property, which falls under common law.

- To arrest a fleeing suspect. In this case the policeman acts in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

- To disperse an unlawful gathering under the Internal Security Act.

"In South Africa property is regarded as more valuable than life," Haysom said.

"In the early 1970s, the Appellate Division ruled that people who acted outside the law should not claim its protection. Thus a person could deliberately kill or wound another to protect his property."

Referring to a call for a review of the law, Haysom said: "In the instance of the security guard, the attorney-general's role needs to be stressed."

"The courts also have a particular role in preventing the role of deadly force to protect property interests and the attorney-general and the police themselves should be bringing more prosecutions before the courts."

"At the heart of it we need a political system in which the police are accountable to the people, both locally and centrally."

Haysom adds: "Police use firearms and inflict deadly force too readily."

This was illustrated in "township policing" in recent years, he said, citing the examples of shootings in Mamelodi, Langa, Kabokweni, Athlone and Winterveld.

The most notorious township shooting is the "Trojan Horse" case, in which nine policemen are standing trial for shooting dead three youths from the back of a railways truck during the 1985 riots in Athlone. The youngest of the three, an 11-year-old, died of shotgun wounds to the head.

The policemen claimed their truck had been bombarded by stones thrown by rioters.

A Cape Town magistrate ruled in an inquest last year that Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen and his task force had been negligent and responsible for the deaths of the three youths.

He found police had exaggerated the extent of the stoning of the truck by the crowd — international television crews found that only one brick and two or three stones had been thrown.

It was also found that 39 rounds of shotgun ammunition and buckshot had been fired into the crowd and that there was no evidence to show that the youths who were shot dead had thrown stones.

But Cape attorney-general Daniel Rossouw declined to prosecute and did not give reasons for his decision.

The family of two of the youths then privately prosecuted the policemen for murder, the first time such a case has been heard under South African law. Judgement in the case is expected soon.

Other cases of shooting by policemen include the Langa shooting in March 1985, where 20 were killed and 27 seriously injured when police shot at a group of mourners marching to a funeral in kwaNobuhle.

A year later Bophuthatswana police opened fire on the Winterveld squatter camp, killing 13 — almost half of them children.

Haysom said surveys carried out on such shootings showed that 50 percent of the victims were shot in the back or side of the body — suggesting that the shootings were not merely aimed at arresting agitators, since such wounds could result in death or serious injury.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

CLOSURE OF WHITE SCHOOLS

A TOTAL of 196 white primary and secondary schools have been closed over the past 10 years, according to the latest edition of the SA Institute of Race Relations publication *Update 8*. The report said that 21 of these schools were presently being let to the Indian and "coloured" education departments, 133 to other government departments or private interests and 42 were not in use.

Excluding the Cape schools among the 196, these schools had a combined capacity of 15 238 pupils.

BORDER FENCE

AT least 94 people have been killed on South Africa's electrified border fences, according to figures released by the South African Defence Force.

Colonel Hans Stempfle of the army said that nine people were killed between August and December 1986, 36 in 1987, 28 in 1988 and 16 in the first eight months of 1989. In this period five others were shot.

The northern fence was switched on in 1986 and the eastern one in 1987. According to the director of the Catholic Bureau for Refugees, Father Jeanne-Pierre le Scour, 52 people were killed on the fence between July and December last year — excluding those shot.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

JOHN VUSUMUZI NENE, 46, a member of the African National Congress, was detained under South Africa's security laws on November 30 1975 and sentenced to life imprisonment under the old Terrorism Act on July 25 1985.

He has spent a total of 25 years and three months behind bars, making him the country's second-longest serving political prisoner (after Nelson Mandela).

Since March 1963 he has spent only 16 months out of prison — all but 11 days of which were spent living under a banning order.

The son of a domestic worker and a policeman, Nene grew up in Pietermaritzburg. After he had completed Std 6 his father died and he left school to find work. He first became politically active in 1958 as a 15-year-old during the ANC's potato boycott campaign.

He joined the ANC and later Umkhonto weSizwe, leaving the country for military training in February 1963. The following month, aged 19, he was detained in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and deported to

South Africa where, on April 4, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for leaving the country without a passport. While still serving this sentence he was tried for leaving South Africa for military training, and on May 21 1965 was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Nene was released on May 19 1973 but was soon afterwards served with a five-year banning order. Ten months later he was sentenced to an effective 12 months' imprisonment for contravening his banning order. He was released on March 23 1975 but eight months later was detained with six others. Twenty months later he was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island, together with Harry Gwala, Anthony Xaba, Msimi Mitywa and Zakhlele Mdalose.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation: No Easy Road ... Apartheid: What and Why is it? (Mahmoud El-Kati); Apartheid: South African Nazism (Sipe E. Mzimela); Che Guevara and the Cuban Revolution (Pathfinder, Australia); The Penis (Brian Richards, MD); The World's Greatest Nudist Videos — video; Pamflet, BVCC, Warmbaths; Buckskin Breed — Buckskin Special Edition (Kit Dalton), Illustrator's Reference Manual Nudes (Bloomsbury Publishing Ltd, London); Ninja in Action — film; Blood Tracks — film; Leon Popsicle — film; In Too Deep — film; Exterminator 2 (Review).

Restricted: The Loving Touch (Dr Andrew Stanway — not for persons under 18, must be sealed in plastic wrapping and only distributed by bookshops, lending libraries and wholesale book distributors); Make Better Love (Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd, London — not for persons under 18, must be sealed in plastic wrapping).

Banned for possession: Sure Shot 1980 — greeting card (Sure Shot, Chicago); Bestel nos 00102, 00101, 00106, 00108 — greeting cards (Verlag Rosa Winkel, GMBH, Berlin); Playgirl vol 111 no 9 February 1976 (Playgirl Inc, California); Gay Life ... it used to be such fun — PN 409-90 — greeting card (Rockshots Inc, New York).

Unbanned for distribution and importation: Forced Removal — the Division, Segregation and Control of the People of South Africa (Elaine Unterhalter).

Unbanned for possession: Year of Fire, Year of Ash (Baruch Hirschson).



Feast after the famine ... a Boksburg resident stocks up after months of boycotting the local shops. With the recent announcement by the State President FW de Klerk that the Separate Amenities Act would be lifted the consumer boycott came to an end

Picture: CEDRIC NUNN; Afrapix

Protesters poised to march

By VUSI GUNENE

TWO protest marches, one in Daveyton and another in Alexander, hang in the balance as organisers wait for magistrates' permission.

The decision to hold the Daveyton march was taken at a meeting attended by more than 500 residents.

The meeting also elected a delegation to visit the Transvaal Provincial Administration in Pretoria next week.

Besides the rent crisis in the township the delegation will discuss: the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the council's activities; the suspension of the July rent increase, an end to evictions; the suspension of the council, and the building of low-cost housing in the township.

"The aim of the march is to register the anger of the Daveyton community at the increased rentals and the R25 paid monthly to the council by shack-dwellers," organisers said.

Meanwhile, the Alexander Action Committee and other Mass Democratic Movement structures in the township have approached the Randburg

magistrate and the government to seek permission for a mass meeting at the township's stadium.

Last week, a proposed meeting and march was banned.

AAC representative Obed Bapela said the Ministry of Justice asked for a letter from the council confirming that the meeting would take place on the Saturday, but that the council refused to submit such a letter.

The AAC intends to draw the following grievances to the council's attention: the lack of houses and poor living conditions; an expensive housing policy beyond the reach of most Alexandra residents; the threatened destruction of shacks and forced removals to Orange Farm; and the relocation of residents to parts of the township where they are accommodated in old buses and zinc shacks.

The AAC has threatened to seek a supreme court interdict if the march is not allowed.

The ESP is a non-profit education trust which provides supplementary education to Std 9 and 10 students. In 1990 we will be implementing a study group training and support programme in the East Rand. We need a:

STUDENT SUPPORT WORKER

Responsibilities will include:

- devising and implementing counselling and advice services for ESP students
- devising and implementing extension strategies for the formation and support of study groups
- taking responsibility for the development, implementation and evaluation of ESP's Life Planning Studies, Study Skills and Organisational Skills courses
- participating in the overall management of the project.

Applicants should have:

- a university degree
- experience in counselling students
- an interest in educational issues in the South African context and an ability to work well in a team committed to democratic practices.

Applications in writing together with CV and two references should be sent to: 108 Dunwool House, 35 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein 2001. Closing date: 7 December 1989. To start: January 1990 or as soon as possible.

3 (34) vusigun 24-30/11/89

Crime takes a beating 34

IF PROOF were needed of the value of policemen on the beat it has been provided in generous measure by Johannesburg's Business Watch, the crime-fighting unit established by the police together with organised commerce. Even before its first birthday in September, the team had made a name for itself by cutting the city centre crime rate by 70 percent. It was thrust into the spotlight last week by its latest, spectacular, success — thwarting a four-man armed robbery at a bank.

Originally, the area covered by the 10 patrolling policemen was 22 street blocks comprising 700 businesses; this was later extended to include all banks and building societies in a 2 km radius. Considering the small number of men involved,

their achievements are all the more impressive. These have been acknowledged in the news that the unit is to be reinforced and its territory extended. Residents of fortress suburbia will look on with envy.

Without detracting from last week's display of efficiency, it must be noted that the incident also highlighted the danger to bystanders in shoot-outs in public places, not a rare phenomenon in South Africa. Two were injured, though it is not known whether by police or robbers' firearms.

While it is impossible to set inflexible rules on how policemen should react in a sudden and unpredictable situation, there must be instances where it would be better to let suspects escape than place innocent lives at risk.

STREET 22/11/80

Eleven assassinated in SA 'this year'

CHARLENE SMITH

ELEVEN people have been assassinated in SA this year and there have been attempts on the lives of 28 other political activists, according to a new Human Rights Commission (HRC) report.

Since 1984, there have been at least five disappearances, 45 assassinations, 160 attempted assassinations and 68 incidents of harassment. The HRC says these records are incomplete.

The report says the sheer volume and sophistication of hit-squad actions since 1984 "is a clear indication of the widespread existence and activity of well-organised units or hit squads".

It says: "A high degree of expertise is evident with skills in the use of explosives, weapons, incendiary materials, chemicals, lock-picking devices, etc. Abundant resources include equipment, materials and access to information not generally available to the public.

"Speculation as to the base for such an

operation inevitably leads to state security structures, particularly the security police, which would also explain the virtually complete absence of success on the part of the police in solving these numerous mysteries."

The HRC report says hit squads apparently seek to intimidate or eliminate political activists or cripple their organisations. In addition to bricks, shots, petrol bombs and teargas canisters being thrown at the homes of activists, their organisations are either fire-bombed, bombed or burgled with records and office equipments and computers being stolen.

"Partial records show 79 attacks and 29 burglaries in the last five years (13 attacks and nine burglaries during 1989). In addition, nine places of worship have been attacked and four graves desecrated."

61 Day 30/11/89

~~34~~ 34 ~~34~~

Education Department defrauded of millions, inquiry reports

Argus
6/12/87

3x

The Argus Correspondent

PUBLIC servants belonging to a secret section called Gemkom are accused of defrauding the Department of Education and Training (DET) of millions of rands while helping to shape black education and perspectives in the "unrest years" from 1984-1986.

According to the report of a judicial inquiry today, Gemkom — officially known as Gemeenskapskommunikasie (Community Communications) and set up in 1985 by the DET — financed and bought newspapers, Biblical texts and posters, and published books and pamphlets designed to influence black thinking.

The Biblical texts included the Ten Commandments, which the printer — Cradock Courant — copyrighted.

It is said false documents were used to obtain huge amounts of money

from the department. Contracts were not put out to tender, as prescribed in terms of Government policy, but were given to Cradock Courant, which had been established by Gemkom.

Seven DET officials have been named as having helped Mr Tinus Strydom, a former civil servant who was transferred to the department to establish the printing company, to secure contracts.

There is no final calculation of the sums of money involved, although the report quotes a figure of R2,5 million and a witness as saying that R10-million could be the value of contracts obtained.

The Van den Heever Commission, established last year, has in a 172-page report called for investigations into possible fraud as well as forgery and uttering. Possible contraventions of the Close Corporation Act may also have been committed, it said.

The commission members — Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever, Mr W G M van Zyl and Mr F G Barrie — have not as yet been able to say who falsified official documents so that money transactions, backed by false invoices, could take place. A total of 58 witnesses were called.

Cradock Courant was established by Mr Strydom, son of the former deputy director-general of the DET, Mr Jaap Strydom, who has taken retirement for reasons of "continuing ill health".

Mr Strydom Jnr later became consultant to a series of regional DET newspapers as well as other publications, most of which were funded by Gemkom.

He has already been the subject of the first report of the commission, which dealt with a computer deal in-

(Turn to page 10, col 8)

Big education fraud: Report given to police

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A judge's report on fraud and forgery in the government's black education department has been handed to the police and the attorneys-general of Transvaal and Natal.

The report will be given to the police to follow up allegations that the government was defrauded of millions of rand.

The report, the second of its kind into the Department of Education and Training, was made by Judge Leonora van den Heever of the Cape bench.

Reacting to the report, which found instances of fraud, forgery and irregularities within the department, the Democratic Party said the report was a serious in-

dictment of the way in which the government had managed black education.

The report found that officials who belonged to a secret section of the department called Gemkom, using the guise that the work they were carrying out was secret and confidential, financed and bought newspapers and biblical texts designed to influence black thinking.

At the same time they helped Mr Tinus Strydom, son of former DET director-general Mr Jaap Strydom, to secure contracts for the newspapers and texts.

The commission found that officials falsified documents and used false invoices in order that the transactions could take

place.

To prevent any re-occurrence of this kind of action on the part of officials, the commission recommended that in future the State Tender Board should have no power to grant secret delegations.

It also recommended that measures be introduced throughout the public service to "prevent tenderers from using a variety of identities to conceal that contracts are actually being entered into with the same person".

Acting chief director of the State Tender Board, Mr G C van Niekerk, said that because the report had only been published, the recommendations had not yet reached him.

34

Millions still stolen from taxpayers

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. Millions of taxpayers are still being stolen from tax rebate cheques. Hundreds of these cheques are still being fraudulently intercepted and cashed, despite steps taken by Inland Revenue earlier this year to end the problem.

Mr Desmond Goosen, director of operational development in Inland Revenue, acknowledged the problem was continuing and attributed it to "teething problems" in an electronic system and to the fact that some

people refused to furnish the taxman with their bank account numbers. The decision was made at the end of November 1988 to deposit rebates directly into recipients' bank accounts via an electronic system that was implemented in April this year.

"A large proportion of rebates are dealt with electronically, and we are nearly fully electronic," said Mr Goosen.

Statistics from the Receiver's office indicate the problem has already been greatly alleviated: 6 906 rebate cheques went missing between April and June this year, as opposed to only 3 354 from July to

November. Mr G C Barkhuysen, director of fiscal processing in Inland Revenue, is heading an investigation into the ongoing fraud.

He said: "We are taking certain steps to combat the problem, including sending by registered mail in certain areas those amounts that cannot be deposited straight into bank accounts."

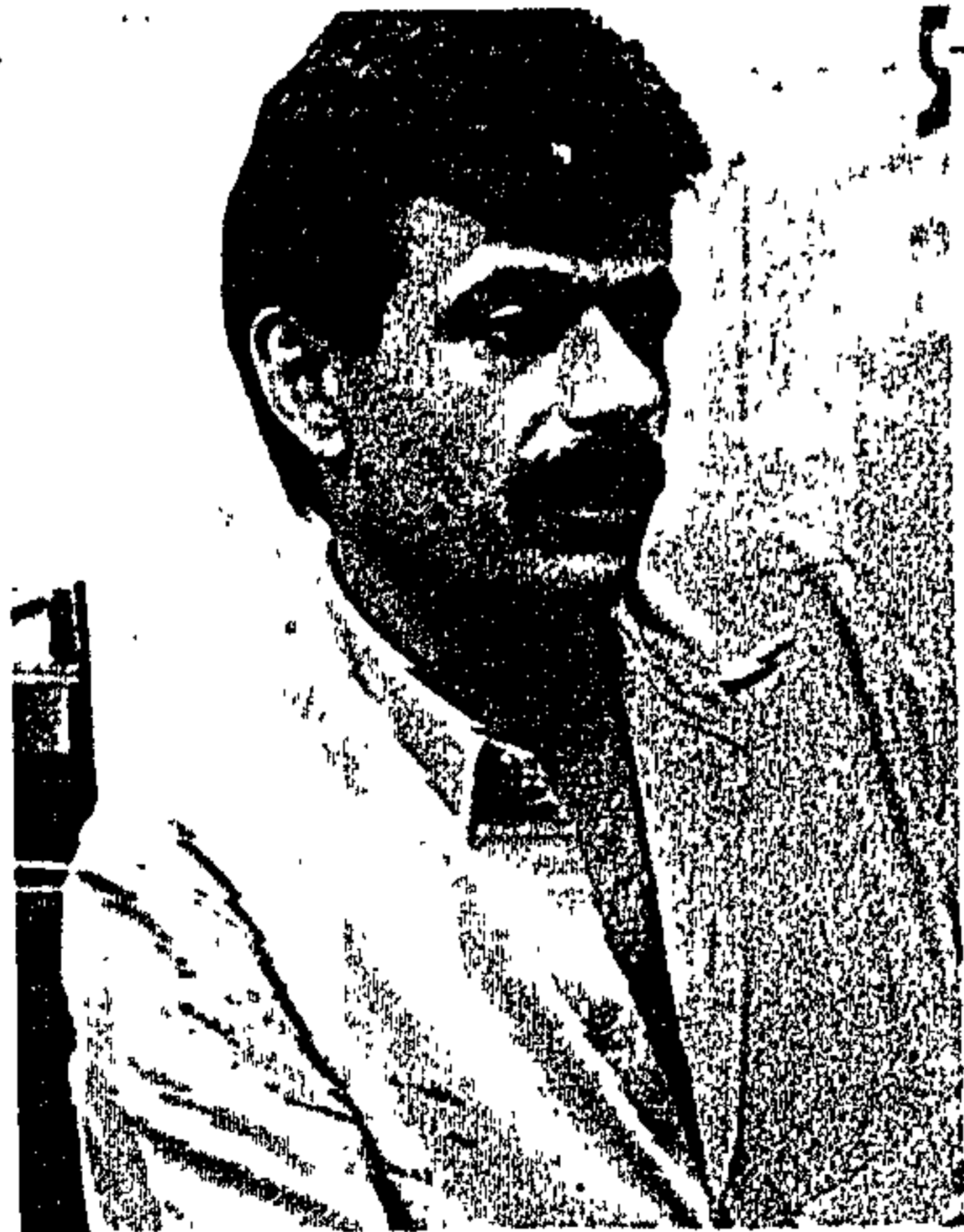
"We believe the cheques are being intercepted at residence post boxes, particularly where mail is delivered to flats," he said.

This contradicts press speculation earlier this year that the problem lay within the post office.

All the cheques are crossed and marked "non-negotiable", but certain retailers "seem to be accepting and exchanging the cheques for goods and then laundering them over a period", according to Mr Goosen.

Members of the public whose cheques go missing can take some consolation from the fact that they will be able to claim their money from the Receiver within four weeks of signing the required forms and affidavits.

15/12/89.



JUSTICE (30/11/89) (34) P. Ward

De Pontes in court

Former Nat MP for East London City, Peet de Pontes, appeared briefly in court in Port Elizabeth this week on eight charges of theft, fraud, bribery and forgery and uttering.

They relate to findings of the Harms Commission into irregularities involving Italian businessman Vito Palazzolo who is now serving a prison sentence in Switzerland for drug-related offences.

The Harms Commission found that De

De Pontes ... facing charges of fraud, bribery and uttering

Pontes played a key role in Palazzolo's illegal entry into SA.

De Pontes was not asked to plead and the hearing was adjourned to February 19. ■

Court frees hit squad suspect 'Calla' Botha

STAR / 19/12/89

By Cathy Stagg

A Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday he could not dispute the existence of an organisation involved in political assassinations, but there was not enough evidence that former policeman Mr CC "Calla" Botha was connected to it.

Mr Justice JC Kriegler was handing down a decision in an urgent application by Mr CC Botha sen, a retired police colonel, for the release of his son. He was freed.

Mr "Calla" Botha had been detained without charge while police investigated the hit squad murders of Johannesburg activist Dr David Webster and prominent Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski.

SHOT DEAD

Both were shot dead outside their homes: Dr Webster on May 1 and Mr Lubowski on September 12.

Counsel for the Minister of Law and Order had asked for an *in camera* hearing for the application for Mr "Calla" Botha's release.

Yesterday the judge explained why he had refused to have the hearing behind closed doors.

A public debate, which the police wanted to avoid, showed the public's intense interest, he said. And the

courts were in the service of the public.

There was no proof that an open society was undesirable. Events in Eastern Europe had shown the opposite.

Brigadier Floris Mostert, head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, said in papers that publicity could damage the investigation. He asked for prohibition of publication.

In his affidavit, Brigadier Mostert said he had been involved in investigations into Dr Webster's death since May. His job was of such a sensitive nature that it was important at this stage that he kept information to himself.

He added that his investigations had revealed there was a connection between Mr "Calla" Botha and the deaths of Dr Webster and Mr Lubowski.

Investigations had also revealed the existence of organisations referred to as hit squads, but he still did not have enough information on the organisations, and Mr Botha could have information important to the investigation.

However, Mr Justice Kriegler found that this was not sufficient evidence for Mr Botha's continued detention.

Moo-oo-ving experience

Education Board

CRIME - GENERAL

1990 - ~~1991~~

JANUARY

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MAY

NEWS

Horriifying can of worms

Spec 10/11/90 347

NORMAN CHANDLER
Preterria Bureau

HORRIFYING testimony to the Harms Commission this week about the alleged activities of the so-called hit squads seems to have kicked over a can of worms the likes of which have not been seen in South Africa.

It has been a week which has hurt the images of the South African Defence Force and South African Police in such a way that intensive public relations will probably need to be embarked upon to repair the damage.

Nine high-powered legal teams, 32 journalists, and the general public have been left every day shaking their heads over revelations which have been spilling out in a crowded small room in central Pretoria.

The Harms Commission of Inquiry into Certain Alleged Murders — under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Louis Harms — has uncovered evidence, all agree, which has literally overnight wrecked years of patient work to gain the hearts and minds of South Africans. And it has all come from witnesses — generals, brigadiers and a convicted killer — who have given evidence which has dissected and exposed a murky underworld of hit squads, their handlers, and the large cash pay-outs made to each squad member.

Money was no object: the SADF's Civil Co-Operation Bureau alone is said to have made use of R28 million.

The squads' sole mission appears to have been the elimination of Government opponents or any left-wing activ-



The Harms Commission

crimination of the general and other members of the CCB.

The other two refusals by grey-bearded General Webb concerned the so-called Project Apie — which was to have resulted in a monkey fetus being sent to Archbishop Desmond Tutu — and the bombing of the Early Learning Centre building in Athlone, in the Cape Peninsula.

Brigadier Hen Pteil, a retired auditor, told of how he checked the accounting books and accepted, without question, any information given to him by the managing director of the CCB, Mr Joe Verster.

He then admitted to the commissioner that he had had no formal audit training — which prompted Mr Justice Harms to say that it appeared to have been a "mechanical audit".

The commission has not yet heard how the CCB went about their covert business, but how the police squads are alleged to have done so has offered horriifying listening.

Butana Almond Nofemela (31), the man who was more or less been responsible for President de Klerk finally agreeing on February 2 to a judicial inquiry into "certain alleged murders", told of how he was trained in the use of 30 cm-long knives, how to ambush his victims, and how to kidnap them. His training had taken place soon after leaving Hammanskraal Police College in 1980.

And if kidnappings went wrong, then Nofemela and his squad — which he proudly referred to as the "A-Team" — after the television programme of the same name — would burn houses and cars to intimidate the victims.

He was warmly greeted on both days by the State Advocate, Mr Tim McNally, who is Attorney-General of the Free State, and the two men exchanged pleasantries while waiting for Mr Justice Harms to enter the room.

zee and from Brigadier Willem Schoon, then based in Durban.

The mission was carefully worked out beforehand.

Mr Mxenge's dogs were first killed with specially-prepared poisoned meat (arranged by Coetzee), his white Audi car ambushed on an Umlazi road, and then Mr Mxenge was killed during a fierce fight in the parking lot of the Umlazi soccer stadium.

Nofemela matter-of-factly told how the group had scabbed Mr Mxenge to death... how one of the 30-cm knives had stuck in Mr Mxenge's chest, and how the dying attorney had tried to pull it out of his body.

The Mxenge murder was not just a one-off for Nofemela and his team, the members of which earned cash bonuses for their work, the amounts varying depending on the nature of the job. The Mxenge killing allegedly brought them each R1 000 and a rest period.

"I was involved in eight other assassinations during my stint in the assassination squad, and also numerous kidnappings," he wrote in an affidavit handed into the commission.

This affidavit, signed as he stared down the gallows the night before he was to hang last October 20, was the one which earned him a stay of execution for the murder of a Brits farmer the year before and brought him fame

of a sort as the man who "revealed" the existence of hit squads within the South African Police.

The document said: "At this stage I do not recall the names of any of the victims. Some of the assassinations — four in fact — took place in Swaziland, one in Botswana, one in Maseru and one in Krugersdorp."

'De Kock asked me if I thought the man would recognise me again. I said yes. The man was blindfolded and I saw the captain take out his pistol, fitted with a silencer, and shoot the man in the head.'

The Krugersdorp mission was also horriifying, and resulted in Mr Jacob Maponya — brother of an alleged ANC

member — being abducted and allegedly shot in cold blood on the parade ground at Vlakplaas. That was, Nofemela claimed, after he had been kicked and beaten and had teargas sprayed up his nose.

Nofemela was again poker-faced as he told of Mr Maponya's last minutes.

In a semi-conscious condition he was placed in a combi, the doors and windows were closed, and a teargas canister thrown in. This continued until it became dark, when he was taken out of the vehicle.

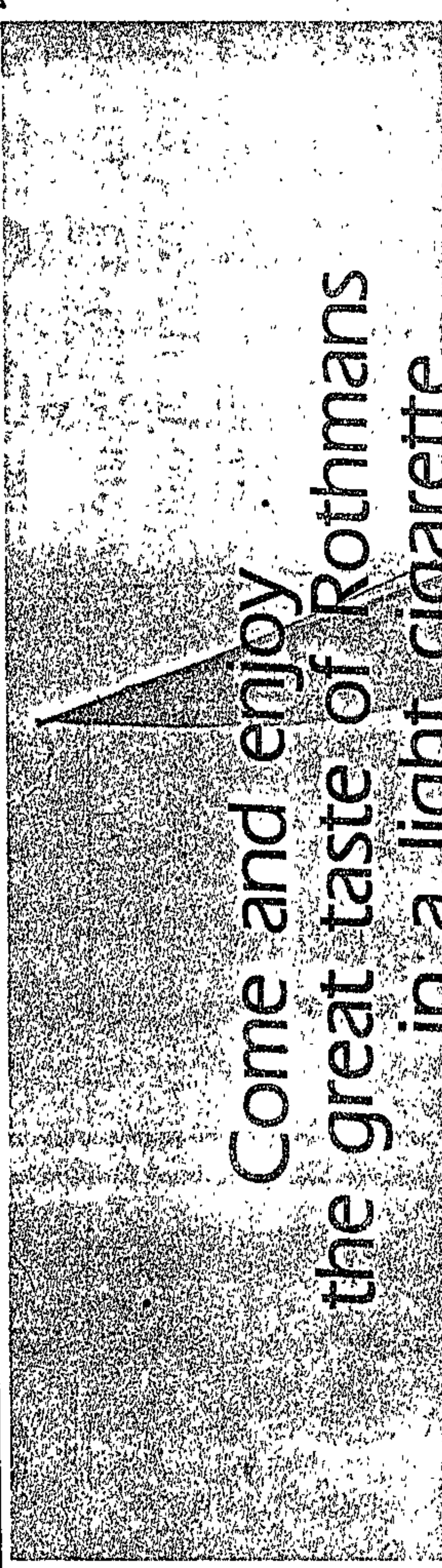
"De Kock (whom Nofemela said was allegedly the commanding officer at Vlakplaas) asked me if I thought the man would recognise me again. I said yes. The man was blindfolded and I saw the captain take out his pistol, fitted with a silencer, and shoot the man in the head."

There was another incident, said Nofemela, during which a man — claimed to be a terrorist — was taken to a panel beater's shop in Piet Retief near the Swaziland border and tortured with the aid of a welding torch. He was badly burnt on the chest and face, and Nofemela said a white policeman had done the torturing.

From Tuesday, Nofemela will come under intense cross-examination by a number of legal teams — particularly the police team.



KILLER'S EYES: Nofemela gave a chilling account of assassinations, torture and kidnappings. ● Photograph: Etienne Rothbart.



killer — who have given evidence which has dissected and exposed a murky underworld of hit squads, their handlers, and the large cash pay-outs made to each squad member.

Money was no object: the SADF's Civil Co-Operation Bureau alone is said to have R28 million.

The squads' sole mission appears to have been the elimination of Government opponents or any left-wing activist by any manner at their disposal. Money was no object: the SADF's Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) alone is said to have made use of R28 million which had been set aside in the Defence budget for "special services".

Whether or not the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, knew about the covert CCB has become a talking point after two Defence Force generals told the commission that the Minister would have been told.

This week, General Malan said in a statement that he had only heard about the CCB in the last week of November last year. The statement was made after General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff Intelligence, had said the same to the Harms Commission.

Army Chief of Staff Major-General Jan Klopfer and Deputy Chief of Staff Major-General Abraham Joubert also took the stand to sketch the chain of command.

General Klopfer said that in cases where there were political and strategic implications, General Joubert had to inform the Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, who, in turn, informed the Minister of Defence.

General Joubert then told the commission that a former chief of the SADF, General Constant Viljoen, had initiated the formation of the present-day CCB and had ordered action to be taken against the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The former runner of the CCB was a section of the SADF called D40, later re-named "Bar-nacle" and even later changed to 3 Reconnaissance Regiment.

General Viljoen, now a farmer in the eastern Transvaal, promptly denied the claim of his former officer colleague.

The chairman of the CCB and Commanding General of the SADF's Special Forces, General Edward Webb, went on the stand and promptly asked State Advocate Mr Tim McNally what the allegations against the CCB might be.

This earned him a sharp rebuke from Mr Justice Louis Harms, who called the general "a big man" who should know what the allegations were.

Sitting impassively, an angry-looking General Webb then declined to answer three questions about the CCB on the grounds that the answers could incriminate him. His advocate, Mr P A Hattingh, told the commission that he had advised his CCB clients not to reply to such questions.

The first question was about violence, and in answer to that refusal, the judge asked: "Are you refusing to answer on the grounds that you may be incriminated?"

Mr Hattingh said that this question was one of the "links in the chain" which could lead to the possible involvement of the CCB in the assassination of Dr Verwoerd.

Butana Almond Nofemela (31), the man who was more or less been responsible for President de Klerk finally agreeing on February 2 to a judicial inquiry into "certain alleged murders", told of how he was trained in the use of 30 cm-long knives, how to ambush his victims, and how to kidnap them. His training had taken place soon after leaving Hammanskraal Police College in 1980.

And if kidnappings went wrong, then Nofemela and his squad — which he proudly referred to as the "A-Team" — after the television programme of the same name — would burn houses and cars to intimidate the victims.

He was warmly greeted on both days by the State Advocate, Mr Tim McNally, who is Attorney-General of the Free State, and the two men exchanged pleasantries while waiting for Mr Justice Harms to enter the room.

Nofemela told the judge that to ensure that everything went smoothly during the assassination of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, for instance, the victim's dogs were poisoned with meat specially prepared by the hit squad commander, whom Nofemela named often as former police captain Dirk Coetzee — who has fled the country and is now a member of the African National Congress.

The deaths of houses occupied by their hapless victims were forcibly held closed so that no one could give the alarm as the squad went about their work slushing cars, Nofemela said.

The training ground and the place where these activities were hatched was the Vlakplaas police farm, outside Pretoria. When the allegations were first made by Nofemela, and particularly by Captain Coetzee earlier this year, the police took the media to visit the farm where journalists were able to speak freely to people living there.

The farm was said to have been used by the police for the training of former ANC and PAC members in the art of assassination.

'I don't arrest anyone! I kidnap or assassinate them.'

How to assassinate, ambush and kidnap people — after having first "turned" the ex-terrorists into policemen of a sort.

They became known as "askaris", Nofemela told the commission.

His most memorable statement this week was when he was asked by Mr Justice Harms whether he had ever arrested anyone?

He replied: "Yes, I did once."

There was an audible gasp, and further gasps when Nofemela said: "I don't arrest anyone; I kidnap or assassinate them."

There was a large number of very pale faces in the commission room when Nofemela — who has gone on record as having described his time with the hit squads as "a stint in the assassination squad" — recounted, in a horribly graphic detail, how he and three other men planned and executed the murder of Durban attorney Mr Mxenge nine years ago.

They were, he said, under orders from former police captain Dirk Coetzee.

The world standard in mild smoking

With the advantage of tobacco new Rothmans Lig in London, England in a light Skilfully blended from light tobacco more Rothmans Lig standard in mild smoking

NEW

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34 Allied's forex fundi held for R5m fraud

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Allied Bank's foreign exchange department head, divisional general manager Mr Ulrich Leitich, was arrested last Thursday on charges of foreign exchange fraud totalling more than R5 million.

Mr Leitich, 49, is believed to be the most senior bank official to be charged with forex fraud since the African Bank case was exposed a few years ago.

State advocate Mr Dave Gordon said Mr Leitich had been joined as co-accused in the R47m forex fraud case being investigated by the Witwatersrand attorney-general's office against Austrian national Mr Ranier Moringer.

Mr Moringer, 47, of Bryanston, was arrested in August last year on forex fraud

charges involving his company, Ciskei Aircraft Industries (CAI), following investigations by the Harms Commission.

Mr Leitich appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court late on Thursday afternoon and was released the same day on bail of R50 000. He has been ordered to appear in court again on January 25.

Allied Bank managing director Mr Kevin de Villiers said in an interview the bank had paid the R50 000 bail for Mr Leitich as "we are not suspicious of him at all and our actions are consistent with that. I believe there is a very good chance the charges will be withdrawn".

Mr Leitich was instructed to surrender his passport — he is a SA citizen — and ordered not to make contact with any witnesses involved in the Moringer case nor to leave the country.

An informed source said the forex transactions in question were done about the time the Allied Building Society became the Allied Bank.

Mr De Villiers said Mr Leitich was still employed by the bank and had not been censured in any way.

"We have a great deal of faith in his integrity and believe he will be exonerated". He said it was not impossible that Mr Leitich had "unwittingly broken the rules".

He added the bank was not affected by the fraud.

● In a separate development, Mr Moringer's attorney Mr Gary Mazaham said an urgent appeal against a decision by the magistrate wherein bail was refused was being prepared and might be heard in the Rand Supreme Court this week.

CIM Trust
8/1/90 (34)

Vermaas investors may sue Volkskas

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A number of investors are claiming up to R50m from Volkskas because they allegedly invested into Mr Albert Vermaas's businesses on the basis of credit rating analysis supplied to them by Volkskas.

Pretoria attorney Mr Bernie Mautschke said yesterday that a number of clients would be claiming from Volkskas for a sum which could be more or less than R50m.

Newspaper reports said yesterday that Volkskas had been given till January 16 to react to the claims.

A document which had been drawn up by a Volkskas manager was allegedly distributed among some of the Vermaas group's agents, the report said.

The Volkskas document said Mr Vermaas was a prime client, describing him as good for any contract to which he might bind himself.

The documents were allegedly shown to potential investors.

They were therefore holding the bank responsible for losses which they had incurred since Mr Vermaas's businesses were declared bankrupt.

Mr Vermaas was arrested on November 23, 1988 for alleged fraud, contraventions of the Bank Act and attempted theft. He was declared bankrupt on March 1.

Volkskas spokesmen could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Thirty murders a day

Is it just imagination or is SA becoming more violent?

The figures tell an interesting tale: violent crime — rape, murder, assault, aggravated robbery — has been on the rise for a couple of years. But non-violent crime — house-breakings, motor vehicle theft — has plummeted dramatically.

So while we are doing a better job of protecting our cars and homes, our bodies seem to have become far more vulnerable.

It could also mean we are more likely to report a crime against property — to collect insurance — than to go through with a lengthy police investigation and judicial process for a personal crime. Our priorities here seem a little odd.

Police say the impression of increased crime, if there is one, is caused by more media attention. "If one reads daily newspapers and watches TV news and listens to radio, one can very well gain the impression that crime is rampant," says police spokesman Major Reg Crewe.

He added: "Crime is, however, certainly not out of control."

His assertion seems correct. The number of reported criminal cases — violent and non-violent — dropped 2,58% from 1986 to 1987 and went up only slightly — 0,37% — from 1987 to 1988.

Violence grows

Yet the number of violent crimes soared. Rapes increased 22,45% from 1986-1988; assaults with intent to cause grievous harm were up 14,04%; and murders up 7,24% in the same period.

Statistics for last year are not yet available, but newly appointed Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe says there has been a marked increase in serious crimes since March with a monthly increase of 20% in armed robberies compared to 1988.

That's only the tip of the iceberg. It's estimated that only one out of 20 sex crimes is ever reported.

Shame, guilt, fear of reprisal and an unwillingness by victims to relive the ordeal keep rapists on the street. Women, especially, are wary of coming forward to report sex

assaults. This is true of this type of crime in many other countries where they feel they get little sympathy from authorities.

In 1988 there were 10 631 murders compared with 20 680 in the US, a country with nearly six times the population and a serious drug problem.

SA statistics do not include the independent homelands.

"SA is a lot more violent than the US," says Lloyd Vogelman, director at Wits of the Project for the Study of Violence. "And there's a much higher incidence of crime here than in cities in Europe." The Soviet Union averages six murders a day, he says, and SA 25-30.

In Soweto alone there are on average eight murders every weekend.

Crime and the fear of crime are real. Frank Sims, executive director of the Security Association of SA, estimates that domestic crime has increased dramatically since he arrived from England in 1974.

He remembers a time before walled compounds, attack dogs and the ubiquitous armed response signs. "Nobody had a sense of awareness about crime. Nobody locked their motor cars. SA hadn't had to cope with a high crime rate."

That was before the Soweto uprising, the State of Emergency, divestment, higher unemployment and rampant inflation.

Vogelman says: "Violence is socially permissible in white and black cultures. Across the board, violence is the quick and easy answer."

Firearms can be found in half of white households. At the end of 1988, 1,1m South Africans held 2,76m firearm licences; and that year 7 525 firearms were reported missing or stolen.

"Justice" is often meted out by individuals who "don't feel that the police can protect them or that the courts will give the right sentence," Vogelmann says.

The violence shows up everywhere. It includes parents who abuse their children and husbands who batter wives. It's the man who has sex with a date against her will, also known as "date rape."

It's also police harassment and striking

workers' attacks on casual labourers. And, of course, there's always political unrest.

"Some people applaud the killing of police and others the killing of the ANC," Vogelmann says. "The State uses violence and it's defined as law and order, except by the victims."

Deployment in unrest areas keeps the police — in their paramilitary role — from chasing burglars, muggers and rapists. "It's a tremendous drain," Law & Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet concedes. "Solving these bloody things does tax our normal duties. It increases the workload and the stress factor."

Sims says police involvement with unrest duties means "a very small percentage are directly involved in crime prevention." He adds that when he arrived in SA, police were solving 89% of reported crimes. The 1988 rate was 56,83%, which he says is still "good for any police."

It may be especially good for SA, which has a particularly low police-to-civilian ratio: 2:1 000. That compares with about 4:1 000 in the UK and 5:1 000 in the rest of western Europe, according to Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of SA.

More to do

The workload is increasing for the police, who lose 10-12 staffers a day, seven days a week, Mellet says. Rookies replace experienced officers who leave because of low pay, long hours, high stress and poor working conditions.

On top of that the police have had to fight their image as enforcers of apartheid.

At its annual convention last year, Assocom called for "major rationalisation and modernisation programmes" for the police, adding that "the numerical strength of the police is insufficient to meet present-day requirements."

It urged the government to "revise budgetary allocations" to improve the police force.

The money now allocated isn't available to double the force — which is what the police would like — or make the job more lucrative for seasoned professionals, which is what the police would also like. What's also certain is that the current force of 66 000 cannot handle the present crime rate and increasing population.

Says Assocom: "The population is expected to reach 47m by the year 2000, and it is clear that unless urgent steps are taken to increase substantially the ratio of police to population, crime rates at the turn of the century will be astronomical."

The money is there if priorities are re-ordered. The time has come to divert funds from the military and towards the police. With peace breaking out on the borders it's time to help peace break out on the home front.

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE

Violent crime

	1986	1987	change	%	1987	1988	change	%	1986-88
Rape	15 816	18 145	+14,72		18 145	19 368	+6,74		+22,45
Murder	9 913	9 800	-1,13		9 800	10 631	+8,48		+7,24
Assault — grievous	109 755	120 779	+10,04		120 779	125 571	+3,97		+14,04
Robbery — aggravated	26 978	25 957	-3,78		25 957	25 941	-0,06		-3,84

Non-violent crime

Motor vehicle theft	67 008	59 936	-10,55		59 936	57 851	-3,47		-13,66
Housebreaking residence									
— white	150 186	140 835	-6,22		140 835	88 936	-36,85		-40,78
Residence — non-white	n/a	n/a	n/a		41 406	44 131	+6,58		
Business	62 736	53 451	-14,83		53 451	49 687	-7,04		-20,79

Source: SA Police

Thefts mean new controls on car hire

CMC-1041 29/1/90 (30)

JOHANNESBURG. — Car rental firms are to start implementing stricter customer controls in a bid to curb further losses which cost the industry R8m last year when 366 vehicles were stolen.

Vehicle thefts in the industry during the first three weeks of this year have already been higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Most thefts occur in the Transvaal's PWV area.

Commenting on the trend, Imperial Car Rental marketing director Ms Maureen Jackson said that on Friday alone, two Imperial cars were hijacked by thieves in Soweto and Hillbrow.

"One of our drivers was stabbed and a client ended up in hospital," she said.

Ms Jackson said that in 1989, Imperial lost 122 vehicles to thieves. The 68 vehicles not recovered represented a loss of R2,4m.

She said Imperial was to implement a plan — modelled on a European version — whereby credit card customers would have to produce two credit cards instead of one, to cover possible losses.

Budget Rent-A-Car fleet and risk MD Mr Tony Greggor said his company had lost about 100 vehicles during the past year through theft. Some were recovered but the net loss was around R2m.

Budget would start checking card-holders' credit-worthiness through banks.

Avis Rent-A-Car MD Mr Tony Langly said that between April 1989 till last Friday, Avis had lost vehicles worth R3,5m.

The company would soon phase out weekend rentals as most thefts occurred over this period.

All agreed that their companies were not adequately compensated through their insurance schemes.

● Members of the SAP's central Johannesburg Car Theft Unit are at present investigating a syndicate which rents luxury cars, reports them stolen in Soweto and then sells them in Namibia.

I'm very glad, (34) says Coetzee (200) 1/2/90

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The former captain of a South African Police death squad, Mr Dirk Coetzee today welcomed the news of the appointment of Mr Justice L Harms to head a judicial commission of inquiry into the assassination of government opponents in South Africa.

Speaking from his hotel room in Harare, where he is expected to address a press conference later today, Mr Coetzee told The Star's Africa News Service: "I am very glad.

"I feel I will be able to talk to guys like that. I hope the whole thing will come out into the open now. What is important is for each one in the chain to admit his part."

Mr Coetzee said the appointment of a judicial commission would make a difference to his personal future, though he declined to say more about this ahead of the press conference.

The meeting with the press is still expected to go ahead despite some problems over arrangements suitable to the Zimbabwe government.

There has been speculation that the event could be moved to Lusaka.

Mr Coetzee was joined in Harare last night by his wife, Karin. His two young sons flew in earlier.

"It was a very happy reunion," Mr Coetzee said. He has been in hiding for the past three months since he fled South Africa after admitting involvement in hit squad operations.

A warrant of arrest was issued for him to answer allegations about his involvement.

He is now a member of the African National Congress.

Rethink on psychos

From PATRICK BULGER
Weekend Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Sixty-nine psychopaths with a history of violent crime have been released on to South Africa's streets after receiving treatment that has probably not helped them.

Of these, 21 had reverted to crime, the South African Prisons Service said this week.

A prisons spokesman said psychopaths were treated for four years in a special hospital at Zonderwater Prison.

"The aim of the programme is to change the psychopath's behaviour to fall within socially acceptable norms and to get him to accept responsibility," the spokesman said.

But a top psychiatrist who heads the Sterkfontein Hospital forensic unit, Dr Merryll Vorster, said psychopaths should be imprisoned indefinitely as there was no way of treating them.

Raped girl

Dr Vorster, who has dealt with some of South Africa's most notorious psychopaths, including Pikkie van der Westhuizen, who raped a young girl and killed her brother, said indeterminate sentences might be the only way of protecting society from psychopaths.

Her suggestion comes in the wake of growing concern about the tendency of psychopaths to repeat their crimes, as in the case of paedophile Gert van Rooyen, who abducted at least five schoolgirls who have yet to be found.

In 1979, Van Rooyen was diagnosed as a psychopath, although he was never certifiable.

Dr Vorster painted a chilling picture of psychopaths who tend to be charming and intelligent, but dangerous.

She told of interviewing Van der

Westhuizen who was "very pleasant to chat to".

"He was never directly aggressive and he was not concerned about telling all the grisly details. He almost bragged about it," she said of the man who murdered a 14-year-old boy so that he could rape his 13-year-old sister.

"He was not concerned about the death."

Typically, Van der Westhuizen lived a hand-to-mouth existence after his release from prison, sleeping in cars and in the veld.

According to Dr Vorster, there are two types of psychopaths — the aggressive and the inadequate.

Immaturity

Both types of people would have become psychopaths during childhood when, for example, they found they enjoyed inflicting violence on other children.

Some studies on twins had found that even though they were brought up separately they both tended to become psychopaths.

She said they had abnormalities in their electro-encephalograph patterns and that this demonstrated an underlying immaturity.

As children they tended to be cruel to animals.

As they grew older, the symptoms started showing in their lack of self control, self-centredness, lack of an ability to develop stable relationships, a low frustration level and a marked lack of conscience.

In terms of South African law, psychopaths were not classified as mentally ill and were therefore fit to stand trial.

The Prisons Service refused to comment on rumours that the prison hospital for psychopaths was being closed because of its poor success rate.

Commission to inquire into sexual deviancy

34

Capl. Tink
8/2/90

Political Staff

JUSTICE Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee last night announced the appointment of a commission of inquiry into sexual deviancy.

Mr Coetsee told Parliament the cabinet had decided yesterday morning that attention should be given to crimes of violence against children by sexual deviants.

The commission would be asked to examine the sentences imposed on offenders, when they should be released and even their possible continued detention after expiry of sentence.

In addition the commission would investigate whether psychopathy should be included as a certifiable disease in terms of the Mental Health Act, and would make recommendations on the further handling of this kind of person.

Mr Coetsee also gave more details on government's new policy regarding the death penalty.

He said that in future a superior court would be able to impose the death penalty only if, after taking into account all factors that could be regarded as extenuating or aggravating circumstances, it found it to be an appropriate sentence.

If Parliament approved changes to the law, in future all people sen-

tenced to death would have an automatic right of appeal.

Because murder was to be treated in the same manner as other crimes for which a death sentence might be imposed, and because of the increasing work load of the Supreme Court, regional courts would in future be able to try murder cases.

Regional courts would not be able to impose a death penalty but might be able to order terms of imprisonment not exceeding 15 years for cases of murder.

Mr Coetsee said also that in terms of the envisaged changes to the judicial process, the state would be granted the right to appeal against the imposition of particular sentences.

He said a body of experts would be appointed to investigate every case of a person now on death row. If the body found that even under the new dispensation the death penalty was still an appropriate sentence, the matter would be passed on to the Appellate Division which would also investigate the case in the light of the new criteria.

Where a court found that a death sentence was not appropriate but still regarded an offence as serious, new realistic sentences would be imposed. This would include a mechanism which would ensure that a life sentence meant exactly that.

In 1988, 19,368 rapes were reported. Unofficially it is estimated that 390,000 rapes are committed annually in South Africa - on average more than 1,000 a day. A new study, based on interviews with rapists, explores the reasons why men rape. KAREN STANDER reports.

Rape - the violent face of sexism

RAPISTS believe their victims enjoy being raped, according to the shock conclusion of a new study based on a series of interviews with men who have raped.

And the men interviewed felt greater remorse after beating up another man than after

sexually violating a woman. "Contrary to public opinion, the rapist is not always an uninhibited, aggressive psychopath, a psychotic, an imbecile or a sex maniac who lurks in dark alleys.

"He is, in most cases, a friend, an acquaintance, a date, a father or a husband."

With these chilling words, Lloyd Vogelman, the director of the Project for the Study of Violence in the psychology department of the University of Witwatersrand, prefaces his book *The Sexual Face of Violence: Rapists on Rape*, based on interviews with 27 coloured men from the Johannesburg suburb of Riverlea.

Prison authorities refused to co-operate in the study and the subjects were found and recruited by Vogelman on his own initiative.

Sexism

This meant that the sample size remained small and he cautioned that his work should be viewed largely as an "exploratory study".

Describing rape as "the violent face of sexism", Vogelman's central finding is that men rape primarily to bolster their masculine pride and to feed their desire for power.

The reasons are multi-fold: the need to live up to society's ideal of masculinity - to be aggressive, strong, virile, dominant and all-powerful; the need to compensate for

feelings of powerlessness stemming from family life; the socialised belief in rape myths; reducing women to objects; the belief that violence is the simplest means to solve problems; the need to compensate for sexual and masculine inadequacy; and a strong association of sex with violence.

Vogelman argues that the subordination of women in society justifies rape - woman are considered the property of men, becoming objects without feelings or ability to feel pain.

Fourteen

In the study, 27 percent of the rapists had raped more than once.

One subject, who had served a single prison sentence for rape, admitted raping fourteen times.

Others admitted to raping five, six or seven times and some were more vague, saying they had raped "a few times" or "lots of times".

Almost 45 percent had participated in gang rape.

The failure of rehabilitation was borne out by the fact that 43 percent of the multiple rapists had served time in prison for rape, but continued to rape after their release.

A distinguishing factor was that rapists perceived sexually violent behaviour as seduction.

For many, physical coercion and aggression had been significant components of their family's mode of communication.

"That our society is

cast as the victim and the victim as the criminal ... the victim may often be demeaned by the police, the law and in some instances, her family.

"On most occasions, the rapist is not open to these accusations since our society insists that men have uncontrollable sexual urges requiring im-

To page 13

mediate satisfaction, that women are often responsible for rape because of their sexually provocative behaviour or that women enjoy being raped.

The rapists in the study felt no compassion for their victims and believed they had enjoyed

the experience.

Yet, each claimed that rape, excluding his own, was damaging to a woman, to her sense of pride and her social status.

They showed greater remorse after beating up a man than after sexually violating a woman, because they were able to identify with the man and recognised that he had feelings and was able to experience pain.

Most admitted to being "turned on" by at

least some resistance.

Many used moderate forms of violence, but Vogelman pointed out that there was little doubt that if the victims had resisted more resolutely, moderate violence would have become brutal violence.

The most common venue for rape (55 percent) was the victim's or the rapist's home.

The second most common (44 percent) was a large open space, indicating that a sizeable proportion of the rapes was planned.

Rape - the violent face of sexism

From page 11

34

Sowetan 5/2/90

"The myth that women can avoid rape by avoiding dark alleys should be laid to rest," he said.

Most of the rapists did not acknowledge the brutality of their crime and did not believe their behaviour was a violation of another human being.

"Their inhumane attitudes and actions after raping are logical extensions of their attitudes and behaviours towards their victims during the offence and towards women in everyday life.

"A lack of respect for women invariably results in a lack of caring for them ...

"As long as the need to validate stereotypical masculinity exists, rape will probably remain a permanent feature of our society.

"The perpetuation of the masculine mystique makes the man brought up in squalid living conditions just as much a potential rapist as the academic, the intellectual theatre-goer, the politician and the business executive."

February 13 1990

11

We're not ^{STAR} guilty, say 4 ^{13/2/90} fraud accused ⁽³⁴⁾

By Cathy Stagg

Four men accused of 172 counts of fraud arising from transactions with companies in the Magnum group pleaded not guilty to all counts yesterday.

Mr George Murison Trail (55), Mr John Derek Pennington (42), Mr Martin Edward Summerley (39) and Mr Kevin John Rollo Summerley (42) appeared before Mr Justice G Gordon in the Rand Supreme Court.

The fifth accused, Mrs Louise Horftmanshof of Sydney, Australia, was not before court.

Seventeen box files of exhibits were placed before the court relating to the various transactions. The indictment, which deals with four different categories of alleged fraud, runs to 217 pages. The potential prejudice exceeded R226 million.

The first witness, Mr D J Wright, a chartered accountant, said his report on the companies and their transactions had taken from 1983 until November 1985 to complete.

The group was provisionally liquidated in 1982 and an inquiry in terms of the Companies Act was held.

...IONS WERE BEING CIRCULATED IN
a bid to stir up fighting. — Sapa.

Police welcome Mandela plea

STIR 14/2/90

(34)

Crime Reporter

Soweto police chief Major-General Johan Swart has welcomed Mr Nelson Mandela's condemnation of crime in the township, saying he hoped the call would reduce the crime rate.

"We welcome Mr Mandela's condemnation of crime and I feel it could contribute to greater calm in Soweto.

"I hope his call will also contribute to the lessening of crime," said General Swart.

Police reported 13 hijackings, including a luxury bus, in Soweto yesterday, but no unrest incidents were reported.

All the vehicles hijacked were recovered, many around Mr Mandela's home.

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SMK 15/2/90 (34)

Alleged robber is a Kliptown policeman

By Craig Kotze and Louise Burgers

A Soweto policeman who allegedly tried to rob a pedestrian of R40 was shot and wounded by robbery reaction unit detectives in central Johannesburg yesterday.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer, Captain Eugene Opperman, confirmed the wounded robber was a policeman from Kliptown.

The man was shot in the shoulder as he tried to race away in a getaway car in Fox Street.

Constables Daniel Nokeri and Masheila Ledwaba chased three knife-wielding robbers from the corner of Pritchard and Troye streets where they had held up a pedestrian, Mr Frank Seako.

Mr Seako said he had just deposited R900 in a bank in Pritchard Street shortly before 10.30 am when he was confronted by three men.

"I had R40 in change with me when I was surrounded by the tsotsis. Two of them held knives to my neck and the other told me not to talk or else he would shoot me."

The constables saw the incident and gave chase. The robbers fled to Fox Street where their getaway car was parked. They were apparently getting into the car when the policemen caught up with them.

The other two suspects escaped.

Continued from p 86

formed by the South African Transport Services that free trains would be made available to take participants in the protest home after the march;

- (2) whether any members of the Police prevented protesters from boarding these trains at Cape Town station; if so, (a) why and (b) what was the rank of the policeman in charge? *Hansard 20/2/90 B143E*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Cape Peninsula high schools: textbooks

*29. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

Whether high schools in the Cape Peninsula had received all the textbooks required to supply their full quota of pupils by the end of the third week of the 1990 school year; if not, (a) why not, (b) which schools had not received all their textbooks and (c) how many (i) pupils and (ii) textbooks were involved? *Hansard 20/2/90 B144E*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Yes.

In explanation it is mentioned that shortages of text books do exist at some schools due to over-registration of pupils above approved quotas. Books have been provided according to projections of pupil numbers made by principals in February 1989.

In the Cape Peninsula books have been provided for approximately 300 pupils above the projected number.

Arrangements have been made to have this surplus stock placed at schools where shortages occur. All registered pupils in the Cape Peninsula can therefore be provided with textbooks, except those pupils who have lost their books. New books are not issued to these pupils. They will be able to purchase them from bookshops.

- (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Certain person: offences (34)

*30. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice: Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was at any time convicted of any offences; if so, (a) of which offences, (b) when was each conviction handed down, (c) what sentences were handed down in respect of each such conviction and (d) what is the name of this person? *Hansard 20/2/90 B146E*

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The following information was obtained from the record of previous convictions (SAP 69) of the person concerned.

- (a), (b) and (c).

(i) Theft of a motor vehicle; 8.11.54; 8 cuts with a cane and placed under the supervision of a probation officer.

(ii) Tamper with a motor vehicle without permission of owner; 10.11.54; Imposition of sentence postponed for 3 years on condition that accused is not found guilty of a similar offence or any offence of which dishonesty is an element.

(iii) Theft of a motor vehicle and theft of a rifle; 27.6.55; Sent to a reform school. Charges taken together for purpose of sentence.

(iv) Theft of a motor vehicle; 27.6.55; Sent to a reform school.

(v) Theft of a motor vehicle and attempted theft of a motor vehicle; 27.6.55; Sent to a reform school. Charges taken together for purpose of sentence.

(vi) Theft of a motor vehicle; 27.6.55; Sent to a reform school.

(vii) Theft of motor spares and theft of a suitcase with clothing; 28.11.60; Imprisonment for corrective training. Charges taken together for purpose of sentence.

(viii) Indecent assault (2 charges); 13.2.79; On each count sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment of which 1 year's imprisonment on each count is suspended. *Hansard p 89-9*

Continued p 89-9

pending for 5 years on condition that the accused is not convicted of indecent assault or an attempt thereto committed during the period of suspension. (34)

(d) Cornelius Gerhardus van Rooyen. *Hillbrow: facilities for aged*

*31. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether his Department is responsible for any (a) accommodation, (b) feeding, (c) health and (d) recreation facilities for the aged in Hillbrow; if so, what facilities in each case; if not, why not? *Hansard 20/2/90 B148E*

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) to (d) No.

the Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the planning, co-ordination and monitoring of national policy regarding health matters, population development and social welfare. Rendering of actual services to the public is not within the line function responsibilities of this Department.

Hillbrow: facilities for street children

*32. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether her Department is responsible for any (a) accommodation, (b) feeding, (c) health and (d) recreational facilities for street children in Hillbrow; if so, what facilities in each case; if not, why not? *Hansard 20/2/90 B149E*

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) to (d) No. *Hansard 20/2/90*

the Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the planning, co-ordination and monitoring of national policy regarding health matters, population development and social welfare. Rendering of actual services to the public is not within the line function responsibilities of this Department.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Black teachers in White schools

Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department is giving consideration to allowing White State schools to employ Black teachers to teach African languages; if so, (a) what consideration and (b) when is a decision in this regard to be made; if not, why not? *Hansard 20/2/90 B208E.INT*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the question is whether the Minister of Education and Culture is giving consideration to allowing White State schools to employ Black people to teach African languages.

In the first instance, Sir, I wish to inform the hon member that State schools do not employ teachers. The department employs teachers on the recommendation of the management council, and I have no intention of changing this policy to allow schools themselves to employ teachers. If the hon member wishes to enquire whether my department is contemplating the employment of Black teachers for the purpose of teaching African languages at schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Culture, my response is that every responsible department of State is continually assessing scenarios for the future and considering different options.

In assessing possible scenarios for educational provision my department is currently seeking to devise models which will take cognisance of the various educational needs as they arise. Obviously, any model relating to the provision of education must be all-embracing and include facets such as curriculum development, teacher training, financing, staffing and the provision of physical facilities, among other factors.

The options regarding the provision and utilisation of staff for various subjects also have to be considered. A decision in this regard will be made only when all options have been carefully considered.

Armed gangs — new menace in shopping malls

An alarming trend has emerged in armed robberies on the Reef — a trend that has exposed several weaknesses in the most sophisticated of security systems. **HELEN GRANGE** reports.

Armed robberies conducted by large, well organised gangs have recently taken a number of large shopping centres on the Reef by storm — in spite of sophisticated security measures designed to protect them.

Within only a month, three well known shopping centres — Sandton City, Eastgate and Westgate — have been victims of these well-planned robberies, conducted by armed gangs who have easily overpowered security guards in their path and escaped unhindered with hundreds of thousands of rands worth of goods.

Last weekend, at least four gunmen held up security guards at two entrances of Eastgate before opening time, making off with more than R322 000. The guards were handcuffed before a raid of at least three shops took place.

Earlier this month, six men armed with AK-47 rifles slipped through the security system of Sandton City and raided a Nedbank branch, escaping with more than R100 000. An eye-witness said the gang was "extremely professional and very geared".

"How they got in, no one knows," she said.

At the end of January, eight masked men wielding firearms robbed a jewellery shop in Westgate shopping centre of goods worth R500 000. The gang entered at 6.30 am and threatened two security guards who were forced to accompany the raiders to the jewellery shop.

There have been several other robberies carried out in the same style over the past two months, and police have found the task of combatting these armed gangs a formidable one.

In many of these cases, security guards were rendered useless by large gangs — and loopholes in alternative security systems were apparently identified and overcome by robbers.

This new trend in armed robbery is becoming a serious problem, says Mr Pat Lawrence, group security manager of Liberty Life Properties (which controls Sandton City, Eastgate and Alberton City among others).

"Our security systems were quite adequate until this spate of organised gangster-style robberies took off. The worrying thing is that, because of the success of one or two of these rob-

beries initially, a lot of common thugs have joined the bandwagon. And we expect it to increase in the future."

A joint meeting between the security team at Liberty Life Properties, the police and various security advisers was held this week in an urgent attempt to address security loopholes.

"Certain recommendations and resolutions were made, but we can't divulge what these were, otherwise we give the game away to robbers," said Mr Lawrence.

He said he believed that in the original robberies of this nature, there was a political element involved — "but now every kind of common thief is taking part".

One of the most inadequate elements in South Africa's security make-up is the insufficiency of policemen on the beat, as well as equipment, according to Mr Ken Warren, secretary of the security committee of the South African Chamber of Business.

"Because of the substantial increase of security personnel in the form of business watches in Johannesburg's city centre, there has been a dramatic decrease in crime. Robbers are now focusing on the suburbs, where response time is inevitably slower."

Mr Warren said South Africa had an unacceptably low ratio of police personnel per 1 000 civilians. "There is no better deterrent than the presence of a uniformed policeman," he said.

However, the Chamber of Business was "alarmed" at the level of sophistication of armed robberies today. "We are also very concerned about the potential loss of life".

Mr Warren added that in some gang robberies, security guards were threatened in advance. "Many security guards are intimidated. They are not all caught by surprise."

To upgrade the efficiency of security guards, a Security Officers Board had recently been formed to screen the backgrounds of those in the business and check levels of training.

"But a properly trained security guard must be backed up with an efficient means of communication to illicit fast police response."

"These are problems the security industry faces," said Mr Warren.

Special Forces 'saved many lives'

Star 27/2/90

34

He had been asked to submit a sworn statement to the Harms Commission and would do so as soon as possible at a mutually convenient time, *Defence Minister General Magnus Malan*, said yesterday.

Responding to a special debate on the SA Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), he said he wanted to ask members of Parliament also to co-operate on the matter.

Turning specifically to Dr Denis Worrall (DP, Berea), who had introduced the debate, he said he should also come forward with any information he might have.

General Malan said the CCB was a

small sub-division of the SADF's Special Forces, which were an integrated support element in the Force.

Special Forces, which were formed in the early 1970s, worked covertly and were just as flexible and adaptable as the whole Defence Force. They were its eyes and ears, and had saved South Africa many disasters and lives.

General Malan said the CCB was founded in the mid-1980s when the revolutionary onslaught had reached a high point in South Africa.

A country and people who took the future seriously did not gamble with security and lightly "just denigrate" the security forces, he said. — Sapa.

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S/24

27/2/90

Heat still on, despite President's intervention

Malan's future may depend on Harms

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

Spec 1/3/90

34



Cape Town
Defence Minister General Magnus Malan is still in the hot spot in spite of President de Klerk's intervention in Parliament yesterday in the defence covert operations row.

The Minister's future in the Government may now depend on his being cleared by the Harms Commission investigation into politically motivated killings.

Opposition spokesmen pointed to several key areas in which General Malan remains exposed even after Mr de Klerk's speech.

- Among these are:
- Mr de Klerk, while coming to the defence of General Malan in his speech to Parliament, also promised he would not protect any Minister found guilty of malpractice or crime. He had not defended General Malan's handling of the CCB affair.
- Mr de Klerk was not informed until January about the operations of the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau, even though the military briefed him on November 22 about covert operations. This fact is seen to clear Mr de Klerk of direct responsibility, leaving General Malan to explain this omission.
- Though Mr de Klerk had said the existing auditing controls of secret funds were "deemed adequate", this did not touch on the authorisation of expenditure on secret military projects — responsibility for which

● **Awesome task for Mr Justice Harms — See Page 11.**

would ultimately rest with General Malan. The Auditor-General's job was not to comment on the purpose for which secret funds are spent.

President de Klerk last night promised that covert operations by the security forces would be limited "to the absolute minimum" and would come under greater Cabinet control.

Addressing a joint sitting of Parliament, Mr de Klerk said he had only been informed about the CCB in mid-January this year.

He came to the defence of General Malan — but also promised that he would not protect any Minister found guilty of malpractice or crime.

Brushing aside appeals for further steps to investigate the CCB, Mr de Klerk said he was not prepared to go further than the Harms Commission.

He appealed to anyone who could make a contribution to the commission's inquiry to come forward.

Mr de Klerk said he had launched an internal inquiry last November aimed at limiting covert operations by the security forces and bringing them under tighter Cabinet and financial control.

"I believe that covert operations must be limited to the absolute minimum. I will see to this when the inquiry I ordered is complete."

He said he had full confidence in his Ministers and was not prepared to see a Minister unfairly denigrated and placed under suspicion.

The country owed both General Malan and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, enormous gratitude and they deserved better than "the witch hunt which was being conducted against them through gossip and innuendo."

Mr de Klerk made several other important announcements about the CCB affair, among them that:

● He had been told by General Malan about the existence of the CCB for the first time in January this year — and had then appointed the Harms Commission to investigate political murders.

● He was broadening the terms of reference of the Harms Commission, at General Malan's request, to include an inquiry into General Malan's allegations that assassinated Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski had been a paid agent of Military Intelligence.

● He rejected Democratic Party co-leader Dr Zach de Beer's plea that he should take personal control of secret funding of covert operations and appoint a parliamentary committee to monitor them.

"I have been advised that auditing procedures now in place are deemed adequate," Mr de Klerk said.

The Auditor-General had confirmed he was satisfied that the relevant statutory provisions for funding from the Special Defence Account — from which the CCB was financed — had been complied with.

● He also rejected Swapo leader Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab's appeal to him to appoint an inquiry into the death of Mr Lubowski.

Mr de Klerk said that crime in Namibia did not fall under the jurisdiction of South African courts.

The investigation by Namibian police was already so far advanced that warrants of arrest had been issued against certain people and one person would appear in court on April 18.

If the Namibian investigations unearthed offences by South African authorities, these would be referred to the Harms Commission.

Mr de Klerk said he wished to outline his own position, "as everyone wants to know when I became aware of the existence and activities of the CCB".

He said that shortly after his inauguration he had

● To Page 3.

P.T.O.

Heat still on, despite President's intervention

Malan's future may depend on Harms

Stg 1/3/90

34

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town

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● **Awesome task for Mr Justice Harms — See Page 11.**

would ultimately rest with General Malan. The Auditor-General's job was not to comment on the purpose for which secret funds are spent.

President de Klerk last night promised that covert operations by the security forces would be limited "to the absolute minimum" and would come under greater Cabinet control

Addressing a joint sitting of Parliament, Mr de Klerk said he had only been informed about the CCB in mid-January this year.

He came to the defence of General Malan — but also promised that he would not protect any Minister found guilty of malpractice or crime.

Brushing aside appeals for further steps to investigate the CCB, Mr de Klerk said he was not prepared to go further than the Harms Commission.

He appealed to anyone who could make a contribution to the commission's inquiry to come forward.

Mr de Klerk said he had launched an internal inquiry last November aimed at limiting covert operations by the security forces and bringing them under tighter Cabinet and financial control.

"I believe that covert operations must be limited to the absolute minimum. I will see to this when the inquiry I ordered is complete."

He said he had full confidence in his Ministers and was not prepared to see a Minister unfairly denigrated and placed under suspicion.

The country owed both General Malan and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, enormous gratitude and they deserved better than "the witch hunt which was being conducted against them through gossip and innuendo".

Mr de Klerk made several other important announcements about the CCB affair, among them that:

- He had been told by General Malan about the existence of the CCB for the first time in January this year — and had then appointed the Harms Commission to investigate political murders.
- He was broadening the terms of reference of the Harms Commission, at General Malan's request, to include an inquiry into General Malan's allegations that assassinated Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski had been a paid agent of Military Intelligence.
- He rejected Democratic Party co-leader Dr Zach de Beer's plea that he should take personal control of secret funding of covert operations and appoint a parliamentary committee to monitor them.

"I have been advised that auditing procedures now in place are deemed adequate," Mr de Klerk said.

The Auditor-General had confirmed he was satisfied that the relevant statutory provisions for funding from the Special Defence Account — from which the CCB was financed — had been complied with.

- He also rejected Swapo leader Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab's appeal to him to appoint an inquiry into the death of Mr Lubowski.

Mr de Klerk said that crime in Namibia did not fall under the jurisdiction of South African courts.

The investigation by Namibian police was already so far advanced that warrants of arrest had been issued against certain people and one person would appear in court on April 18.

If the Namibian investigations unearthed offences by South African authorities, these would be referred to the Harms Commission.

Mr de Klerk said he wished to outline his own position, "as everyone wants to know when I became aware of the existence and activities of the CCB".

He said that shortly after his inauguration he had

● To Page 3.

P.T.O.

ANC 'criminals'

can join talks

CAPE TOWN — The Government will allow anyone to be a member of the ANC delegation which is to meet President de Klerk.

Senior Government sources made this clear last night, after some doubts were expressed about whether ANC members with criminal records would be allowed to join in.

Sources said no obstacles would be put in the way of anyone joining the delegation. — Political Correspondent.

Hoping for the truth about SA's hit squads

Star 2/3/90
34

There will be huge public interest in the revelations which most people believe are likely to flow from the Harms Commission of Inquiry into Certain Alleged Murders which begins its sittings in Pretoria on Monday. **NORMAN CHANDLER**, of the Star's Pretoria Bureau, reports.

When Mr Justice Louis Harms accepted the job on February 2 of looking into so-called hit squads which have allegedly killed political opponents of the Government, he could hardly have envisaged the huge row which would develop around the issue.

The Harms omission of Inquiry into Certain Alleged Murders, to give its formal title, was to have started hearings next Wednesday. But after what Parliament was told this week, the judge has decided the first sitting will be on Monday.

There is huge public interest in the hit squad hearings which — stripped of their aura of mystery by a judge who has a reputation for being fearless — are bound to uncover once and for all the perpetrators and financiers of an unsavoury part of South African life.

Mr Justice Harms, as chairman and only member of the inquiry, has a clear-cut directive from State President de Klerk on what he has to do.

His job is, according to the Proclamation, to "inquire into and to report on the alleged occurrence of murders and other unlawful acts of violence committed in the Republic of South Africa in order to achieve, bring about or further any constitutional or political aim ... and in respect of which the judicial process has been completed or which have not been solved or in respect of which the investigations are, owing to lack of evidence, not progressing."

The judge has also been asked to report on which organisations or institutions may have instructed "such murders or acts of violence as principal offender, accomplice or accessory after the fact, or have done so in the past".

HARBOURED

In addition, he has to discover who paid for it.

General Magnus Malan — whose Department of Defence, he confirmed to Parliament, harboured the Civilian Co-operation Bureau (CCB), which is popularly alleged to have been in the forefront of any possible hit squad brigade — has already said he will provide Mr Justice Harms with written evidence.

This is likely to be put before the commission on Monday and is probably one of the most eagerly awaited documents any South African judicial commission has ever received.

Whether or not General Malan will be summonsed to physically appear before the commission next week, either by Mr Justice Harms or by one of nine teams of advocates acting for interested parties, is a moot point, according to sources in Pretoria.

What is certain is that a number of high-ranking Defence Force officers will be giving evidence in person.

It is understood that one of the first witnesses is likely to be retired Brigadier H Pfeil, the man said to have been the CCB's auditor. He will probably be asked how much money was paid to members of the CCB and also give information on how many people were actually employed by the group.

Another witness is expected to be the Chief of Staff in Military Intelligence, General "Witkop" Badenhorst, while a third is Major-General Jan Klopper, Chief of Army Staff Operations.

SOUGHT

Major-General Eddie Webb, also of the SADF, is also expected to give evidence, as are various police officers.

Whether or not former police officer "Staal" Burger and other members of his alleged CCB cell will give evidence, either in writing or verbally, is not yet certain. Former Murder and Robbery Squad Major Burger is being sought by the South African and Namibian police in connection with alleged hit squad activities.

Immediately after evidence has been heard on Monday and Tuesday, the Harms Commission will take oral evidence from the man who began it all.

Convicted murderer Bufana Almond Nofomela, a former policeman, startled the country with his hit squad revelations, and said he had reported to runaway police Captain Dirk Coetzee. This was subsequently confirmed by Coetzee, who told *Vryeweekblad* about what he had done — and named serving police officers as being involved.

One officer has already issued summons against the newspaper for R500 000.

Nofomela, due to have been hanged in October last year, made his link to the hit squads the subject of literally a last-minute appeal for clemency.

The contents were considered of such importance that it won him a stay of execution and a place in South African history...

Coetzee — reported variously to be in Mauritius, Europe and in South Africa — has not indicated, as far as is known, that he will give evidence, although Mr Justice Harms has asked that everyone able to assist should either give evidence in person or provide written affidavits.

Whatever happens in the smallish Committee Room No 2 at the NG Church Synodale centre in central Pretoria next week, every word uttered will be among some of the best-read in South African newspaper history.

Top brass to reveal hit squad evidence

By DESMOND BLOW *Express* 4/3/90 (34)

THREE Defence Force generals and a brigadier have been subpoenaed to give evidence tomorrow and on Tuesday to the Harms Commission into the alleged "hit squads" employed by the SADF Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

The Commission begins its first sitting tomorrow and will take evidence on the CCB until Wednesday. Wednesday is expected to be reserved for cross-examination, and on Thursday and Friday evidence will be taken from convicted killer Almond Nofomela on the alleged "police death squads".

The four generals who will give evidence on the CCB, which allegedly sanctioned the assassination of political activists Dr David Webster and Anton Lubowski, are:

- Maj-Gen Eddie Webb, who is believed to have operated as the linkman between senior offices and the CCB;

- Maj-Gen Jan Klopper, chief of army staff operations;

- Military Intelligence Chief of Staff, Gen "Witkop" Badenhorst; and

- Retired Brig H Pfeil, internal auditor of the CCB.

Their evidence could be the downfall of Gen Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence.

It is felt in political circles that President FW de Klerk will do nothing to try and protect Malan.

De Klerk said in Parliament this week that although he was not prepared to see any Minister unfairly denigrated, he also would not defend anyone who was guilty of malpractice or criminal activities.

De Klerk is known to be fuming because Malan deliberately withheld from him information about the covert operations of the CCB until January.

De Klerk revealed this week that immediately he was informed about the CCB he ordered the Harms Commission to investigate.

It is not known yet whether Malan will be called to give evidence before the Commission, but he has already stated that he will give proof to the Commission that Anton Lubowski was a paid agent of the CCB.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek, people who knew Lubowski - who was earmarked to be Minister of Justice in the independent Namibian government - have scoffed at suggestions that Lubowski was a paid agent.

At the same time, there are strong indications that the three former policemen hired by the CCB, who are wanted by the police for the murder of Lubowski and Webster, are being assisted by former colleagues who have inside information about the police investigations into the murders.

All three - Col Staal Burger, W/O Leon "Chappie" Maree and Sgt Calla Botha - were previously with the Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit.

The
Harms
Commission



Some agents were kept in the dark

By Karen Stander and Norman Chandler

The controversial Civilian Co-operation Bureau had a large number of "unconscious" members who believed they were working for private institutions, the chairman of the CCB told the Harms Commission.

Testifying yesterday, Major-General Edward Webb said the task of the CCB was to gather and distribute information and "infiltrate enemy networks".

The organisation had "specialist functions" which could not be fulfilled by other branches of the SA Defence Force.

It acted against identified "enemies" of South Africa who wanted to overthrow the Government of the day by means of force.

The CCB also acted outside the country's borders, but information on this could not be provided because the involvement of South Africa in these acts could not be disclosed "for obvious reasons".

General Webb said he was the chairman of the CCB and under him was a managing director.

Under the managing director the CCB was divided into geographical areas and cells.

"Each cell is handled by a handler with his own infrastructure.

"The handlers are in turn handled by the regional director and the regional manager by the managing director. As chairman I am the overall commander."

The agents included both "conscious" and "unconscious" agents.

CODE-NAMES

The unconscious agents believed they worked for private institutions while being used by the CCB.

The conscious agents had code-names and did not know the identity of other agents.

He said the CCB had 139 "conscious" agents and a large number of "unconscious" agents. As chairman he was aware of the names of the managing director and two regional directors.

The other regional directors and support staff were only known to him by their code-names.

In an affidavit read to the commission, General Webb said the CCB was involved in about 200 projects.

"Although many of these projects were aimed at the enemies of South Africa within Africa, many were planned and executed from several countries all over the world.

"Most members of the CCB are bona fide members of business organisations with no connection to the State or the SADF.

"In this manner it is ensured that any investigations into the activities of these persons operating overseas, would not bring to light that they are working on behalf of the CCB," he said.

In verbal evidence he said the organisation was only involved in between 150 and 160 projects.

He appealed for evidence on the CCB to be held in camera as the work of the organisation and the identity of its agents would be compromised if this evidence was held in public.

Killing of Robert Smit in dossier of crimes

By Norman Chandler
and Karen Stander

One of the country's most baffling murder cases is included in a list of 71 unsolved crimes given to the Harms Commission of Inquiry into unsolved alleged murders.

On November 23 1977 the body of a rising star of the National Party, Dr Robert Smit, was found in his Springs home. The body of his wife, Cora, was found with him.

They had been shot and stabbed, and the words "Rau Tem" were written in a red substance on the walls of their home.

Also on the list are the murders of Dr Ric Turner, a Natal University academic who was shot dead on January 8 1978, as well as Dr David Webster, who was shot outside his Johannesburg home on May 1 last year.

Those on the list (the dates of their deaths and some of the scenes of the crimes are included here), are: Dr Smit and his wife, Dr Turner, Dr Webster, Mr Griffiths Mxenge and his wife, Victoria; Mr Sparrow Mkonto, Mr Sicelo Mhawuni, Mr Fort Calata, and Mr Matthew Goniwe, all of the United Democratic Front, in the Eastern Cape on June 27 1985.

DR FABIAN RIBIERO

Dr Fabian Ribiero and his wife, Florence, in Mamelodi on December 1 1986; Mr William Olifant, address unknown, on April 14 1986; Mr David Momoeng and his mother Joyce, on May 28 1986; Mr Oupa Masuku and his wife, Esther, on March 3 1986; Mr Amos Msimano on March 3 1988; Mr Michael Banda, a Potwa trade unionist, on July 1 1988; Masibi (no other name), an alleged ANC insurgent, on July 5 1988; Mr Sicelo Dhlomo, of the Soweto Students Council, on January 24 1988.

Mr Simon Mtimkhulu, a member of the kwaZulu legislature, on May 19 1977; Ms Beverly Hlaphane, on December 12 1982; Mr Johan Davel, an SADF commando, on June 2 1984 in Komati-poort; Mr Jacobus Martin Joubert and his wife, Anna-Marie, in Swartruggens, on March 13 1985.

Mr Langelakhe Ngcobu, in Durban on April 25 1985; Mr Lucas Mare, SADF commando, on December 17 1985; Mr Hubert de Beer and Elize de Beer, in Ellisras on January 14 1986.

Sergeant William Mahkundu, on January 23 1986; Ms Ester Mtsuku, on March 5 1986; V N Ravu, a security po-

liceman, on July 9 1986; J J and M C Roos, SADF commandos, on August 17 1986; Ms Monica Lizabeth Strydom, packet receiving clerk, in Durban on September 1 1986.

Warrant Officer Sokhela (no other name), security policeman, October 31 1986; Mr A M le Roux, SADF commando, in Barberton on November 2 1986; Ms Silvia Nonhla Ntshangase, in Umlazi on January 4 1987; Mr Alex Leteba, SAP informer, in Soweto on January 15 1987; Ms Gladys Tengile, in Port Elizabeth on March 10 1987.

Warrant Officer M Lembede, security policeman, in Amanzimtoti on April 12 1987; Constable Gilbert Siphwe Mngawa, municipal policeman, in Soweto on April 21 1987; Mr Karel Thou in Messina on May 4 1987.

Sergeant Botha (no initial) and Constable R Murshile, both of the SAP at Witbank, on January 12 1987; Ms Susan Kay Maripa, no details, on October 29 1987; Constable M E Shibambu, Constable T A Tlaletsi and Sergeant N P Ntshavha, all of the SAP, in Soweto on December 12 1987; Warrant Officer D S Manbalala, Mr France Madlalisa and Mr Rapetsana Japha, all in Soweto on March 17 1988.

ELLIS PARK

Sergeant A Jikelane and Sergeant B Seti, Ciskei Police, in Alice on April 21 1988; Ms Barbara Ann Bilyard, Mr Solomon Masimane, Mr Godfrey Thebe, and Mr France Mothoa, after a limpet mine blast in Roodepoort, July 3 1988; Mr Mxolisi Egbert Nqondela, ANC insurgent, in Ciskei on July 7 1988; Sydney Ntshaba, a child, in Soweto on June 8 1988.

Mr Linus Marais and Mr Clive Winston, (carbomb) at Ellis Park, Johannesburg, on July 2 1988; Ms Mary Ann Seranno, blast in Benoni on July 30 1988; Constable N C Claasen, no details, on August 8 1988; Constable M E Molefe, in Soweto on October 9 1988; Mr Kenneth Dlamini, a State witness, in Soweto on October 15 1988.

Constable P R Xaba, in Umlazi on October 28 1988; Constable S T Malimela, in Umlazi on November 25 1988; Constable S N Manzi, in Soweto on July 1 1989; Constable P Masomuku, municipal policeman, on July 29 1987; and 24 unidentified persons, including still-born twins.

The twins were still-born after their mother was injured in a bomb blast in an entertainment centre in Plein Street, Johannesburg, on June 22 1988.

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34



Nofomela claims to be heard today

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The Harms Commission of Inquiry into unsolved alleged murders turns its attention today to the man who was directly responsible for its establishment.

He is convicted murderer Bafana Almond Nofomela, a former policeman, who was due to have been hanged last October for a murder unrelated to hit squads.

The commission was to have started its work with Nofomela's claims that a hit squad existed.

However, after President



The Harms Commission

de Klerk established it on February 2, the commissioner, Mr Justice Louis Harms,

decided to first investigate the role of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB).

Nofomela, has alleged that police used former police members, called "Askaris", to eliminate anti-apartheid activists. His statement — made to lawyers acting for Lawyers for Human Rights — led to his stay of execution.

He claimed to have been involved in the death of Natal activist lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge's wife, Victoria, in August, 1985. She was stabbed more than 40 times.

Mr Mxenge was murdered in November 1981.

malpractices by the CCB SADF, General Constand Viljoen,

No CCB in my time - ex-army chief

By Helen Grange

There was "no such organisation as the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)" between 1980 and 1985, the former Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said yesterday.

However, according to evidence in yesterday's Harms Commission of Inquiry, both the Chief of the SADF (then General Viljoen) and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, were aware of the launch in 1980 of an organisation named D 40, from which the CCB developed.

Major General A J M Joubert, the Deputy Chief of Staff (Military Intelligence), told the commission that the CCB had developed in 1980 from D 40, then "Barnacle", later 3 Reconnaissance Regiment and then CCB.

Major General Joubert said that before 1985 - when General Jannie Geldenhuys took over as Chief of the SADF - General Viljoen had given certain orders for action against the ANC and its military wing, Umk-

honto we Sizwe.

Yet General Viljoen, who was Chief of the SADF from 1980 to 1985 when he retired, denied yesterday that the CCB or any organisation in the same mould existed during his term of office.

He agreed with evidence at the commission that any "strategic operation" could only be carried out with the full permission and knowledge of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

"... There was no such thing as the CCB in my time. I would have known about it," he said.

General Viljoen said operations by the SADF, such as an attack on the ANC in Lesotho, were "delegated" from the top. "We would never conduct such an operation without the minister's knowledge".

He added that all SADF finances were closely monitored by the Auditor-General.

General Viljoen now runs a farm in Ohrigstad, north of Lydenburg.



General Viljoen ... no operations without Minister's permission.

Defence Account 'under the spotlight'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, is expected to appear before Parliament's Public Accounts Committee today to answer questions on the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The chairman of the committee, Dr Frans Jacobsz, said today it was likely General Geldenhuys would appear, as he was the chief accounting officer of the SADF. Dr Jacobsz said the SADF's Special Defence Account, from which the CCB was funded, would come under the spotlight at today's committee meeting.

Evidence given before the Harms

Commission yesterday has raised severe doubts about the quality of auditing of the CCB. Brigadier Hen Pfeil, a retired SADF accountant who was called back to audit the CCB accounts, said he had no access to CCB files during his audit.

He said there was no way the real expenditure on projects could be compared with the amount approved.

He had no knowledge of details of the projects and had failed to reach his CCB contact man, known only as Jaco, by telephone since he was given the order to audit the CCB books in January this year.

He said the fact that he could not make contact with the CCB and had no access to its files made his task "impossible".

Democratic Party finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz, a member of the Public Accounts Committee, said today he found it "strange" that no CCB books had been available to be audited by Brigadier Pfeil.

This required attention by the Auditor-General and by the Public Accounts Committee.

General Geldenhuys denied in a statement on February 24 that few controls were exerted over CCB funding.



Chairman of the CCB Major-General Edward Webb . . . he refused to answer three questions put to him at the Harms Commission yesterday on the ground that answers might incriminate him.

'Spymaster' Webb refuses to answer ^{star 6/3/90} (34)

By Norman Chandler and Karen Stander

'Spymaster' Major-General Edward Webb refused to answer several questions about the mysterious Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) at the Harms Commission hit squad hearing yesterday.

He told the chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms, that he could incriminate himself if he did so.

General Webb, chairman of the CCB and commanding general of Special Forces in the SADF, refused to answer three questions: two on projects allegedly devised by his organisation; the other on whether or not it was involved in acts of violence.

The first refusal was when Mr Justice Harms, who is investigating unsolved politically inspired murders, asked him about violence.

"I cannot answer that," said General Webb.

He was then asked: "Are you refusing to answer on the grounds that you may be incriminated?"

General Webb's counsel, Mr P A Hattingh, SC, told the commission this was one of the "links in the chain" which could lead to the possible incrimination of the general and other members of the CCB.

The judge then said that there were "three possible answers to the question: yes, no, or incrimination. Your choice is number three . . ."

Mr Hattingh replied that there were only two possible answers, "yes or no", and his advice to General Webb and other CCB witnesses had been not to answer any questions which might incriminate them.

The other two refusals concerned the so-called Project Apple — which was to have resulted in a monkey foetus being sent to Archbishop Desmond Tutu — and the bombing of the Early Learning Centre at Athlone in the Cape Peninsula.

PRESSED FOR ANSWER

General Webb was asked if he had any knowledge concerning them. In both cases he refused to answer on the grounds that he might be incriminated.

The exchange came soon after General Webb took the stand as the second witness to give evidence. The first witness had been General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence.

He had told the commission that the first he knew of the existence of the CCB had been as recently as "the last week of November".

There was also an earlier exchange during General Webb's evidence, when he had said he did not know what the allegations against the CCB might be.

It occurred between the judge, General Webb and State Attorney Mr Tim McNally.

Mr Justice Harms said to the general:

"Oh, come on, general, you're a big man. What are the allegations?"

Mr McNally had asked General Webb whether he was aware of the merits of the case.

General Webb replied: "I don't know what the allegations are."

During the testimony, Mr Justice Harms asked General Webb if he was correct in thinking that the CCB had a great deal of autonomy: were projects approved by the general and the agents left to undertake them with no operational control?

General Webb said that was correct "because of secrecy".

Today, evidence will be taken from Major-General Jan Klopper, a senior SADF officer, and from Brigadier H Pfell, a retired auditor.

'Blind eye or incompetence'

Malan on rack as CCB crisis grows

Star 6/3/90 34

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan faced political charges today of total administrative incompetence or of deliberately turning a blind eye to the existence and activities of the controversial Civil Co-operation Bureau.

This follows the issuing of another belated clarification by the Minister of his position in relation to the growing crisis surrounding the CCB.

There is open speculation in political circles now that General Malan's admission last night that he knew nothing of the existence of the CCB until November last year, in spite of the CCB being in existence since the mid-80s, will be a nail in the coffin of his political career.

It has already been disclosed that R28 million was spent on the CCB. The question being asked is how this money could have been accounted for by the Minister or SADF

Second CCB man held

By Craig Kotze

Another member of the SA Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) has been arrested by police, a spokesman revealed.

The man, believed to be Mr Theunis Kruger, was detained in Pretoria last Wednesday by Brigadier Floris Mostert of the Witwatersrand police.

The man is being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

His arrest brings to two the number of CCB members known to be in detention in connection with investigations into the murder of Wits University academic Dr David Webster.

The direct commander of the unit, Mr Joe Verster, was detained on Friday. He is still being questioned but it is also understood that an urgent application for his release might be brought by his lawyers soon.

chiefs to the Finance Ministry if they were unaware of the existence of the CCB.

A spokesman said last night that General Malan was "playing open cards" and wished to disclose when the existence of "a special covert organisation of the SADF Special Forces was first brought to his attention".

General Malan made his statement after General Badenhorst told the Harms Commission yesterday that the CCB had been responsible for bomb blasts in Athlone and Pretoria, and for plans to deliver a baboon foetus to Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

General Badenhorst said he had been kept in the dark about the existence of the CCB by Major-General Edward Webb, commanding general of Special Forces.

Democratic Party Law and Order spokesman Mr Tian van der Merwe said today General Malan must have "deliberately turned a blind eye" to the CCB if he only learnt of its existence in November last year.

If all the denials by General Malan, General Badenhorst and others were to be reconciled, "then the lack of co-ordination and trust must have been gross".

"If General Malan is to be believed then his position ... is only possible if he has followed a policy of deliberately turning a blind eye. To say otherwise would ascribe to him a degree of incompetence that is unbelievable."

Last night, General Malan said he had only learnt of the CCB towards the end of November 1989 when General Badenhorst was informed by General Joubert about statements made by Mr Ferdi Barnard and Mr Calla Botha (two alleged CCB members).

"When it became apparent what the allegations were, General Badenhorst was ordered to investigate the matter," General Malan said through a spokesman. "He then assisted the SAP in the investigation into alleged irregularities within the CCB."

"Thereupon early in January I informed the State President about the existence of the organisation and allegations relating to it. I informed the State President and a few colleagues about the steps already taken to investigate the matter. The further sequence of events is known."

● More reports on Page 8.

'Top military men were unaware CCB existed'

Head of CCB detained, Harms Commission told

By Norman Chandler and Karen Stander

The head of the controversial Civilian Co-Operation Bureau (CCB), Mr Joe Verster, is being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, the Harms Commission of Inquiry into hit squads was told on its first day of deliberations in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr P A Hattingh SC, appearing for the CCB, told Mr Justice Louis Harms that Mr Verster had been held on Friday by Brigadier Floris Mostert, head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad in connection with "criminal investigations".

He applied for cross-examination of the inquiry's first witness, General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, chief of staff of Military Intelligence, to be held over until the CCB's legal advisers had had a chance to discuss the allegations with Mr Verster. This was agreed to by Mr Justice Harms.

The commission opened sensationally when it heard that Archbishop Desmond Tutu had been a target of the CCB and that top military intelligence officers did not even know that the CCB existed.

Internal investigation

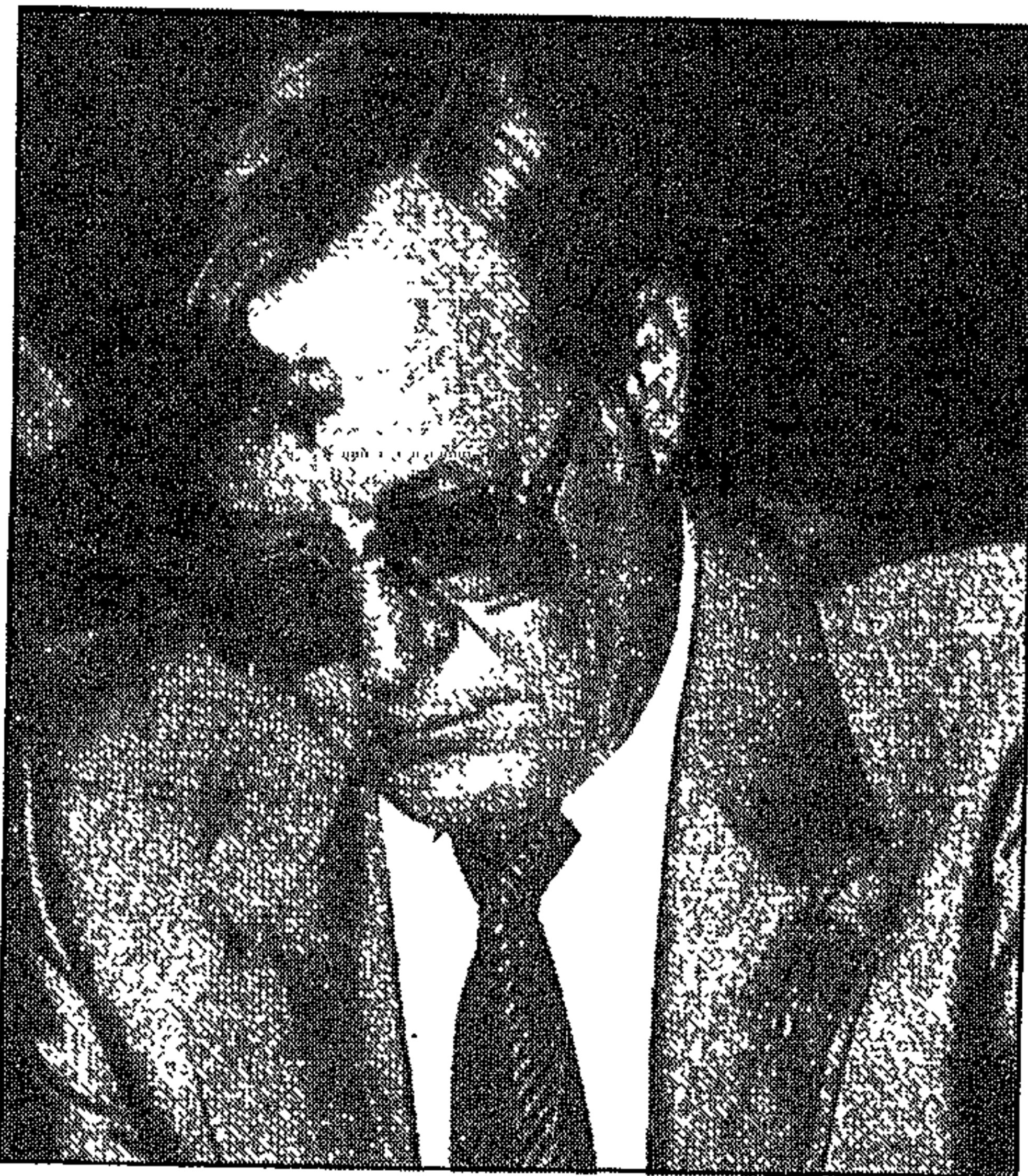
It was told by Mr Tim McNally SC, the investigating State attorney, that the Department of Justice had compiled "a list of 71 cases of unsolved, allegedly politically-inspired murders".

General Badenhorst said that during an internal investigation he had found that an operation was to be directed against the home and person of Archbishop Tutu.

Other people on the list included the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, and leading activists Mr Jay Naidoo and union leader Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

Another name mentioned was that of Mr Buti van der Merwe, who was the victim of a shooting incident in Alexandra township.

General Badenhorst said a computer print-out had stated



General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst at the Harms Commission yesterday.

that the operation against Archbishop Tutu — code named "Operation Apie" — would be launched by former policeman Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl, and that he had had assistance from another former policeman, Mr Ferdi Barnard.

It was planned to send a monkey foetus to the archbishop's home.

The inquiry heard that the CCB had been responsible for a bomb blast in Athlone, Cape Town, and the blowing up of a Pretoria shop which belonged to an anti-apartheid sympathiser known only as Marius.

General Badenhorst also confirmed to Mr Justice Harms that Messrs Botha, Barnard, Van Zyl and Chappie Maree were members of the unit. Former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad chief Colonel Staal Burger was also confirmed to be involved with the unit.

He said that as far as he was aware, Mr Barnard was not, or ever had been, a member of the South African Defence Force.

Sketching the history of the inquiry into hit squads, General Badenhorst (49) said the SADF was being brought into disrespect, according to information that was being published.

"As a result of my own inquiries, I heard of the CCB for the first time during the last week of November 1989," General Badenhorst said.

"I was, of course, aware of specialist work being done within the SADF but did not know of the CCB."

He had not previously heard of the CCB. His inquiries had shown that the CCB was a department within the SADF's Special Services Division.

General Badenhorst said a diagram published by The Star during February, showing the chain of command leading to the office of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was wrong in some respects. A copy of the newspaper was handed in as evidence.

General Badenhorst said that

the General Joubert mentioned in the diagram was a former Officer Commanding Special Services, and that General Eddie Webb — also named on the diagram — was now the OC.

The head of the CCB was Mr Joe Verster. Throughout the proceedings yesterday, Mr Verster was referred to as "Mr" and at no time was there an indication that he may have held military rank.

General Badenhorst told the commission that he and his family were being subjected to a non-stop barrage of telephone calls from people who either refused to give their names or simply laughed.

"It is affecting my family to a large degree," he said. "The most recent calls were after midnight on Saturday, when the callers laughed at my wife..."

He told Mr Justice Harms that it had "become clear" the murder of activist Dr Webster had become "a serious matter."

Allegations

He said that on December 20 last year the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, and various police and Defence Force officers had held a meeting to discuss the matter, and the allegations which were beginning to be published in local newspapers.

Brigadier "Krappies" Engelbrecht, of the SAP, who was not present at the December meeting, was assigned to assist General Badenhorst. "Our brief was to investigate the CCB, with particular emphasis on the Webster murder," he said.

General Jaap Joubert, of the SAP, told General Badenhorst that it was understood former police officer Mr Staal Burger had stolen money from operational funds and to have made it look as if it had not been done, while Mr Barnard was said to be a "double agent". He did not elaborate.

He discovered that the CCB made use of "a sub-organisation called the EMLC, which was used for technical work". Various other operations were also on the go.

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ECC members followed, Frank Chikane poisoned in US last year

Activists knew of plot against them

By Helen Grange

The Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) plots against two leading activists were well known to them long before being finally exposed in the Harms Commission of Inquiry this week.

And evidence to the commission that the CCB plotted to tamper with the luggage of the General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC), Dr Frank Chikane, was long suspected, the SACC said yesterday.

Activists Mr Gavin Evans and Mr Roland Bruce White — both of whom were being monitored with the aim of assassination, according to evidence — told The Star they were long aware of the fact that they were "marked men".

Mr Evans, a leading figure in the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and Five Freedoms Forum (FFF), said he was tipped off about four months ago that his name was on a military intelligence list.

He had been harassed by security police since 1983 and 18 months ago was threatened while in brief detention to "watch my back". "My motorbike tyres were slashed on occasion and a teargas canister was thrown into my home once," he said.

Campaign against ECC

"I believe it was part of an SA Defence Force campaign against the ECC and was justified by the attitude that it was a 'state of war'," he said.

Mr Evans said that when he had been given "informal confirmation" of the plot against him, he had felt angry because his political involvement was always in the spirit of non-violence. "I wasn't expecting to be marked as a target," he said.

He disbelieved General Malan's statement that he knew of the CCB's existence only late last November.

Mr White, a key figure in the launch of the United Democratic Front in the eastern Cape and a member of the ECC at its inception, said he became aware of the fact that his place of work was "under surveillance" in May last year. He said Mr Ferdi Barnard and Mr Calla Botha were both involved.

"I reported my suspicions to the police, but the significance of my being followed was not clear at that point. I was subsequently contacted by the Brixton Murder and Robbery unit which revealed to me that it was part of a CCB operation under investigation," he said.

'Continue this work'

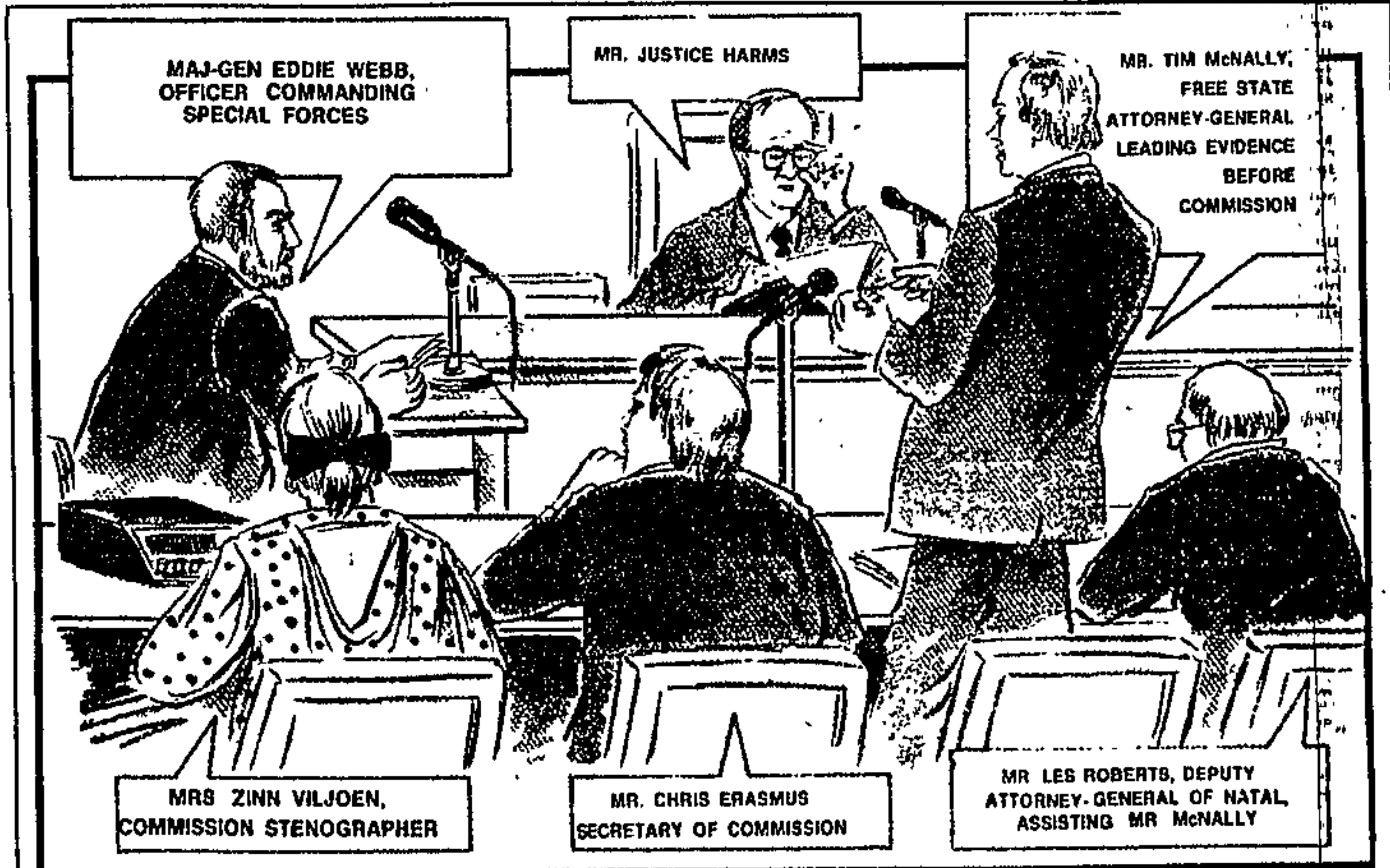
Mr White said he had since been co-operating with the unit's investigation team. Reference had been made to Mr White in a court affidavit opposing the release of Mr Barnard and Mr Botha.

"I can't speculate on why I was marked, but it is quite possible that my links with the ECC were part of it," he said.

Both Mr Evans and Mr White said they were sceptical that such operations would stop with the exposure of the CCB. There would be other right-wing parties within the state apparatus who would continue this work, they said.

The SACC said evidence in the commission regarding Dr Chikane had confirmed their suspicions. "The Reverend was poisoned in May 1989 and investigations pointed to the placement of an organo-phosphate compound on his clothing."

"We call upon the Harms Commission to go deep into this matter because the attack against the Reverend Chikane was not only plotted. It was executed. We want to know who did it and how because such disclosures may spare many lives," an SACC statement said.



Assassination probe has a Hollywood setting

By Michael Shafto

No one here can avoid being in Harms' way.

From the desk at which he sits on an outsized chair, Mr Justice Louis Harms has only to move his head slightly to either side for his gaze to encompass all there is to see in the long, gloomy room.

Facing him at a curved row of tables is the rest of the legal machinery investigating the activities of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau, with Mr Tim McNally, the leading State attorney, its centre piece.

Overhead is modern, strangely shadowy lighting, and beyond the legal tables sit the press in two rows. Everything about the setting comes from the movies — except, unlike judicial investigations in Hollywood

films, no one seems to appreciate the boon of the modern microphone.

If you're in the second row with the ocean drone of the air conditioning immediately behind you, the chances of hearing the proceedings are practically nil. There are no Oliviers here, or Charlton Hestons.

OUTWHISPERED

Mumbling Marions there are aplenty. Mr McNally himself has the quietest of voices, but at yesterday's second day of the hearing even he was outwhispered.

"You'll have to speak a little louder," he told the brown-suited Brigadier Hein Pfiel, retired SADF auditor.

In the cloak and dagger world of the John Le Carre spy thrillers, nothing is as it seems.

Even the fact that the Harms Commission of Inquiry is meeting in a second floor lecture room of the NG Kerk Sinodal Sentrum in Pretoria makes perfect sense.

That's how Le Carre would have it. The author would be hard-pressed, too, to find more twists than have surfaced in just the first two days of the inquiry. In the true tradition of the spy story, people are "eliminated". Pills to sustain the life of a man with a weak heart are swapped for pills to induce a heart attack.

Code names ... before it was named the CCB, the shadowy organisation allegedly responsible for politically inspired assassinations, was called D 40, then "Bamaçip".

It would all be vaguely amusing, if it weren't so deadly serious.

I will not be intimidated, says advocate

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No attempt on his life would cause him to abandon the struggle for liberation, Cape Town advocate Mr Dullah Omar said yesterday.

Mr Omar, regional vice-president of the United Democratic Front, was one of the targets of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, according to Free State Attorney-General Mr Tim McNally,

who questioned the head of the SA Defence Force Special Forces, Major-General Eddie Webb, before the Harms Commission yesterday.

"I have no intention of being intimidated or silenced and neither will I allow this to interfere with my contributions to the liberation struggle," he said.

Mr Omar said he had been aware at times that he was being followed.

"I took no notice of it for the simple reason that we live only once and we must make a contribution for as long as we live."

He would have been useless to the community had he become paranoid about threats to kill him, he added.

"I suppose I'm lucky that plans to kill me did not materialise. What alarms me is that this may just be the tip of the iceberg."



The Harms Commission

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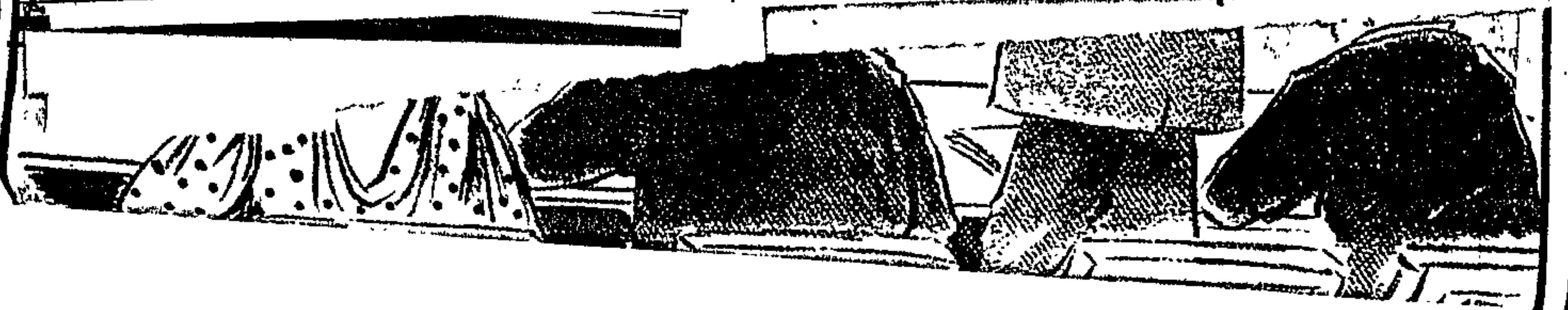
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The Harms Commission



7/15/70 (34)

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The Harms Commission

People flock to the hearing

By Karen Stander

The family of Butana Almond Nofemela were early arrivals at the Harms Commission yesterday. They entered the room with lawyers acting for the family.

His mother, Mrs Elsie Nofemela, was accompanied by five of her six daughters and a niece.

Top policemen were also present yesterday.

They included Colonel Suiker Brits, head of Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad, and Brigadier Krappie Engelbrecht, who assisted in the investigation into the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

HANDCUFFED

A childhood friend of Nofemela, Miss Anna Mthini, was also present. The room was packed to capacity at the start of yesterday's hearing.

All nine legal teams were represented, while extra chairs were brought in to accommodate more than 30 journalists and other members of the public. Nofemela, dressed in prison green, entered the court at 10.13 am. He was handcuffed to a prison officer.

He looked about the room and photographers and TV cameramen jostled to get pictures of him.

Mr Justice Louis Harms warned that "disturbances" were resulting in a delay in the start of proceedings. This was a reference to dozens of photographers.

Nov 8/3/90 (34)

Nofemela testifies to commission

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander and Carina le Grange

A hushed commission room yesterday heard Butana Almond Nofemela describe in graphic detail how he had participated in the brutal murder of Durban attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge in 1981.

Nofemela was the leader of the hit squad — which he later referred to as the "A-team".

He said that he had been instructed by Brigadier Schoon at Pretoria Security Branch headquarters and that present at the briefing had been Captain Coetzee.

A hit team of four was assembled, and their handler was Captain Coetzee. The members of the team were, apart from Nofemela, Joseph Mamasela, Brian Ngqulunga and Spyker Tshikalanga.

'Dangerous to us'

"We were shown a photograph of Griffiths Mxenge, given knives and told the man's address," Nofemela said. "Dirk Coetzee told us that we must eliminate him (Mxenge) and make it look like a robbery."

The knives were about 25 cm long.

Mr Mxenge was described to the team as "a member of the



The Harms Commission

Mxenge murder described

ANC and dangerous to us". After monitoring the attorney's movements for a few days, an ambush was laid in Umlazi on November 19 1981.

Previous to that, though, Captain Coetzee had prepared poisoned meat for Mr Mxenge's dogs. The meat was thrown over the fence at the Mxenge house and the dogs ate it.

"We heard from Dirk Coetzee that the meat had worked," Nofemela told the commission. The ambush took the form of a broken-down car, which was pushed into the road.

"Mr Mxenge stopped and asked if he could help. When he switched off his car, I took out a Makarov pistol and pointed it at him."

"Mr Mxenge was ordered to move into the passenger seat and the car was driven to the Umlazi soccer stadium, where he was punched and kicked until he fell down."

Mr Mxenge, pleading for mercy, was then stabbed by all the squad members.

"I was in possession of a wheel spanner, with which I hit him. When we realised he was dead, we took off his jacket, took his watch and his money so as to make it look like a robbery."

Knife struck

At one stage a knife got stuck in Mr Mxenge's chest, and could not be removed. Mr Mxenge tried to pull it out in an apparent attempt to use it on his assailants.

The bloodstained team drove off in their own vehicle and in Mr Mxenge's white Audi car, reporting to Captain Coetzee who was at the CR Swart police station canteen in Durban.

Nofemela and Captain Coetzee drove to Piet Retief, in northern Natal, where a radio

tape and booster were taken from the Audi. Nofemela told the commission that these items were to be installed in Brigadier Schoon's car, according to what Captain Coetzee had told him.

The car was taken to a plantation, where it was set on fire.

The judge, describing Nofemela as "an intelligent man," asked why he had not questioned Captain Coetzee on the modus operandi of the operation, particularly about the destruction of the car.

Mr Justice Harms said he could not understand why it had not been driven over the border into Swaziland.

On their return to Vlaspolder the hit squad were told to "take off (rest)" during which time they visited Captain Coetzee's home to collect R1 000 each as a bonus. It was paid in cash and signed for.

"I was told the money had come from Brigadier Schoon."



Butana Almond Nofemela outside the commission room where he described in graphic detail how lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge was murdered by a police "hit squad". Picture by Etienne Rothbart

A sordid world of kidnap and murder

By Michael Shafto

I could have reached out and touched him on the left elbow.

That's how close I sat yesterday to a convicted murderer, as he calmly told his tale of the grim world of the alleged hit squads operated by the South African Police and the SADF.

At yesterday's third session of the Harms Commission of Inquiry it began slowly to emerge, this shadowy world in which people are allegedly eliminated in cold-blood and without feeling.

It is a world in which arrests are seldom — if ever — made, and in which kidnapping is the preferred procedure. It is a world that breeds greed, and callous indifference to that greatest of gifts — life.

A young man still in his 20s, who is under sentence of death and only won a stay of execution as a result of his involvement as a witness in the Harms inquiry, told the judge that in his eight years in the force he had made just one arrest. In another admission he said he joined the hit squad operation because of the money. It paid "according to the importance of the person eliminated".

In the witness box was Butana Almond Nofemela. He wore olive-green prison overalls, slippers and brown socks. He is slight but not small, sepia-skinned with comparatively large hands and feet.

Invariably he answers questions in typical police force or military fashion.

"That is correct," is a favourite mode of reply in a voice slightly hoarse, flat and emotionless. It remained emotionless when he confirmed he was to have hanged (for a killing unconnected with the present hit squads investigation) on the morning of October 20 1989 and was granted a stay of execution the previous day.

It was emotionless, too, when he un-

dertook to tell the truth but refused to take the oath because he no longer believed in God. He had stopped believing in God when he was convicted of murder, he said.

Asked by the judge how many arrests he had made in his career as a policeman, he replied firmly, "One. Kidnapping, in the hit squad world, was the preferred method."

Mr Roberts, assistant State Attorney, said: "It's a question of paperwork, I suppose." It was a remark that slipped out quite involuntarily.

In the same unemotional tones Nofemela gave a chilling account of how in his second major "mission" for the Vlakplaas-based hit squad, he had helped eliminate prominent Durban lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge on the night of November 19 1981 near the Umlazi soccer stadium.

ACCOMPLICES

He and three accomplices beat and stabbed Mr Mxenge, and he — Nofemela — used the sharp end of a wheel spanner to stab at his head, while the pleading lawyer fought desperately for his life.

Who was in charge of the operation asked Mr Roberts. "I was in charge," was the firm answer. On the way to the dark place near the soccer stadium, Mr Mxenge pleaded for his life. It did him no good.

The motivation used during hit squad training at Vlakplaas was "We must kill them because they are ANC, otherwise they will kill us," said Nofemela.

For his part in the Mxenge elimination he collected R1 000.

The money was paid to him by Captain Dirk Coetzee. All his instructions during his time with the hit squad came from the rogue police captain, who is still wanted by the police.

Chilling account of hardened killer

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander
and Carina le Grange

Hard-eyed killer Butana Almond Nofemela yesterday gave the Harms Commission a chilling account of assassinations, torture and kidnappings of alleged left-wing activists.

And he also shocked lawyers and onlookers at the commission hearing by saying that during his eight years as a policeman, he had arrested only one person: "I don't arrest anyone; I kidnap or assassinate them."

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Louis Harms, is taking evidence in Pretoria into alleged politically motivated murders in South Africa and into claims that Swapo executive Mr Anton Lubowski was an agent of South African Military Intelligence.

Nofemela, a Death Row prisoner who was to have been hanged on October 20 last year for an unrelated killing of a Brits farmer, sparked off the hit squad scandal with an 11th hour bid for a stay of execution by claiming the existence of such squads.

It has since come to light that a secret military unit, the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB), was

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I kidnap or kill - Nofemela

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also allegedly involved in similar activities. The Harms Commission has already heard two days' of evidence involving the CCB.

Nofemela was often quizzed by Mr Justice Harms yesterday on various aspects of his evidence.

At one point, the judge asked why it was necessary to kidnap instead of arrest people. Nofemela told him that the hit squad was not instructed to arrest "and in most cases this was to protect our identities".

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Mr Justice Harms then asked: "Have you ever arrested someone?"

Nofemela replied: "Yes. I did once."

There was a gasp from the packed commission room, and further gasps when Nofemela said: "I don't arrest anyone; I kidnap or assassinate them."

Mr Les Roberts, the assistant State advocate who was leading evidence at the time, told the judge: "Presumably that saves paper work."

Nofemela was expressionless and cold-eyed as he described 13 incidents, including three in Swaziland, during one of which he claimed the Commissioner of the Swaziland Police (whom he did not name) had co-operated in a kidnapping.

One of the hit-squad missions was the brutal murder in Durban nine years ago of attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge.

Mr Mxenge was repeatedly stabbed with 30 cm-long knives and hit with a wheel spanner wielded by Nofemela. It had earlier emerged in testimony that the hit squad had special training in the use of knives.

Nofemela also told of a building society security guard who was shot in cold blood by a white police officer at

the Vlakplaas police farm, near Erasmusia, Pretoria.

The man, the innocent brother of an alleged ANC terrorist, had been abducted in Krugersdorp, driven to the farm, assaulted, teargassed repeatedly and then shot in the head because it was feared he would recognise his assailants.

A non-political murder carried out by the hit squad - which at one stage during yesterday's hearing, Nofemela described as the "A-Team" - was the shooting of a diamond dealer in Lindley, in the Free State.

The man's body, the commission heard, was burned and buried because former police Captain Dirk Coetzee - whom Nofemela said was his commanding officer in the early 1980s and who has since Nofemela's original statement backed up the claims - had said the dealer was "a cheat".

The commission decided, however, that this death was not within the ambit of its brief as it (the death) was of a non-political nature.

Nofemela, who entered the commission room handcuffed to a white prisons officer, was asked late yesterday to confirm a passage from evidence he gave at his murder trial.

This concerned a conversation he had had with a Major Brits and a Warrant Officer Mentz, during which he was allegedly told that the officers knew how long he had been killing people "and perhaps this was the 100th".

"He (Brits) said if I denied it, I would be dead. I would disappear. Warrant Officer Mentz said further he knew of the farm where we live."

Mr Roberts then asked him: "What did the conversation refer to?" Nofemela replied that "he was talking about my activities at Vlakplaas, about the kidnapping and killing".

Teargas sprayed up nose

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander
and Carina le Grange

A cold-blooded killing on the parade ground at the Vlakplaas police farm near Pretoria was described in detail to the Harms Commission yesterday.

Butana Almond Nofemela was testifying about the kidnapping of a security guard from the United Building Society in Krugersdorp in the mid-1980s.

The hit squad was sent to pick up the brother of an alleged ANC member who had been involved in the shooting of a policeman at De Wildt.

The brother - identified previously as Mr Japie Maponya - was told that a fraud charge against him was being investigated and he agreed to accompany the team to a police station. They took him to Vlakplaas.

When they reached the farm, Captain Eugene de Kock was waiting on the parade ground. Mr Maponya was kicked and punched, and had teargas sprayed up his nose.

"In a semi-conscious condition he was placed in a combi, the doors and windows were closed, and a teargas canister thrown in. This continued

until it became dark, when he was taken out of the vehicle," Nofemela told yesterday's hearing.

"De Kock asked me if I thought the man would recognise me again. I said 'yes'. The man was blindfolded and I saw De Kock taking out his pistol, fitted with a silencer, and shooting the man in the head."

Mr Maponya's body was wrapped in a plastic sheet and placed in the boot of Captain de Kock's car.

A Colonel Cronje, of Pretoria security police headquarters and of Vlakplaas, gave the Nofemela hit squad instructions to kidnap an alleged United Democratic Front activist at Vryburg. If they were unable to kidnap him, they were to steal his car.

Keys to the car were provided by Lieutenant van Dyk of Vlakplaas.

They had no opportunity to kidnap the unidentified person, so they stole his car, drove it to Kuruman, and stripped and burnt it.

The wheel caps, a jacket and live chickens were taken from the boot. The team ate the chickens, and Nofemela said he kept the caps, which were on display at the hearing.

List of unsolved murders 'odd'

By Helen Grange

A list of 71 unsolved murders handed into the Harms Commission of Inquiry this week was a "peculiar" compilation including names that have not come up before, Mr Max Coleman, a member of the Board of Informal Repression said yesterday.

The list gives the names of Dr Robert Smit, a rising National Party star who was killed in 1977, as well as Dr Rick Turner and Dr David Webster. It also includes the names of scores of northern border farmers killed in land-

mine attacks and policemen.

Mr Coleman said there was a "mistake" in the list in that a Mr Oupa Masuku was named with his wife as being murdered. "His wife Esther was murdered in 1986, but Oupa is still alive," said Mr Coleman.

The Board of Informal Repression had concentrated on deaths by hit squads - but this list seemed to have included victims of guerilla warfare.

Mr Coleman said that people who had gone missing or were mysteriously abducted were conspicuously absent from the list.

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WAL page

Kidnappings and shootings in Swaziland

'Squads operated across SA border'

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander and Carina le Grange

The hit squad did not only operate inside South Africa — it also caused mayhem over the borders, and in one instance, it was claimed before the Harms Commission yesterday, the Commissioner of Police in Swaziland had turned a blind eye to its activities in that country.

The Swaziland mission, in 1986, was to kidnap an ANC man known as "September." This was not his real name.

Captain Eugene de Kock (now a major), who was then in charge of the Vlakplaas police farm near Pretoria, briefed the hit squad on what to do.

Butana Almond Nofemela and Captain de Kock broke into the Manzini police station by climbing through an open window.

Dogs foiled kidnap attempt

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander and Carina le Grange

The Harms Commission heard yesterday how the Nofemela hit squad had been instructed by former police Captain Dirk Coetzee to kidnap a white farmer "involved in the ANC" in the Port Elizabeth area.

This was one of three missions undertaken by the squad in the Eastern Cape during 1982.

He, Captain Coetzee and Mr David "Spyker" Tshikalanga went to the area in an official police car.

They were unable to enter the farmhouse because of "many dogs which looked vicious".

Instead, the group damaged and set alight cars and trucks parked outside the house and the kidnap failed.

A second incident occurred at



The Harms Commission

They were armed with pistols. "We had been instructed not to shoot because it had been arranged with the Commissioner of Police in Swaziland that no policemen there would be armed," Nofemela said.

However, an armed policeman — he was carrying a rifle — came down the passage and

Aliwal North, where they were instructed "to burn the car of an ANC man or steal him".

They took a 201 container of petrol and broke one of the car's windows, but a man screamed from inside the house. They ran off. This attempt also failed.

The last incident in the Eastern Cape was in Port Elizabeth, to where they had been dispatched to "steal a specific car".

Captain Coetzee, who accompanied the team on the mission, provided the team with a set of car keys.

"He ordered us to hold the handles of the door to the house so that the occupant could not leave. He started the car and drove off. A woman screamed from inside the house."

They drove to a farm, where the car was placed in a garage. That was the last he knew of the vehicle.

A second incident occurred at



Butana Almond Nofemela testifies at the Harms Commission. Picture by Ruvan Boshoff.

Probe told of nine assassinations

Butana Almond Nofemela claimed in his founding affidavit, which secured his temporary stay of execution last October, that apart from the murder of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, he had also been involved in eight other assassinations.

He said, according to the affidavit which was handed in as evidence to the Harms Commission yesterday that the assassinations had taken place "during my stint in the assassination squad."

It read: "I was involved in eight other assassinations during my stint in the assassination squad, and also numerous kidnappings."

"At this stage I do not recall the

names of any of the victims. Some of them — four in fact — took place in Swaziland, one in Botswana, one in Malawi and one in Krugersdorp.

"The victims were all ANC members, except in Krugersdorp, where the victim was a brother of an ANC terrorist. This terrorist had allegedly shot and killed a policeman in De Wildt."

"All these missions were performed under different officers."

"Their superior was at all times Brigadier Schoon."

"I am instructed that due to a shortage of time, I cannot furnish details of these other missions."

Hit-squad killer tells of 'stolen man'

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander and Carina le Grange

Self-confessed hit-squad operative Butana Almond Nofemela went on an "unorthodox mission" to "steal a man" in Soweto.

The 1982 victim was a man named only to the Harms Commission yesterday as Moabi.

According to Nofemela's testimony to the commission, his instructions came from former policeman Captain Dirk Coetzee, who said it had to be done because of Moabi's activities in the ANC.

"We were told to steal him. He (Coetzee) used the word 'steal', Nofemela said in answer to a question from Mr Les Roberts, assistant State Advocate.

Mr Joseph Mamasela, one of the squad members and an informer based in Soweto, knew where Moabi lived.

"We found Mr Moabi in one of the rooms of his house. He was behind a wardrobe. We took him. A woman in the house saw us and she ran to friends."

"We took him to a mine at Roodepoort where we met Captain Coetzee, Captain Grobbelaar of Protea police security branch and Lieutenant JS Vermeulen of Vlakplaas police farm."

"We were then ordered to drive to an old house near a dam at Zeerust. Moabi was blindfolded."

Nofemela said that Mr Moabi was cross-examined about a woman called "Lillian", said to be an ANC member in Botswana. He was assaulted by everyone except Captain Grobbelaar.

MURDER

The group, except for Captain Grobbelaar and Mr Moabi, went to Botswana. He did not see Mr Moabi again. Mr Mamasela however told Nofemela later that Captain Grobbelaar had said that as Mr Moabi would recognise them again, "he had to get rid of him".

It is not known what happened to him. Another hit squad mission involved the murder of a diamond dealer at Lindley, in the Free State.

A sum of R5 000 was given to Nofemela by Captain Coetzee for the purpose of buying diamonds.

He was instructed to "kill the dealer" as he (the dealer) had allegedly cheated the police captain. This was done, and the body was burnt and buried.

Asked by Mr Justice Louis Harms why diamonds were to be bought, Nofemela described the deal "as private enterprise" and that it had nothing to do with official business.

At Piet Retief, this time under the command of Sergeant van Heerden of Vlakplaas, the hit squad confronted a man whose father was a community leader.

They found out he had used a false passport to enter South Africa from Swaziland, took him to a plantation where they all assaulted him, and then took him to a panel beater near the local prison. He was tortured by the sergeant using a welder's torch on his face and chest.

"He was badly burnt," Nofemela said. "The man later laid a claim for damages as he had lost an artificial eye."

Cross-examination postponed to Tuesday

By Norman Chandler

Cross-examination in the Harms Commission was postponed in Pretoria yesterday when legal teams were granted time to consult their clients over evidence given on Wednesday by convicted murderer and alleged hit squad member Butana Almond Nofemela.

A crowded room heard Mr Justice Harms, the sole commission member, say he had received various requests for a postponement of cross-examination until next Tuesday.

There will be an in camera hearing today into certain aspects of claims that Mr Anton Lubowski, assassinated member of Swapo's executive, was a member of South African Military Intelligence.

The terms of reference of the commission were altered recently to include an investigation of these claims, made by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in Parliament.

Mr Justice Harms also said yesterday

that "possibly we will hold an open hearing on the Civil Co-operation Bureau on Monday".

He has been hearing evidence from Nofemela on the existence of hit squads which allegedly involved senior police officers, policemen and "turned" African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress members, known as Askaris.

The Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Certain Murders was established by President de Klerk on February 2 after media reports of the alleged existence of the hit squads.

When Nofemela entered the commission room for the second time this week, he was again handcuffed to a white prisons officer and escorted by Prisons Service officers.

He posed for press and television cameramen before taking his seat close to where Mr Justice Harms normally sits.

Some members of the Death Row prisoner's family were in the room.

Nofemela a reborn Christian

By Michael Shafto

Convicted murderer Butana Almond Nofemela is a reborn Christian and has exchanged correspondence with charismatic US preacher the Rev Jimmy Swaggart.

This emerged yesterday after reports that Nofemela had refused to take the oath at the Harms Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria because he "no longer believed in God".

At the start of proceedings on

Wednesday, Nofemela was asked by the assistant State Attorney, Mr L J Roberts, to take the oath. He refused.

In a mumbled response to a query from Mr Justice Louis Harms as to why he would not take the oath, Nofemela explained that since his conviction and sentencing to death for murder, he had had a resurgence of faith. He therefore believed it was wrong to take the oath and thus take God's name in vain.

'Uit en Tuis' presenter harassed

Lubowski's sister gets anonymous calls

34

By Michael Shafto

As the Harms Commission of Inquiry prepares to hear evidence *in camera* into allegations that assassinated Swapo executive Anton Lubowski was a paid agent of the SADF, a campaign of harassment against his sister appears to have been stepped up.

Jolene du Plessis, presenter of the SABC-TV programme "Uit en Tuis", yesterday confirmed that "we have been harassed by an increasing number of anonymous telephone calls".

Mrs du Plessis lives with her husband, Mr Philip du Plessis, in the Pretoria area. The couple are reborn Christians and Mr du Plessis is studying to be a pastor.

Mrs du Plessis, who attended the Harms Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria this week, found herself drawn into a growing mystery surrounding her brother's death when, in September last year, she was introduced to a man calling himself Eric du Plessis, who said he knew who had killed her brother and why.

A report of the meeting surfaced this week in the *Financial Mail* and was partly confirmed by Mrs du Plessis.

"I have been told by our legal representatives (Mr Martin Luitingh is heading the team representing the Lubowski family at the Harms Commission hearing) not to make any further comments on the events that took place last September," she said.

She could confirm that 90 percent of the report as it appeared in the *Financial Mail* was correct. "There are certain areas of doubt about the rest of it. But I can't comment on it at all."

Shadowy figure

Mr Lubowski was shot dead outside his Windhoek home on the night of September 12.

Just three weeks later, the mystery deepened when a shadowy figure entered the scene after apparently engineering a meeting with Mrs du Plessis through what at first glance appeared to be a chance meeting with Afrikaans folk singer Randall Wicomb.

Contacted at his Stellenbosch home yesterday, Wicomb said he was upset that the report had surfaced as he felt it was "bad for my image as an entertainer". The gist of it had been given to a friend in confidence. However, he reluctantly agreed to speak about the incident.

"I would rather not have been involved," he said. "I just don't want people to get the wrong impression. It's not as though one is looking for publicity. One doesn't need this kind of publicity."

"It's the sort of thing, though, that happens to entertainers all the time. People walk up to you and say they like what you do or ask you for an autograph. That kind of thing."

There appears to be a good chance that Wicomb was the victim of a set-up. He was approached on a flight to Johannesburg by a man who said he was a big fan of his. He introduced



Jolene du Plessis . . . was introduced to a man who said he knew who had killed her brother and why. ● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

himself as Eric du Plessis. They talked about music, golf and things in general.

The man asked why he was visiting Johannesburg and Wicomb told him the purpose of his visit was to appear on "Uit en Tuis". The man said he was also a fan of presenter Jolene.

Later in Johannesburg, while Wicomb was rehearsing at the SABC, he was told that a Mr Eric du Plessis was there to see him. They talked, and the man asked whether it was possible to meet Jolene. The folksinger called Mrs du Plessis over and introduced them. He then left them.

Information

The *Financial Mail* report says the man told Jolene he had information concerning her brother's death. He had been murdered, the man claimed, by Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.

The reasons for the assassination, he said, were unhappiness in Swapo circles about alleged misappropriation of Swapo funds; jealousy about Mr Lubowski's friendship with Swapo leader Sam Nujoma; and the fact that Mr Lubowski was white.

The Harms Commission hearing was adjourned yesterday until Monday. Today will be devoted to an *in camera* preliminary hearing to decide whether allegations that Mr Lubowski was a Government agent will be heard in public.

WEBSTER WATCH

UNIVERSITY lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster was gunned down outside his Troyeville home 309 days ago.

The Harms inquiry into politically related murders began on Monday this week. Star 10/3/90 (34)

Major-General Eddie Webb, chairman of the CCB and commanding general of the SADF's Special Forces, refused to answer questions about the CCB, while horrifying details of hit-squad activities were given by former policeman — now death row prisoner — Butana Almond Nofomela.

Efforts by police investigating the murder of Dr Webster and Namibian lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski are said to have been frustrated by SADF officers.

Dirk Coetzee may still testify before Harms

10/3/90
NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

RUNAWAY former police captain Dirk Coetzee and "turned" former terrorist David Tshikalange may still testify before the Harms Commission hearings into hit squads.

It is understood that delicate negotiations are taking place between the African National Congress — of which Captain Coetzee is a member and by whom he is being protected — and the commission in a bid to get the two men to give evidence.

● Harms Commission "has opened a can of worms".
— See PAGE 3.

The commission feels, according to sources in Pretoria yesterday, that a 280-page transcript of tape recordings made by Captain Coetzee, of Wonderboom, Pretoria, during interviews last November with the Afrikaans weekly newspaper, *Vrye Weekblad*, required minute examination as well as cross-examination.

He is now in Lusaka after having fled South Africa just after he gave the newspaper details of the hit squads which, he claimed, were used by the South African Police. His allegations were made in support of claims by convicted killer Butana Almond Nofemela on October 19 that such squads existed.

Joined

Captain Coetzee joined the ANC in Harare last month after spending three months on Mauritius. He has since lived in Lusaka.

Information obtained in Pretoria yesterday is that officers of the commission — formally known as the Harms Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Certain Murders — and possibly even the chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms, may go to Zambia to take testimony from Captain Coetzee.

The former policeman was named by Nofemela during the commission's sessions in Pretoria this week as being a former commander of a hit squad based at Vlakplaas police farm, near the city.

Nofemela, whose sensational testimony has shocked the country,

● TO PAGE 2.

Fears CCB cover-up could be under way

10/3/90
STEVE McQUILLAN and KITT KATZIN

THE sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) appears to be closing ranks to protect secret operations now threatened by devastating public disclosures arising out of the Harms Commission.

Missing SA Defence Force files, misplaced company documents and falsified public records are among several factors that have given rise to fears that a cover up is under way.

Investigations by the Saturday Star and developments at the Harms inquiry this week show that the CCB's military bosses are unwilling to have their delicate covert operation completely blown.

It has been revealed that:

● Details of a Pretoria-based company, EMLC, which gave the CCB explosives, chemicals and technical assistance, have been removed from public scrutiny at the Companies Office in Pretoria.

Refused to answer questions

● Major-General Eddie Webb, chairman of the CCB and commanding general of the SADF's Special Forces, refused to answer questions about the CCB at the Harms inquiry on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

● General Webb also said documentation on projects undertaken by the CCB could not be placed before the commission. He said he did know where the documents were.

● The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, has rejected yet another appeal to extend the commission's terms of reference to include an investigation into the assassination of South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) politburo member Mr Anton Lubowski.

● TO PAGE 2.

Coetzee

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● FROM PAGE 1.

claimed Captain Coetzee had told him and other members of a squad to eliminate Durban attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge in 1981 and to assassinate and kidnap people who were allegedly enemies of the State.

In his *Vrye Weekblad* interviews, Captain Coetzee supported and confirmed Nofemela's claims.

The commission's ability to take evidence outside the country has been prevented by the terms of reference published in the Government Gazette of February 2, this year.

It is believed that if Captain Coetzee's evidence is required — and from sources it is understood that his evidence is vital — then application may be

made to the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, for the terms of reference to be altered to allow Mr Justice Harms to take evidence outside the South Africa.

It was initially thought Coetzee might be persuaded to come to South Africa to give evidence but indications are that the African National Congress is not happy with that arrangement.

The second man who is being sought to give evidence, Mr Tshikalange, a baVenda, disappeared after his name was published in *Vrye Weekblad*.

Mr Tshikalange was often mentioned by Nofemela during his testimony to the commission this week as having been an "askari" — a person who has changed from being an ANC or Pan African Congress member to a policeman — and to have been a member of Nofemela's hit squad.

Fears CCB cover-up could be under way

Spec 10/3/90

33

34

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● TO PAGE 2.

P.T.O.

To unburden his soul

By DESMOND BLOW

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... a confession that unearthed a can of worms in SA forces

Worms in SA forces

A YOUNG woman sat in the crowded committee room in the NGK Sentrum in Pretoria this week where the Harms Commission is hearing evidence concerning allegations of South African Police and South African Defence Force hit squads.

She passed almost unnoticed as TV and Press photographers rushed to photograph the main actors in the unfolding drama.

However, if it were not for Irene Thafene, a cousin of condemned killer Burana Almond Nofemela, the commission would not be sitting. Nofemela would have been hanged and his dramatic confession which has unearthed a can of worms in both the SAP and SADF would never have been made.

Irene was the person to whom Nofemela first made his death cell confession, just 48 hours before he was to be executed. At that time it was in an effort to unburden his soul.

Irene, who works as a secretary to a mail order company in Wynberg, Johannesburg, was shocked by what her favourite cousin told her.

But she also realised the significance of what she had said. "However, I wouldn't have known what to do immediately. I don't think I would have reacted in time except for one thing - my brother Menzi Thafene was also on Death Row."

Through him I had to deal with Lawyers for Human Rights and had got to know Shucks' Seayaso well. I went to him and told him immediately what Almond had told me, and the following day Shucks' took a death-cell statement about the various murders allegedly committed by the death squad.

"He immediately applied for a stay of execution and the rest is history."

Irene said neither she nor any other members of the Nofemela family had any idea what shocking

THE HARMS COMMISSION INTO POLITICAL KILLINGS

It has come as a shock to all of us.

Irene said she learned on the Friday that Nofemela was to be executed the following Thursday.

"Fortunately work was slack at the time and I was able to visit him every day. I saw him on the Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but it was not until the Tuesday that he told me his story."

"He said he had been visited in the death-cell

THE HARMS COMMISSION INTO POLITICAL KILLINGS

by his commanding officer May Eugene De Kock, who had told him not to mention the death squad, and that he was not to worry because he would help him.

"I think Almond had faith that this was going to happen."

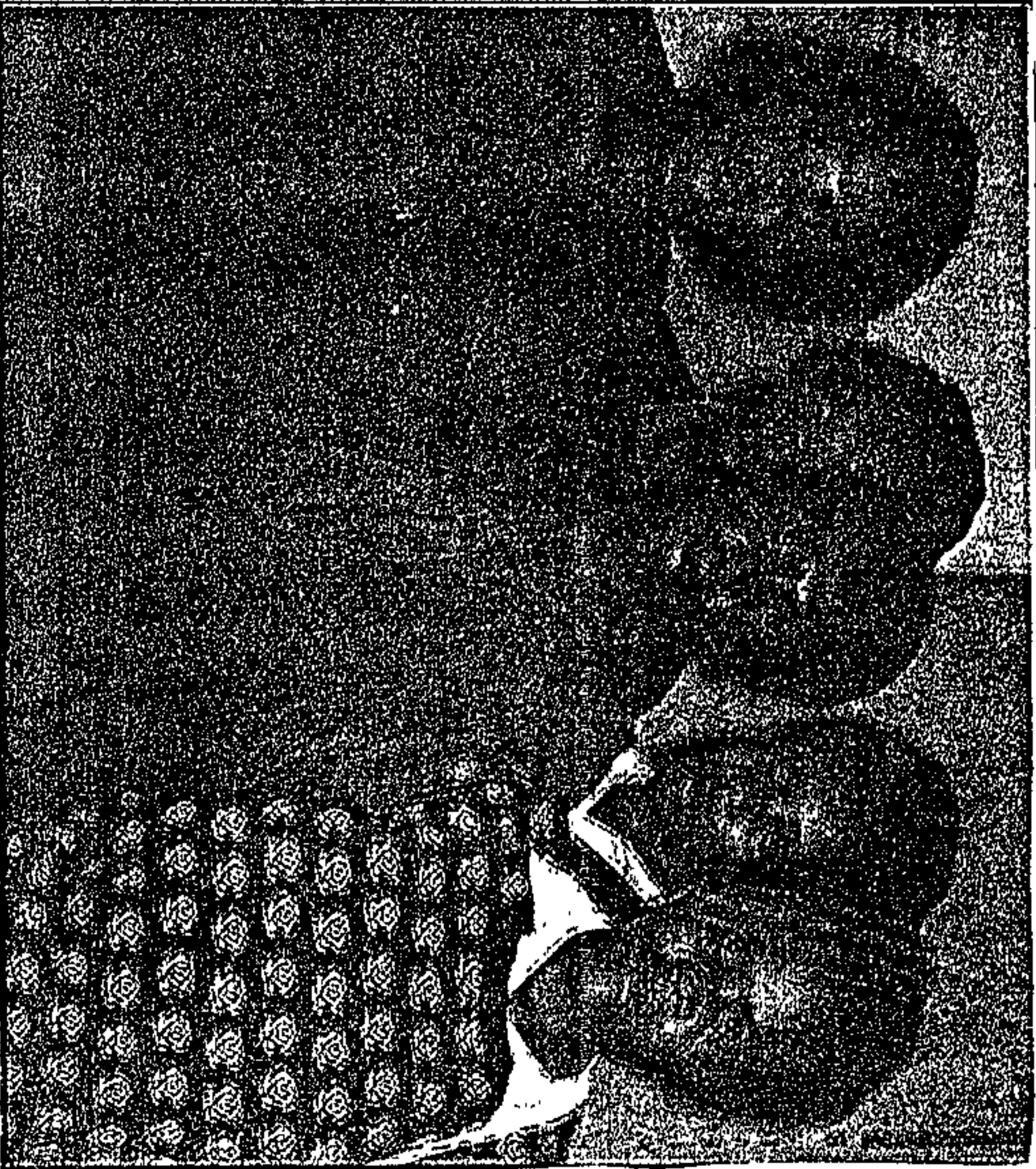
"Then with only 48 hours to go, he realised De Kock had no such intentions and that he had only told him so he would keep his mouth shut until

it was too late."

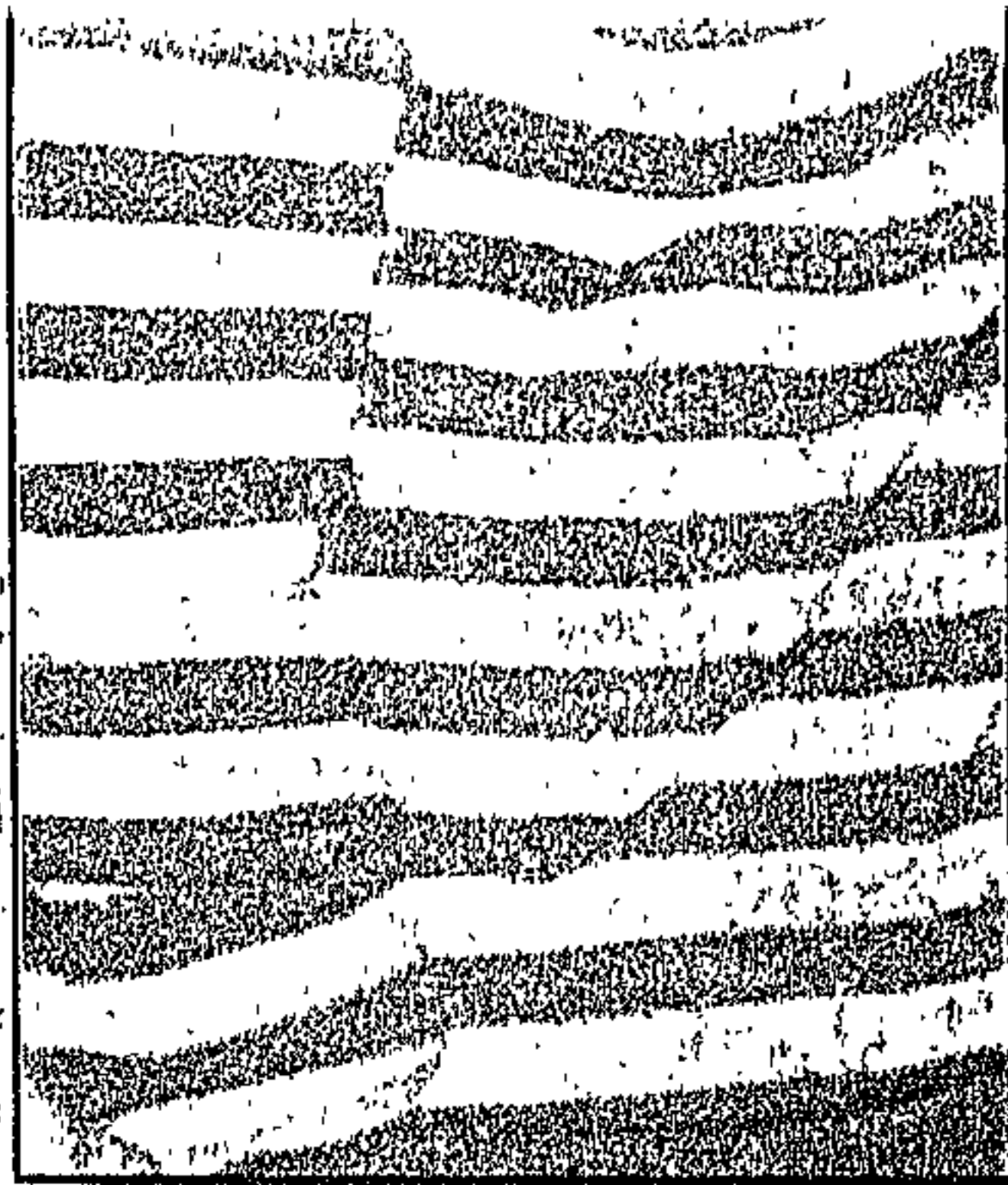
He was 17 years old and in Std 6 when he was arrested in 1976 for a necklace killing.

Within 20 days of Nofemela's execution being deferred there was good news for Menzi as well. On November 10 last year an Appeal Court set aside his conviction when they found there were irregularities in his trial and that State witnesses had contradicted one another.

When he walked out of the death cell, his sister Irene was waiting outside for him.



Nofemela's mother (centre) surrounded by relatives at the Harms Commission into political killings. Pic: EVANS BOWEN



Nofemela's cousin Irene Thafeno. She was the first to hear his death cell confession.

"Through him I had to deal with Lawyers for Human Rights and had got to know 'Shucks' Se-fanyatso well. I went to him and told him immediately what Almond had told me, and the following day 'Shucks' took a death-cell statement about the various murders allegedly committed by the death squad.

"He immediately applied for a stay of execution and the rest is history."

Irene said neither she nor any other members of the Nofemela family had any idea what shocking duties Nofemela performed as a policeman.

"All we knew is that he was a policeman. He never spoke about his work.

Harms to decide if evidence will be out in the open

By DESMOND BLOW

THE Harms Commission of Inquiry into alleged hit squads in the South African Police Force and the South African Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), being conducted at the NGK Synodical Centre in Pretoria, heard evidence in camera on Friday.

Instead of scores of lawyers, police, military personnel and media in the crowded Committee Room 3, only a handful took their places.

The principal players were Judge Louis Harms, Free State Attorney General Tim McNally and six advocates representing the SADF.

The evidence put before Judge Harms by Chief of Military Intelligence Gen Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst repeated allegations made by Minister of Defence Magnus Malan in parliament that assassinated Swapo activist Anton Lubowski was a military intelligence agent.

The Defence Force lawyers had asked that evidence relating to Lubowski be heard in camera.

Harms heard evidence on Lubowski on Friday and must decide whether the Defence Force request is justified.

If Harms decides it is not, then all evidence relating to the allegations will be heard in open committee.

The inquiry continues tomorrow in the open when three major witnesses, released from detention on Thursday night on orders from Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, will be called.

They are Joe Verster, who has been named managing director of the CCB,

former policeman "Slang" Van Zyl, an alleged hit squad member, and Theunis Kruger, a former member of Koevoet.

On Tuesday the commission will return to cross-examine Butana Almond Nofemela.

The first two days of the inquiry last Monday and Tuesday caused shock waves when it was revealed that Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Frank Chikane were on the CCB "hit-list".

Relatives of assassinated anti-apartheid activists Lubowski and Dr. David Webster attended the hearings.

Among them was Lubowski's sister, Jolene Du Plessis, who works for the SABC and refused to be photographed.

On Wednesday and Thursday it was the turn of Nofemela, who shocked with his tale of life as a hit man.

When Nofemela appeared in the Maritzburg courts last November to be charged with the murder of Durban attorney

Griffiths Mxenge, he wore leg-irons.

When he was led into the committee room by two prison warders this time he had none.

Murder charges against him for the Mxenge murder were withdrawn so he could give evidence before the commission. But he is still under sentence of death for the murder of a white farmer - which had nothing to do with the hit squad.

Elsie Nofemela, 50, a mother of eight children, sat shocked while her eldest child calmly described how he and others had brutally murdered for the hit squad.

She told *City Press*: "He was always such a good child and helped support his younger brothers and sisters. The police force corrupted him but he never mentioned any of these terrible things when he visited home."

However, she was able to touch and kiss her son for the first time since he was sentenced to death in 1986.

C/Poss 11/3/90 (34)

DIARY OF DEATH

By DESMOND BLOW

INTELLIGENT, articulate killer Almond Nofemela, 31, who his mother says never gave her a day's trouble as a child, related his diary of death and brutality in-actively to the Harms Commission this week.

Speaking fluent English, he said: "In eight years in the police force I made only one arrest: the rest I killed or kidnaped."

His mother, Elsie, 50, - sitting beside me in the committee room - shook her head in disbelief as her eldest child related how, as a policeman, he was trained to kill civilians with gun and knife.

He wore the same type of olive-green prison uniform he has worn since being sentenced to hang two years ago for the murder of a white farmer in 1987 - a crime unrelated to the murders of the hit squad to which he belonged.

Nofemela does not look like a killer. He is slightly built, and is good-looking with a clear, lightish skin and a mop of hair.

But his tales of the killings are chilling. Scores of lawyers, policemen and journalists sat horrified as Nofemela told his story.

THE HARMS COMMISSION into political killings

Nofemela said he was brought up in Burgersdorp in the Eastern Cape and after a brief period as an assistant bricklayer joined the SAP in 1979.

After graduating from police college in December 1980, he was immediately taken into the security police.

He was soon sent to a police farm, Vlakplaas, near Bramaria.

"Capt Dirk Coetzee was the officer in charge, but he was not there all

Nofemela's mother shakes her head at the tales of planned killings, torture

and Schutte. "We were taught how to ambush and kidnap and how to kill with a knife.

"Coetzee told us: 'You are going to kill and you are going to kidnap.'

"We had been taught to shoot at police college but here our instructions were different. We were taught to shoot to kill - in the chest and the head.

"We were also taught to use Russian hand-weapons and a shotgun.

"We were supplied with 40cm-blade knives and taught how to injure and maim without killing when we met resistance from a person we were to steal (kidnap).

"Films were shown to us on methods of ambush and kidnapping and on how to escape from prison," he said.

"There were benefits from doing a good job, we were told - cash bonuses, allowances when you were away.

"The bonus depended on the importance of the person stolen or killed."

After one failed mission, Brig Willem Schoon (now retired) had given him his next mission, with Coetzee - to kill ANC attorney Griffiths Mxenge in Durban.

Coetzee gave Nofemela and his colleagues knives and told them they must eliminate Mxenge because he was getting money from the ANC, "but we must do it with knives and make it look like a robbery".

"Coetzee said Mxenge was a dangerous man to us and would kill us if we didn't kill him.

"I was in charge because I was the only trained policeman - the other three were Askaris - and reported to Coetzee."

On Coetzee's instructions he and the Askaris killed Mxenge's dogs with poisoned meat they threw over the fence. "We then set about killing Mxenge. "We knew the route he took home at night and I



Almond Nofemela is escorted to court by a policeman.

decided the best way to kill him was to get hold of him before he reached home.

"We knew what time Mxenge was due at a certain quiet spot so we

parked the car in the middle of the road just before he was to pass and he had to stop.

"He opened his window and asked whether he could assist us.

"I went up to his car and pointed a pistol at his head and told him to sit in the front passenger seat."

"We then drove in convoy to the Umlazi Football Stadium. On the way, Mxenge pleaded with us to let him go and wanted to know what it was all about.

"We drove to a piece of vacant ground outside the stadium and I ordered Mxenge out of the car. We kicked him as he climbed out and he fell and we all stabbed him repeatedly with knives from the stomach upwards.

"I used a sharpened spanner because I thought it would do the job quicker and I hit him on the head. A knife stuck in his chest and he pulled it out and tried to stab me with it.

"After we had checked that he was dead we took his jacket, wallet and watch. We took his car and drove in convoy back

"Coetzee ordered us to drive to Zeerust and we blindfolded Moabi. We all drove in convoy to a farm outside Zeerust near a dam. Moabi was questioned about a woman named Lillian in Botswana.

"Moabi was badly assaulted with fists and was kicked by all of us except Grobelaar."

Nofemela said Moabi gave them an address in Botswana.

He said that Coetzee, Vermenten, W/O P van Dyk and himself then went to an address in Botswana.

Judge Harms ordered that Nofemela not divulge what occurred in Botswana as the inquiry was not permitted to examine incidents that occurred outside South Africa.

Nofemela said Moabi was left with Grobelaar. He never saw him again. Grobelaar had asked in Mamasielia: "Can this man recognise you?"

Mamasielia, according to Nofemela, replied that he could.

"Then I must get rid of him," Grobelaar replied.

"Before he drove away De Kock ordered me to take a list of the names Maponya had mentioned to a certain security branch lieutenant", in Krugersdorp.

Harms allowed Nofemela to relate two incidents which occurred in Swaziland because although the kidnappings took place outside the country the victims were brought to South Africa. An ANC member code-named "Septem-

and subsistence allowances when you didn't kill him. I was in charge because I was the only person stolen or killed. After one failed mission, other three were Askaris (now retired) had given Coetzee's instructions to kill ANC members - to kill ANC attorney Griffiths killed Mxenge's dogs with Mxenge in Durban. Coetzee gave Note-mela and his colleagues knives and told them they took home at night and I

decided the best way to kill him was to get hold of the car in the middle of the road just before he was to pass and he had to stop. "He opened his window and asked whether he could assist us. "We knew what time Mxenge was due at a certain quiet spot so we

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Almond Nofemela is escorted to court by a policeman.



Picture: EVANS MBOWENI

"Coetzee ordered us to drive to Zeerust and we blindfolded Moabi. We all drove in convoy to a farm outside Zeerust near Botswana. On the way, Mxenge pleaded with us to let him go and wanted to know what it was all about. "We drove to a piece of vacant ground outside the stadium and I ordered Mxenge out of the car. We kicked him as he climbed out and he fell and we all stabbed him repeatedly with knives from the stomach upwards. "I used a sharpened spanner because I thought it would do the job quicker and I hit him on the head. A knife stuck in his chest and he pulled it out and tried to stab me with it. "After we had checked that he was dead we took his jacket, wallet and watch. We took his car and drove in convoy back to CR Swart (police station). "The killers were all given a period of leave and when he returned, said Nofemela, Coetzee gave him an envelope with R1 000 cash as a bonus from Schoon. He believed the three Askaris each received the same amount. Nofemela's next mission was to "steal" a man named Moabi in Soweto because of his activities in the ANC. "I and Joseph Mamasilela, who was an informer based in Soweto, were told by Coetzee to use my car but to use false number plates. "We went to an address in Soweto pretending to be people to whom Moabi owed money. The woman there said he was not at home but we searched the house and found him hiding behind a wardrobe. "The woman pleaded with us and ran to the home of a neighbour while we drove off and we met Coetzee and a Captain Grobbelaar from the Pro-Tea Security Branch and Lt JS Vermeulen of the Badplaas CI section near a mine in Roodoepoort.

"Moabi was badly assaulted with fists and was kicked by all of us except Grobbelaar. "Nofemela said Moabi gave them an address in Botswana. He said that Coetzee, Vermeulen, W/O PJ van Dyk and himself then went to an address in Botswana. Judge Harms ordered that Nofemela not divulge what occurred in Botswana as the inquiry was not permitted to examine incidents that occurred outside South Africa. Nofemela said Moabi was left with Grobbelaar. He never saw him again. Grobbelaar had asked Mamasilela: "Can this man recognise you?" Mamasilela, according to Nofemela, replied that he could. "Then I must get rid of him," Grobbelaar replied. Nofemela also referred to a diamond dealer Coetzee had had him kill because the man had swindled Coetzee out of R5 000, but Harms said he was not entitled to hear about it if it was not a political killing. "No, it was private enterprise, Commissioner," replied Nofemela, to laughter. In 1985, said Nofemela, he was instructed by Capi - now May - Eugene de Kock, who had replaced Coetzee at Vak-plaas, to "steal" a United Building Society security guard, Japie Nkele Mampunya, in Krugersdorp. Nofemela said he and two other Vakplaas members, TJ Mbeto and Moses Ndzimunde, had forced Mampunya into their car and driven him to Vakplaas. "We called ourselves the A team," he said. Mampunya had been interrogated about the whereabouts of his brother, who was alleged to have shot a policeman at Grobbelaar from the Pro-Tea Security Branch and Lt JS Vermeulen of the Badplaas CI section near a mine in Roodoepoort.

"I went up to his car and pointed a pistol at his head and told him to sit in the front passenger seat. "We then drove in convoy to the Umhlati Foot-ball Stadium. On the way, Mxenge pleaded with us to let him go and wanted to know what it was all about. "We drove to a piece of vacant ground outside the stadium and I ordered Mxenge out of the car. We kicked him as he climbed out and he fell and we all stabbed him repeatedly with knives from the stomach upwards. "I used a sharpened spanner because I thought it would do the job quicker and I hit him on the head. A knife stuck in his chest and he pulled it out and tried to stab me with it. "After we had checked that he was dead we took his jacket, wallet and watch. We took his car and drove in convoy back to CR Swart (police station). "The killers were all given a period of leave and when he returned, said Nofemela, Coetzee gave him an envelope with R1 000 cash as a bonus from Schoon. He believed the three Askaris each received the same amount. Nofemela's next mission was to "steal" a man named Moabi in Soweto because of his activities in the ANC. "I and Joseph Mamasilela, who was an informer based in Soweto, were told by Coetzee to use my car but to use false number plates. "We went to an address in Soweto pretending to be people to whom Moabi owed money. The woman there said he was not at home but we searched the house and found him hiding behind a wardrobe. "The woman pleaded with us and ran to the home of a neighbour while we drove off and we met Coetzee and a Captain Grobbelaar from the Pro-Tea Security Branch and Lt JS Vermeulen of the Badplaas CI section near a mine in Roodoepoort.

"In 1987 I again met the other person abducted from Swaziland was a suspected PAC agent. He was abducted from his home in Manzini and brought to South Africa where he was interrogated by De Kock. "I never heard of him again," Nofemela said.

'In eight years in the police force I made only one arrest - the rest I killed or kidnaped.' - convicted murderer Almond Nofemela

Dramatic evidence expected

3 due to testify to Harms today

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Three men who were last week specially released from their detention in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act are to give evidence before the Harms Commission of Inquiry into Certain Alleged Murders when the hearing resumes in Pretoria today.

They are the managing director of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), Mr Joe Verster, the covert organisation's financial manager, Mr Theuns Kruger, and an alleged CCB operative, Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl.

Release papers

Mr van Zyl spent several weeks in detention, Mr Verster (a former colonel) just under a week and Mr Kruger a few days before Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok signed release papers on Thursday afternoon so that they could be free to give evidence.

Mr van Zyl is claimed to be a member of the CCB's sector 6 unit, operating under the command of former police officer Staal Burger, who is being sought by the police.

It is expected that the trio's testimony will be among some of the most dramatic heard by the Harms Commission since it began its sittings last Monday.

Mr Justice Louis Harms, the chairman, has already heard four generals and a brigadier spell out the aims, operations, financial arrangements and chain of command of the CCB.

Two of the witnesses, Major-General Jan Klopper, Army Chief of Staff, and Major-General Abraham Joubert, deputy Chief of Staff, SA Defence Force, have said that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, would have known about the operations of the CCB.

General Malan says the first he had ever heard of the CCB was in the last week of November last year.

It has transpired in evidence given so far that the CCB began life in 1980 as a group called D40, later changing its name to Barnacle and then to 3 Recon-



The Harms Commission

naissance Regiment before becoming known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau in 1985.

The commission has also heard that a former chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, had established the covert unit. General Viljoen has since told journalists that he had never heard of the CCB.

The wide-ranging terms of the commission are to investigate unsolved alleged politically motivated murders in South Africa, and whether or not Mr Anton Lubowski, assassinated executive member of Swapo, was an agent for South African Military Intelligence.

On Friday, Mr Justice Harms held an *in camera* "preliminary examination" of the motivation behind a request by Major-General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence, that hearings involving Mr Lubowski be held *in camera*. He said in a written request that it was of utmost importance to the State, to the country and to the SADF

Counter-argument

It is understood that Mr Justice Harms has decided to hear counter-argument from the Lubowski legal team before taking a decision.

The commission will tomorrow hear cross-examination of convicted killer and former policeman Butana Almond Nofemela, who claimed before the commission last week that he had been a member of an SAP hit squad, originally under the command of former police captain Dirk Coetzee, who has now joined the African National Congress.

Poor get poorer and rich get richer, say trade unions

Market freedom scorned

Eastern Europe's upheavals may have prompted deep soul-searching among local trade unionists, but their faith in a socialist South Africa and rejection of free market doctrines appears unshaken.

Thousands of public sector workers took to the streets of Johannesburg at the weekend to protest against the Government's privatisation policies.

And at the SA Chamber of Business labour conference last week, one of South Africa's most experienced unionists unleashed a scathing indictment of the "economic nostrums of state and capital", arguing that these would worsen South Africa's ills.

At the heart of an address by the National Union of Metalworkers' Dr Bernie Fanaroff was a warning that there could be no "quick fix" for the South African economy and that policy would be constrained by workers' demands.

Moves to boost business competitiveness by depressing wages and weakening unions would simply not be accepted, he said.

Dr Fanaroff reserved his most withering scorn for the "religion of Thatcherism/Reagonomics", and its central tenet that the poor benefit from market freedom. "Abundant figures" showed that

The world crisis of socialism has sparked intense debate, rather than ideological despair, among local unionists. A restatement of socialist ideals was thrust under employer noses at the SA Chamber of Business labour conference last week, reports **DREW FOREST.**

poverty and social differentiation had increased in Britain during the '60s, he said. Research indicated that 20 percent of Americans received 44 percent of US income in 1988, the highest yet recorded, and that the poor received 4.6 percent, the lowest since 1954.

"The evidence for 'trickle-down' ... doesn't exist. What does exist is 'trickle-up' — the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, and there are more and more poor."

Turning to privatisation, Dr Fanaroff stressed that major European public corporations, such as the Swiss and German railway and telecom systems, remained efficient.

Efficiency was a function of management style, not private ownership, he said, quoting Iscor as an example of a concern whose productivity had risen over many years before it was privatised.

And as public companies had to satisfy a range of needs set by social policy — such as providing low-cost inputs to industry and cheap housing and transport — they could not be measured by the same yardstick as private undertakings.

On the "myth" of deregulation, Dr Fanaroff said that far from creating employment, the policy "turned relatively high-wage jobs to absolutely poverty-wage jobs".

A Numsa study had revealed that over a five-year period, a "negligible" 150 metal industry jobs had been created in deregulated decentralisation and industrial growth points, while 67 000 jobs had been lost in metropolitan areas.

Available evidence also indicated that deregulated small businesses in industrial parks were very unstable, he added.

Local unionists are still grappling with an economic programme which recognises post-perestroika realities and meets South African conditions, but Dr Fanaroff's speech gave key glimpses into labour's thinking.

He poured cold water on the social democratic option, arguing that that this assumed an injection of aid "perhaps on the scale of the Marshall Plan". With its skilled workforce and developed infrastructure, Eastern Europe offered a far more enticing target for investors.

Dr Fanaroff held that planning was the key to a high-wage, low-cost economy in South Africa, but took a flexible view, arguing for the integration of a planned economy and market forces.

The lesson of Eastern Europe was not that socialism has failed, he said, but that democracy was needed at all levels of society and that the market and economic incentives had a vital role to play.

Pointing to the failure of private developers to provide low-cost housing, Dr Fanaroff said profit was not a sufficient motive. And as taxes alone would not yield the resources needed to raise living standards, direction of production and investment would be required.

What of the thorny issue of nationalisation? Dr Fanaroff said few unionists saw state ownership as an end in itself or a full economic answer, and that there was still intense debate around what form it should take.

But union experience, he added in a blunt warning to the captains of industry, "convince us that employers and shareholders in South Africa will not co-operate in any significant way with restructuring and the redirection of resources, so nationalisation will be necessary".

Steering through a New Europe

Prepare now for post-apartheid Europe. That is the message for South African businessmen from European Community experts. For when apartheid finally dies its lingering death, the world abroad will have changed as much as South Africa.

At least four new factors have to be included in the trader's 1993 crystal ball:

- Europe's internal borders will have softened or gone.
- Formal sanctions against South Africa will no longer exist.
- There will be a united Germany.
- The economic curtain between the EC and Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia will be in shreds.

Bolder ball-gazers could predict a future with the Soviet Union trading freely, but with only these four predictions, a new wisdom has to creep into marketing strategies.

Only six months ago not even the wisest of world players would have dared to suggest such significant structural changes could occur so quickly. Each has brought problems and opportunities.

The first condition, a single Euro-

PETER SULLIVAN discusses the need for a changed outlook from local businessmen to cope with political changes at home and abroad.

pean market which does away with trade borders between the 12 EC countries, is now a certainty. There is some debate among the nations here on whether it can all be achieved by December 31 1992, but for most businessmen the debate is academic.

It will be achieved either by then or pretty soon afterwards. Vast amounts of bureaucracy and endless EC directives are churning out new standards for a single European market.

The most basic switch in policy has been a learning curve for participating nations.

They used to insist on consensus with veto rights for every nation, satisfying the natural reluctance to give away any sovereign rights. Now they have come to know each other at endless committee meetings, deciding precise standards for everything from brass tacks to railway steel, the bureaucrats and politicians are opting more and more

for majority votes in committees. They realise at last that what is lost on the roundabouts can be gained on the swings.

Obviously there are still many problems: Germans are unsure of Italian border controls on criminals or Portuguese veterinarian expertise, and Italians and Spaniards are worried because Germany refuses to set controls on Japanese car imports.

But the painstaking business of establishing trust in negotiations on the size of budgets has run its course.

The second issue, sanctions against South Africa, is dying as fast as apartheid. Whether they end this year or next, or the year after that, is unimportant for those seeking to buy and sell in the new 1993 single European market.

Unfortunately, when formal sanctions go, there may still be an inherent antipathy towards South African goods.

No simple PR campaign will wipe the apartheid slate clean in Europe's political consciousness. Eating oranges from South Africa may remain a no-no long after apartheid has been buried.

White South Africans will be regarded with suspicion probably for a decade to come, even if an ANC government were to rule, according to some commentators. Others say the new Europe is sophisticated enough to change its attitude overnight.

Like the inevitability of the single market, a unified Germany will be in place by 1993. There is no debate on whether it should happen, only on when and how.

Everything is on hold in West Germany until Sunday's elections in East Germany, but the outcome of those elections is widely predicted and it will only serve as the starting gun for politicians to work out rules for reunification.

Perhaps the least predictable event was the rapid fall of the communist dominoes, but smart operators already fill the foyers of hotels in Prague, Budapest and Warsaw looking for ways to get at the new markets, knowing that even if people cannot pay now, they will be able to afford some luxuries once capitalism takes root.

How do we take advantage of these insights? South Africans wondering how to find the expertise to advise them on new EC directives or put them in touch with importers, exporters, marketers or distributors need wonder no longer. The EC has established 127 information centres across Europe, each linked to huge data bases kept in Brussels, whose function it is to answer questions, and connect businesses with each other.

At this stage most of these centres offer free advice, but some already charge for services because the first simple questions have now been answered and the new questions often take days of expert analysis. As Europe changes so rapidly that politicians are kept off-guard, the one pole of stability appears to be the new single market, with everyone rushing to join or trade.

The whole idea of Europe will have to be discussed again after 1992, but until then those who do not join the rush could be left so far behind that they will not catch up until the next century.

You're lying, counsel tells Nofemela

By Karen Stander, Norman Chandler and Carina le Grange

The evidence of convicted killer Butana Almond Nofemela in affidavits and testimony to the Harms Commission was described yesterday by counsel for the police as a total lie.

He was questioned on details of his version of an alleged burning by welding torch of a 17-year-old youth

Cross-examination of Nofemela began yesterday when the Harms Commission into alleged politically motivated murders resumed.

Mr Sam Maritz, SC, appearing for individual and retired SAP and Secu-

rity Branch members, attacked Nofemela's recollection of what he had told the commission earlier and the contents of various affidavits, including the original one in which he alleged the existence of hit squads.

The affidavit saved him from execution for an unrelated murder.

Nofemela agreed with Mr Maritz that he had "desperately sought to live" when he had made the original affidavit on the day before he had been due to go to the gallows.

Mr Maritz asked: "What you stated in that affidavit was accurate?"

Nofemela replied: "No, it was not, in that I could not recall the sequence

of events of nine years ago."

Nofemela said he could not accurately recall what Brigadier Willem Schoon had said to him regarding the mission to eliminate attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge in 1981.

A copy of the affidavit was given to Nofemela. He said a second inaccuracy was that of his age, 31, which the affidavit said was 32. A third was his contention that he had not committed the murder for which he was condemned to death.

Nofemela agreed he had authorised a colleague to receive the subsistence and transport (S&T) allowance

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You're a liar, Nofemela told

● From Page 1.

on his behalf. *Sm 14/3/90* Asked whether the youth was "in a sorry state", Nofemela replied: "We were not sorry."
A further S&T claim form for a "secret investigation into the ANC" at Jozini, northern Natal, in 1985 was shown to Nofemela. Nofemela said the forms could not be relied upon as he would often be transferred somewhere else "undercover" and the S&T would continue for an original mission.

Mr Maritz asked whether the Mxenge murder was the first covert or "underhand" mission. Nofemela said he could not be sure. "It might have been the first murder I committed..."

Mr Maritz: "Are you serious? Are you telling this commission you don't know the sequence of the murders you committed?"

Nofemela: "It was the first murder I can recall."

Mr Maritz referred to the alleged beating and burning of a 17-year-old youth described by Nofemela in his evidence last week.

Mr Maritz said the person referred to was Bongani Paris Mngisi (17), who, Nofemela said, had been assaulted by five "big, strapping policemen".

Nofemela agreed it had been a serious assault. "He was bleeding from his nose and mouth."

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After it was explained what the question meant, Nofemela denied that the youth was in a sorry state.

"Were you tapping him with your shoes — little love taps, or what?" asked Mr Maritz.

Nofemela said the youth was taken to a panelbeater's shop, where he was further assaulted.

"Sergeant van Heerden took the welding torch and started burning him. He was burnt on the chest and face."

Asked if he had smelt burning flesh, Nofemela said he had not but had seen the boy fall down. He had seen a burn wound on the youth's chest, but there was no blood. His face was blistered.

A statement by Dr Jan Krynauw, of Piet Retief, was read into the record. He had examined the boy two days after the incident. The doctor said the youth had four lacerations on his head and arm but he found no other marks.

"How do you equate what the doctor said and your description?" Nofemela was asked.

"It could have happened that I made a mistake. I am definitely sure of the incident. I saw him burnt."

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Lawyer slain 'to impress superior'

By Norman Chandler,
Karen Stander and
Carina le Grange

The butchering of the already-dead Durban attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge was carried out to "impress my superior", hit squad leader and convicted murderer Butana Almond Nofemela told the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Mxenge's body had more than 30 stab wounds, his throat was cut and his stomach slit open, the fifth day of the commission's hearings into certain alleged murders heard.

Also during yesterday's hearing, commission chairman Mr Justice Louis Harms expressed surprise about an ANC member who had claimed to have denounced violence but had then joined an alleged police assassination squad.

Dangerous

The cross-examination of Nofemela, a former police sergeant, included a number of sharp exchanges between him and the police legal team in regard to alleged hit squad activities and the disappearance of victims.

Nofemela (31), in reply to questions, said Mr Mxenge had been killed because former police captain Dirk Coetzee — who has joined the ANC — had said he harboured ANC members and was dangerous.

Cross-examined by Mr Sam Maritz, SC, for the police, as to why Mr Mxenge was killed, Nofemela said he was ordered to do so. He said police standing orders stated that junior policemen had to comply with orders given by their superiors "and complain later".

Mr Maritz said that save to say that he (Mr Mxenge) was dangerous, "you don't really know why you murdered him". Nofemela told Mr Justice

Harms that he knew why — "it was said to me that he was a member of the ANC and very active, and he may kill me".

Mr Mxenge was kidnapped, taken to Umhali soccer stadium and then beaten, kicked and stabbed. Members of the hit squad continued to "butcher" the body after he was dead.

Referring to an affidavit Nofemela had made about his "stint in an assassination squad", Mr Maritz asked him whether he could recall the names of the eight victims he had mentioned in the document.

"No, I am not able to do so," Nofemela replied. "I now recall Moabi, Maponya and Mxenge."

In evidence last week, Nofemela told how a man named Moabi had disappeared in the Zeerust area, how Japie Maponya had allegedly been shot in the head at point-blank range, and of Mr Mxenge's slaying.

Dangerous

Mr Maritz said they had been able to establish one of the names — a Mr Japie Maponya — who was a brother of an alleged ANC terrorist who was said to have killed a policeman, identified in court as a Warrant Officer Zwane, on May 27 1985.

Although his role was not of investigating officer, Nofemela said he had been summoned by a Lieutenant Prinsloo, of Security Police headquarters, to help search for Mr Maponya.

"I am telling you once again you are lying about Japie Maponya. It is a concocted story," Mr Maritz said.

He added that on May 29 1985 a Captain Kleinmans had seen Mr Maponya and had asked for information about his brother.

He offered R15 "as an inducement", which Mr Maponya accepted and signed a receipt for. The receipt was produced before the commission.

Treatment of press criticised

Political Reporter

Media lawyers have criticised as authoritarian the treatment meted out to the press by the Harms Commission.

Media lawyer Mr Peter Reynolds yesterday said commission chairman Mr Justice Louis Harms' efforts to prevent publication of information on the hit squad scandal "smacks of censorship".

Another media lawyer, who did not want to be named, said: "To treat the press like children while the media have played the most vital role in uncovering hit squads smacks of authoritarianism."

They were referring to Judge Harms' ruling that no pictures may be published of Civil Co-operation Bureau

he did not dispute that, but remained convinced Mr Maponya was killed in 1985.

Nofemela was reminded that his worksheet stated that he was in Jozi, northern Natal, when Mr Maponya disappeared and was allegedly murdered by a Captain Eugene de Kock on the parade ground at Viakplaas police farm, near Pretoria.

"When he disappeared, you were in Jozi. That's damning evidence," shouted Mr Maritz. Mr Justice Harms warned: "You must contain yourself."

Nofemela again explained to the commission that the worksheet might state "Jozi" even though he might have been called back. He said it happened sometimes and could be a possible explanation in this case.

Told that two of the men implicated with Nofemela, and who are now SAP constables, denied in affidavits that they had kidnapped, killed and taken part in cross-border raids, he said: "I am not surprised they

managing director Mr Joe Verster and that his testimony would be held in camera. If any photographers were "seen around" Pretoria's Sunday Sentrum on Monday.

Regulation 7(1) of the commission's powers authorises the chairman to prohibit the publication of the name, address and any information likely to reveal a witness's identity. Taking of photographs was not prohibited.

The media lawyer said: "He is assuming that the press has no responsibility. I find that very high-handed."

Mr Reynolds said neither Mr Verster's legal team nor Judge Harms had indicated why the CCB man's identity may not be revealed.

deny it. I expect that... it is a lie."

One of the two policemen, Constable Moses Ndsamandle, joined the force only after the alleged murder, which Mr Maritz described as "callous and vicious".

Nofemela replied: "I don't dispute that. He wasn't a policeman, he was an askari."

In an affidavit to the commission, Captain (now Major) de Kock said he had never possessed a pistol with a silencer, as alleged by Nofemela, and denied he had interrogated any person in the presence of Nofemela and then shot the person.

Hideous murder

"He is not talking the truth. I don't expect he will agree that he killed anybody," Nofemela replied.

Captain de Kock also claimed to have been in the western Transvaal at the time, investigating ANC activities. This was also disputed by Nofemela, who

"What is the purpose of trying to hide behind a cloak of anonymity? This investigation is of vital public importance. The experts criticised the judge's warning to the press that interviews with potential or subpoenaed witnesses could thwart the hearing's work — an offence under section 5 of the Commissions Act. Mr Reynolds said such interviews were not unlawful. "With respect to his position, Judge Harms' warning is beyond his powers and authority."

The other lawyer said media canvassing could assist the commission by allowing the public to come forward with more information, and informing the public of a matter in the public interest.

said he had been with him. Mr Maritz said: "You are making a serious accusation against De Kock. You are literally accusing him of murder, a hideous murder. I represent his interests. That is why it is very important that you give us the true facts about this murder. We cannot carry on like this."

Nofemela said Mr Maponya was killed "in order to protect me and De Kock. The secret of the farm, our identity was at stake."

Mr Justice Harms: "You had to shoot every witness to protect you? I don't understand the logic."

Nofemela: "I wouldn't say that... I kidnapped the man under instruction. The man who instructed me might be able to give the logic (for the killing)."

Former captain Dirk Coetzee told Nofemela during his training that he would be one of the people who would assassinate members of the ANC and PAC.

Mr Justice Harms: "And you said 'thank you very much' for the promotion?"

Nofemela: "I didn't say 'thank you'."

The judge: "But you accepted?"

Nofemela: "I accepted because I thought it was my duty."

Mr Maritz asked whether Nofemela, Coetzee and three others were specialist assassins. Nofemela said that was correct. He did not know of any other hit squads.

One of the other members was David Spyker Tshikalanga, who was Coetzee's gardener, and another was a "turned" member of the ANC. The third was an informer.

Mr Maritz asked how the squad could have trusted the former ANC member. Nofemela said he had undergone extensive interrogation and denounced violence.

Mr Justice Harms exclaimed: "Denounced violence! And then joined an assassination squad!"

Ambushes

Asked what had happened to the "death squad" after Dirk Coetzee had left at the end of 1981, Nofemela said it had continued under first Captain Jan Coetzee and then Captain de Kock. No one else had told him he was a member of an assassination squad, but they were carrying on the activities.

These were, for instance, going into neighbouring courtyards and shooting people in their houses and ambushing members of the ANC crossing into SA. Mr Maritz said it sounded as if Nofemela and the squad worked for the Counter-Insurgency Unit, to which Nofemela replied: "It could be termed that."

He said in later evidence that he had fled during his trial for the murder of Brits farmer Mr Jan Hendrik Lourens because he had been instructed by his superiors (whom he did not identify) not to reveal anything about what they did at the secret farm, Viakplaas.

He said he had been promised by Captain de Kock that he would be "helped" out of his predicament.



The Harms Commission

Cross-examined on the Moabi kidnapping in Soweto and the subsequent disappearance of the man, Nofemela said all he knew was that the victim had been named Moabi.

Mr Maritz said that from information available it would appear the missing man was in fact a Mr Ernest Moabi Dipale.

The kidnap mission had taken place "during the course of the year 1981" and possibly before the murder of Mr Mxenge, Nofemela told Mr Justice Harms.

Mr Maritz said Mr Dipale had been detained between October 1981 and January 1982 in terms of security legislation. He had been arrested on August 5 1982 in Soweto.

Nofemela said he had not been involved in the arrest of Mr Dipale, whom the commission heard had been found dead at John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg.

"I want to make it quite clear the Moabi I know about is not the same one," Nofemela said. "It doesn't mean this Moabi I know about doesn't exist."

Mr Maritz retorted: "You are dreaming. You concocted the story about Moabi."

Nofemela: "I am certain of the Moabi I kidnapped." The hearing continues.

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By Karen Stander, Norman Chandler and Carina le Grange

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FW ACCUSED OF SLIPPING BACK

THE UDF yesterday accused President F W de Klerk of reverting to "the old repressive measures and exacerbating riotous behaviour" by detaining more than 179 of its supporters since Thursday.

But a Law and Order spokesman denied the police were detaining political activists and said they were clamping down on people involved in intimidation and violence.

Responding to the police clampdown on unrest, which has reached the heights of the mid-'80s in the first two weeks of March, UDF publicity secretary Patrick "Terror" Lekota called on De Klerk and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to reconsider their actions.

Lekota said the immediate cause was "the provocative presence of the corrupt local administrations linked to the heightened expectations of the people,

BILLY PADDOCK

since the release of Nelson Mandela.

"De Klerk and Vlok must realise our people expected the negotiation process to start immediately. They must move quicker and at least meet the ANC so the focus can be shifted and our people will see things starting to move," Lekota said.

However, Law and Order spokesman Capt Peet Bothma said the clampdown was the only way to stabilise the situation.

He said De Klerk had warned in his February 2 speech that the security situation was volatile and if bloodshed and unrest grew the security forces would act against it.

He said police were acting against "those who are attacking innocent people and destroying their property".

Murder is committed every 45 minutes

CAPE TOWN — A person was murdered every 45 minutes in SA last year, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in Parliament yesterday.

He also said a serious assault took place every four minutes, a rape every 26 minutes, a car theft every nine minutes, a robbery every 10 minutes and a burglary every three minutes.

And he revealed that the rate of resignations from the police force in the past two months had risen to 22 each day.

Speaking during a debate on a private member's motion on the police force yesterday, Vlok said 11 750 murders took place in SA last year.

Discussing last year's crime statistics, Vlok said there were 128 887 serious assaults, 50 636 rapes; 58 298 car thefts; 50 636 robberies; and 187 946 burglaries.

Almost 60% of murder cases, 75% of rape cases, 44% of robberies, 25% of burglaries, 22% of car thefts and 39% of other cases of theft were solved.

This was despite a serious shortage of policemen.

About 725 policemen left the police force

MIKE ROBERTSON

in January and 595 in February, Vlok said.

The resignations were not surprising as 373 members of the police had died in the course of duty over the last five-and-a-half years, 232 were disabled and 23 340 sustained injuries, he said.

As a result, policemen were forced to work long hours.

A total of 11 039 extra members would be needed to do away with the need for policemen to work overtime.

For this reason, he said, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had been instructed by President F W de Klerk to investigate what could be done to improve the lot of policemen.

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NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989:.....	668
February 1989 — March 12 1990:.....	689
Past 24 hours' official toll:.....	8
TOTAL:.....	1 365

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No 'thought up story' says lawyer

Records falsified, probe told

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander and Carina le Grange
Another application is being made to the Harms Commission — this time by the police legal team — to stop the publication of a photograph of an alleged hit squad member and police informer.

Mr Sam Maritz, SC, who is cross-examining Death Row prisoner and self-confessed assassin Butana Almond Nofemela, asked Mr Justice Louis Harms in Pretoria yesterday to "place an embargo" on a passport photograph of Mr Joseph (Joe) Mamasela, now a policeman and allegedly a former informer.

Application approved

Last week, lawyers acting for the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) succeeded in an application to prevent the publication of a photograph or other information on Mr Joe Verster, the CCB managing director, who is due to give evidence before the commission on Monday.

Nofemela alleged to the commission that Mamasela was an "askari" who had been trained at Vlakplaas police farm near Pretoria.

Mr Maritz contested this, say-

ing that Mamasela had in fact during 1981 travelled frequently between South Africa and Botswana, and had nothing to do with Vlakplaas.

Nofemela was then shown Mr Mamasela's passport, and asked to look at passport control stamps.

At that stage, Mr Maritz asked that Mr Mamasela's passport photograph be embargoed.

Mr Justice Harms said: "You haven't handed it in yet."

Up until the end of the commission's sitting yesterday, the passport had not yet been handed in as evidence.

The commission earlier heard Nofemela — under cross-examination for the second day — say police records had been falsified for the purpose of the hearings. He later backed down on his submission.

He was also extensively questioned about the murder of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, a Durban civil rights attorney.

He recounted what had taken place during the ambush of the car driven by Mr Mxenge. The car had been stopped by using the hit squad's own broken-down car as a ploy.

He and the other hit squad members had driven Mr Mxenge to Umlazi stadium —

some distance away. Nofemela said no contingency plans had been made for the possibility that the party would be stopped by a police patrol.

Nofemela was shown photographs of the stadium, which he had earlier said had seating, a grassy verge and a fence. The colour photographs however did not show any of this.

Mr Maritz asked: "Is this the first time you had ever seen the stadium?"

Nofemela replied: "That is correct."

Mr Maritz: "I thought so."

Mr Maritz then said that "as a matter of fact you had nothing to do with this murder. I will tell you what happened. You sat in jail and thought up the story."

"You latched on to a murder which happened nine years ago because you thought the trail would be dead and cold."

Nofemela said it was not so — "how could I do it, I would be hanged for it."

Mr Maritz said former police captain Dirk Coetzee had told a newspaper that he had left Pretoria on November 11 despite Nofemela's claims that the two met in Durban on November 5.

Nofemela said Coetzee would not have sent him to Durban unless they were to meet there.



The Harms Commission

He then said a further trip unconnected to the Mxenge murder, had been taken by Vlakplaas people to Durban. This was the first time the commission had heard of a secret trip to Durban.

Asked by Mr Maritz whether records submitted to the commission on "work cards" (subsistence and transport allowance records) had been falsified, Nofemela replied: "That is correct."

Mr Justice Harms: "Are you saying these records are falsified?"

Nofemela claimed to have misunderstood the question and retracted the allegation.

Relevancy of evidence in doubt

By Norman Chandler, Karen Stander and Carina le Grange

The Harms Commission yesterday cast doubt on whether it was competent to examine "every instance of police brutality or excess".

Mr Justice Louis Harms, the chairman, was referring to evidence and cross-examination on an incident which occurred on the Swaziland border in August 1986 when four alleged members of the African National Congress were killed by police while entering South Africa.

Convicted murderer and self-confessed hit squad member Butana Almond Nofemela had described in earlier evidence an ambush near Amsterdam, in the Eastern Transvaal, during

which he claimed the squad was "ordered to shoot and not waste time asking questions".

Nofemela (31) was extensively cross-examined yesterday by Mr Sam Maritz, SC, for the police, on his role in the incident.

The key issue was the fact that Nofemela claimed that hit squad members were shooting their "enemies" and were not making arrests. Even if people surrendered, "I would still have shot. It was instructions."

Mr Justice Harms said: "I have grave doubts about this evidence. I fail to see the political nature. Not every instance of police brutality or excess falls within the ambit of the Commission."

In earlier cross-examination, Mr Maritz said that Nofemela

had twisted the facts and implicated other members of the force "completely and totally falsely".

He added: "I speak of Brian Ngqulunga, Joe Mamasela and all the others you have named and implicated in this murder (that of attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge). Your evidence in that regard is totally false."

Nofemela replied: "I don't agree."

In regard to the border incident, Mr Maritz also accused Nofemela of having twisted the facts "to make it sinister".

Cross-examination today was characterised by the frequency of Mr Maritz telling Nofemela that the "objective facts" did not tally with Nofemela's version of events.

Harms: secrecy shrouds named company

PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT

THE mystery company EMLC — named before the Harms Commission last week as the supplier of explosives to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) — is building a new factory near Zwartkops in Pretoria.

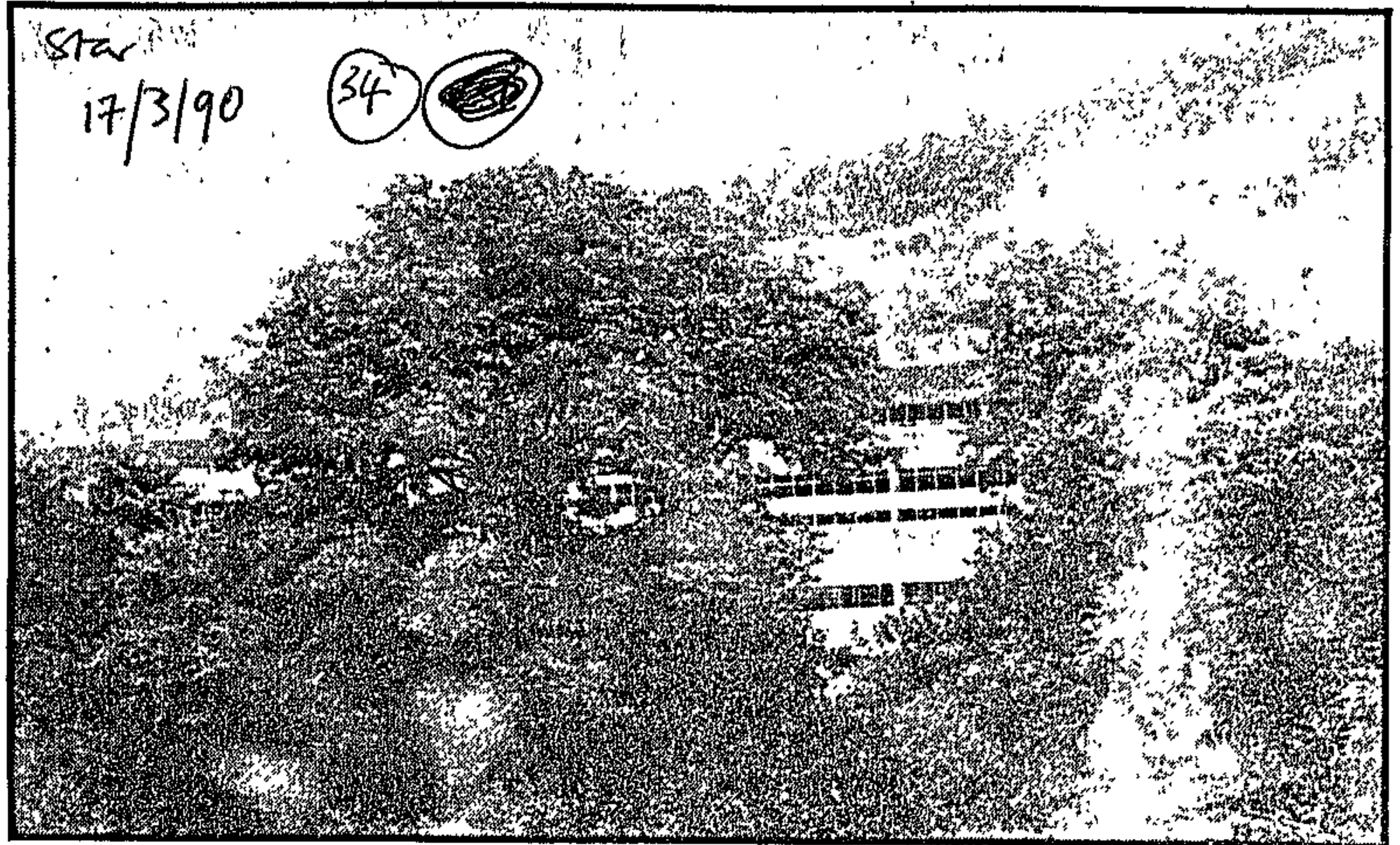
It is an impressive building site, shielded from view by clumps of trees.

At the entrance are signs saying, "Private road. Use at own risk" and "Entrance strictly prohibited".

Lieutenant-General Witkop Badenhorst, Chief of Staff Military Intelligence, told the Harms Commission last week that he had investigated an allegation by Mr Calla Botha that an organisation called EMLC provided the CCB with "technical and chemical support and also supplied the CCB with explosives".

"I am personally aware of the existence of EMLC, which provides technical support to the CCB," he said.

"EMLC forms part of



MYSTERY HQ: The EMLC factory being built near Zwartkops.

the Special Forces set-up but is not part of the CCB."

He could not say what the letters EMLC stood for.

EMLC is listed in the Pretoria telephone directory under "EMLC Technical Consultants

and Manufacturers (Pty) Ltd".

A Sunnyside Post Office Box number and a Zwartkops telephone number are listed.

Contacted by telephone, the company's managing director, a Mr van der Spuy, would not say where the company

was presently based.

He refused to give any further information on EMLC and said he did not speak to the Press.

A director of one of the building contractors involved in the new site said he was "sworn to secrecy" and could not di-

vulge any information on EMLC.

The company is listed under security legislation, and the new building will become a national key point after completion. The architects, consulting engineers and quantity surveyors refused to comment.

17/3/90

34

Who's right, Nofemela or SAP?

NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

IT'S been a week of questions and more questions in a bid to find out the answer to the big one: Who is telling the truth about assassination squads — Butana Almond Nofemela or the South African Police?

That has so far proved a tall order to unravel, Mr Justice Louis Harms has found in Pretoria this week as the Harms Commission of Inquiry into Certain Alleged Murders went through its second week.

In one corner is convicted killer Nofemela, a 31-year-old former policeman who says he was a member of a "hit squad" based at Vaalklaas police farm, near Pretoria.

He has consistently stated on all five days on which he has attended the hearings that a secret squad, which used local as well as Russian-made weapons, existed.

He has given the impression of having a phenomenal memory for the details of particular missions but has often fallen down on actual dates — a factor which the opposing legal teams have seized on with some degree of delight.

Nofemela's commanders

His first commander, Nofemela has said, was run-away former police captain Dirk Coetzee, who is now a member of the African National Congress and living in Lusaka.

Others included people with names such as Jan Coetzee, De Kock, Cronje, et al.

In the other corner are the police — and their formidable legal teams (one for the SAP and the other for policemen and retired policemen) have attempted under harsh cross-examination to break down every word Nofemela has said or recorded about the squads or even their existence.

They spent the week calling Nofemela an outright liar who had fabricated his alleged role in various police activities and also that he was a "common thief" who stole cars.

The police, through counsel Mr Sam Maritz SC — who did the lion's share of the cross-examination this week — formally denied the existence of hit squads, calling Nofemela's allegations "scurrilous" and, in effect, a blight on the reputation of the South African Police.

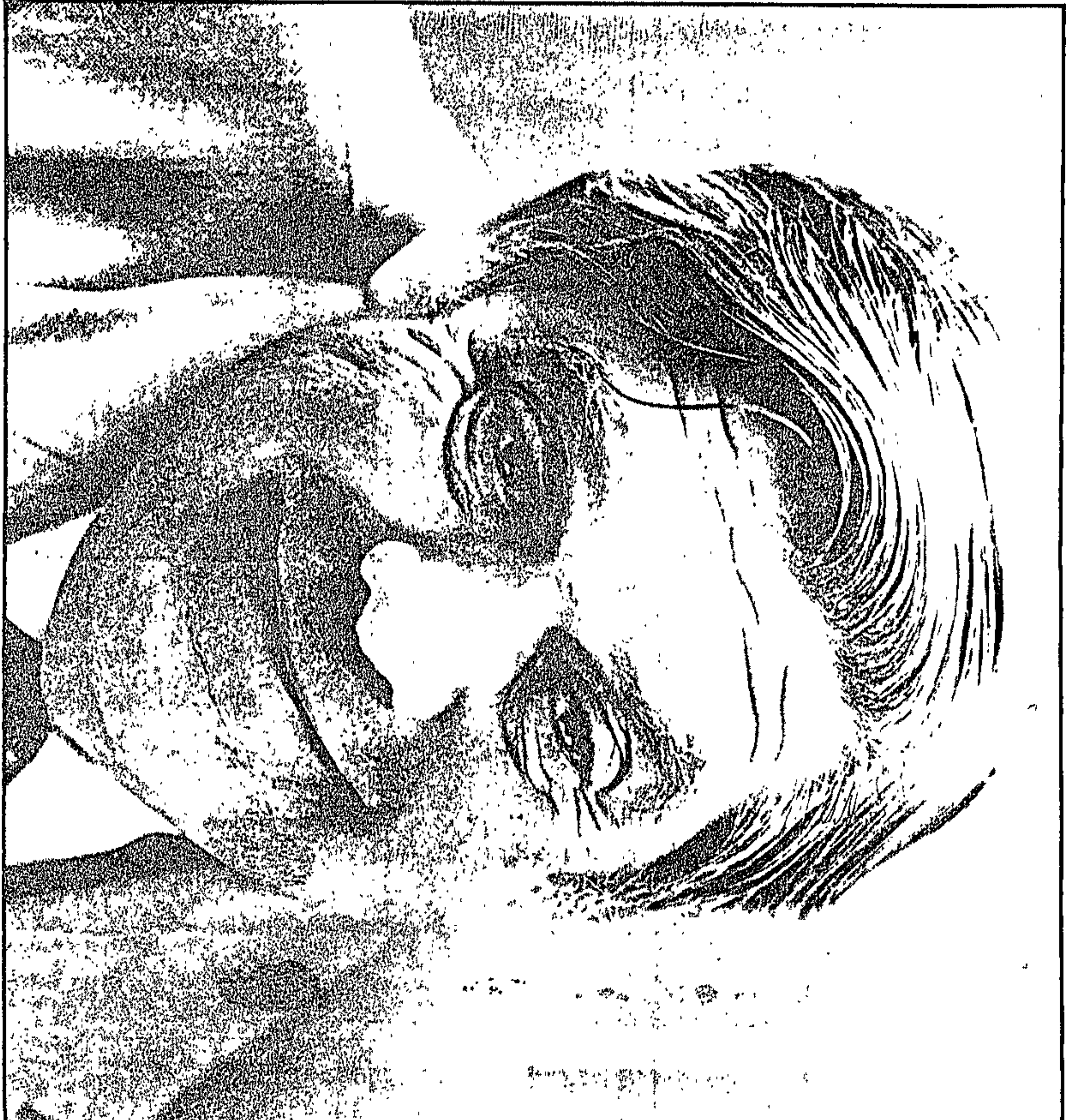
The question remained though: Who was right — Nofemela or the police?

To try to put matters into perspective in the latter part of the week rested on the shoulders Mr Bob Nugent SC for the Independent Board of Investigation into Informal Repression and Lawyers for Human Rights.

22 incidents recalled

He has spent only a few hours so far cross-examining Nofemela on 22 different incidents out of the dozens documented to date.

Cross-examination continues next Wednesday and Mr Nugent will be followed by an array of other



BRIGADIER MOSTERT: "I like to be out with my detectives and not desk bound."

Photograph: Ken Oosterbroek.

"There was not then, is not now, and will never be a hit squad," he said.

Allegations made by Nofemela were "scurrilous and the most hideous allegations". The police denied all and were prepared to give evidence in support of their denial.

Nofemela had never been a member of a hit squad and his claims — first made in an affidavit in October last year, on the night before he was due to hang for an unrelated murder, and which was later backed up by Captain Coetzee — were "figments of imagination, lies, untruths, and distortions of the truth".

There were often sharp exchanges between Mr Maritz and Nofemela.

The two stared at each other throughout the two-and-a-half days of cross-examination by Mr Maritz, and the hostility was potent.

There was one occasion when the alleged theft of the Port Elizabeth car came under discussion, and Mr Maritz had said the police had no knowledge of the claimed theft.

Mr Maritz: "The only element of the police in the matter was that you were a policeman. But you were a thief, like any other common thief."

Nofemela retorted: "Yes, I was a thief, under instruction."

There was further sensation when the commission heard Nofemela say police records had been falsified for the purpose of the hearings. He later backed down on his submission.

Asked by Mr Maritz whether he believed records submitted to the commission on "work cards" (submitted and transport allowance records) had been falsified, Nofemela replied: "That is correct."

Mr Justice Harms: "Are you saying these records are falsified?"

Nofemela claimed to have misunderstood the question and retracted the allegation.

Mxenge murder

The 1981 murder of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, a Durban civil rights attorney, also came in for further scrutiny.

Nofemela retraced, for the second time, how Mr Mxenge had been ambushed, beaten, stabbed and left "in open veld" near Umlazi stadium.

He said "we (all four members of the squad involved) each had a stab" at Mr Mxenge, who an autopsy report showed had in fact been stabbed more than 36 times, his throat cut from ear to ear and his stomachs slit open.

Nofemela was shown photographs of the stadium, which he had earlier said had seating, a grassy verge and a fence. The colour photographs however did not show any of this.

Mr Maritz asked: "Is this the first time you had ever seen the stadium?"

Nofemela replied: "That is correct."

Mr Maritz: "I thought so."

Mr Maritz then said that "as a matter of fact you had nothing to do with this murder. I will tell you what happened. You sat in jail and thought up the story."

"You latched on to a murder which happened nine years ago because you thought the trail would be dead and cold."

Nofemela, deadpan as always, said it was not so —

for which the opposing legal teams have seized on some degree of delight.

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22 incidents recalled

He has spent only a few hours so far cross-examining Notemela on 22 different incidents out of the dozens documented to date.

Cross-examination continues next Wednesday and Mr Nugent will be followed by an array of other experts.

Mr Nugent has appeared to have made some inroads into the police case — including stating that evidence did in fact exist about the theft of a motor vehicle in Port Elizabeth — literally a couple of hours after the police legal team had said, quite categorically, that they (the police) had been unable to find any evidence of such a theft and that, once again, it was a lie on Notemela's part.

Notemela had earlier told about a vehicle stolen by Captain Coetzee from a private home in Port Elizabeth, and that members of the hit squad had held closed the doors of the house, in order to keep the occupants inside, while the job was being done.

Then came what can only be described as the hum-dinger of the week.

For days the police had stated that Notemela's evidence of how he, along with other hit squad colleagues, kidnapped a man named Moabi from a house in Soweto was nothing less than a pack of lies — the word "he" was a favourite of Mr Maritz's throughout the week.

Notemela had in his evidence-in-chief last week told the commission that Moabi had been blindfolded, driven to a farm close to Zeerust, interrogated and assaulted.

Police version

The police, on the other hand, said that a man named Ernest Moabi Dipale had been found dead in his cell at John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg three days after being arrested (the charge was not specified) and that once again, according to them, Notemela had been "lying and twisting the truth" to suit his own purposes.

Mr Nugent, a tall, studious man, then threw his verbal hand grenade into the legal melting pot when he calmly asked Notemela if he could perhaps recall the registration number of his Mazda motor car.

"Yes," replied an impassive Notemela, "I can."

"Would you mind telling us what it is?" was Mr



BRIGADIER MOSTERT: 'I like to be out with my detectives and not desk bound.'

● Photograph: Ken Oosterbroek.

Little things mean a lot for Brig Mostert

LIKE a bloodhound Brigadier Floris Mostert, commander of all specialised police units on the Reef, is able to sniff out trouble and solve the most intricate of cases.

Indeed, the top level detective with 36 years of service in the police force does in fact resemble a sleepy-eyed bloodhound but the blue eyes belie an alert and incisive mind.

Can of worms

This is the man who has done much of the footslogging for the Harms Commission of Inquiry including prising open the Civilian Co-operation Bureau (CCB) "can of worms". And he admits he is now embroiled in a massive political investigation which began with his appointment to investigate the murder of political activist, Dr David Webster.

"Although I haven't been subpoenaed by the Harms Commission to give evidence yet, I expect to be and have al-

PAT DEVEREAUX

ready supplied them with information," said Brigadier Mostert this week.

Brigadier Mostert's name has become synonymous with the Harms Commission after he became the first policeman to disclose the apparent existence of a secret hit-squad-type operation.

And the first hint of the existence of a secret hit-squad type operation surfaced after Brigadier Mostert submitted an affidavit to the Pretoria Supreme Court opposing the release of former policeman Mr Ferdie Barnard from detention.

In the affidavit Brigadier Mostert said he believed Mr Barnard was withholding information relating to the killings of Dr Webster and South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) advocate Mr Anton Lubowski.

A strange twist of fate in August

Killed by intruder

Brigadier Mostert (53) was born in Stellenbosch, the son of a wine-maker. He spent 32 active years in the Cape police force and established the first murder and robbery unit there. But he said he finds the pace of Johannesburg most exhilarating. However, his wife,

Marie, does occasionally bemoan the fact that she is a "police widow".

Since moving from Paarl to the Transvaal in 1986, his relentlessness during investigations has helped him in his rapid move up the ranks.

He has the solving of a number of well-known murder cases to his credit including the murder of Mrs Susan Cohen bludgeoned with a soapstone statuette in 1970 by her husband, Mr Ronald Cohen. Mr Cohen claimed she had been killed by an intruder.

"I'm very happy doing investigative work. I like to be out with my detectives and not desk-bound. I find when one goes for the details in a case the big things will simply fall into your lap," explained Brigadier Mostert.

Asked whether he did not fear for his life since developing such a high profile in investigative work, he said: "No, although I'm not a fatalist, I believe my Maker will protect me."

Blindfolded and driven around "for about three hours".

The significance is that it takes three hours to travel from the Rand to Zeerust, and this information appears to tie in with what Notemela had earlier told the hearing.

The week's proceedings in the conference room at the Ned Ger Kerk's Synodale Sentrum have been absorbing to say the least.

Mr Maritz in mid-week denied on behalf of the SAP that a hit squad had ever existed in the force.

heard Notemela say police records had been falsified for the purpose of the hearings. He later backed down on his submission.

Mxenge murder

The 1981 murder of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, a Durban civil rights attorney, also came in for further scrutiny.

Notemela retraced, for the second time, how Mr Mxenge had been ambushed, beaten, stabbed and left "in open veld" near Umhlanga stadium.

He said "we (all four members of the squad involved) each had a stab" at Mr Mxenge, who an autopsy report showed had in fact been stabbed more than 50 times, his throat cut from ear to ear and his stomach slit open.

Notemela was shown photographs of the stadium, which he had earlier said had seating, a grassy verge and a fence. The colour photographs however did not show any of this.

Mr Maritz asked, "Is this the first time you had ever seen the stadium?"

Notemela replied, "That is correct."

Mr Maritz then said that "as a matter of fact you had nothing to do with this murder. I will tell you what happened. You sat in jail and thought up the story."

Spotlight on CCB

Meanwhile, the case of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, the covert organisation of the South African Defence Force's special services, came back into the spotlight at the start of the week when Mr Justice Harms ruled that no information whatsoever will be allowed to be published about its managing director, Mr Joe Versier.

In terms of Section 7 (1) of the Commission's Act that no information could be published about Mr Versier which could identify him. This included his photograph and his address.

The media also came in for a warning. He said any hindering or thwarting of the commission was an offence in terms of Section 5 of the Commission's Act.

No photographers would be allowed in the Sindaale Sentrum on Monday — "If I see any around I will hold the sitting in camera", Mr Justice Harms said.

Interviews with potential witnesses "boiled down to thwarting the commission's functions and cannot be allowed."

Mr Justice Harms said if the Press felt it "could hold its own commission of inquiry, they must just let me know."

Some newspapers have recently published interviews with witnesses who have been subpoenaed and also with potential witnesses.

On Monday, Mr Versier, Mr Thams Kruger, the financial manager of the CCB, and Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl, an alleged operative, are to give evidence.

Mr Tim McNally, Attorney-General of the Free State, said the three witnesses "came forward as they had been subpoenaed to do."

The Democratic Party spokesman on Information, Mr Peter Soal, and the Conservative Party spokesman on Law and Order, Mr Chris de Jager, attended part of this week's hearings as did Ms Maggie Friedman, girlfriend of murdered activist Dr David Webster, whose family interests are represented at the commission hearings.

Nofemela branded a liar

By DESMOND BLOW

ALLEGATIONS backed by documentary evidence were this week made before the Harms Commission that condemned killer Butana Almond Nofemela was an arrant and clever liar who would do anything to save himself from the gallows.

In a torrid three-day cross-examination, Sam Maritz SC, representing officers of the alleged hit squad appeared to tear to shreds the evidence given by Nofemela into hit squad assassinations.

This was done on evidence acquired in an investigation led by Brig "Krappies" Engelbrecht of the CID.

At the end of the cross-examination Maritz told Nofemela there never was a Security Police hit squad, that he had told "horrifying, horrendous lies" and that it was all a figment of his imagination.

Then Advocate Bob Nugent, representing the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression - also with documentary support - cut holes in some of the cross-examination evidence led by Maritz.

Harms will probably now find it imperative for the Commission to go to London to hear evidence by Nofemela's former commanding officer, Dirk Coetzee. Coetzee, who fled the country, has stated he is prepared to give evidence before the Harms Commission in England.

Much of Maritz's cross-examination of Nofemela was based on allegations made by Coetzee in interviews with the newspaper *Vrye Weekblad* before he fled. This version differed in many respects with the evidence given by Nofemela.

An effort was made by Maritz to imply that the story of "hit squads" was contrived in Nofemela's death cell by the condemned killer and Coetzee. But Nofemela denied that Coetzee had ever visited him.

A list of visitors to the death cell was handed to Commissioner Harms, but it was not revealed whose names were on the list.

There were many discrepancies in the evidence given by Nofemela and what Maritz referred to as "the true facts".

Probably the most mysterious of them all was the murder of human-rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge in Durban in November 1981. Both Nofemela and Coetzee allege that Nofemela was one of four men - policemen and Askaris - who hacked Mxenge to death. Nofemela argued throughout that he was the leader of the four who had "butchered" Mxenge. Maritz said Nofemela was a liar and had never participated in the murder.

c/Press 18/3/90

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Commission may

hear Coetzee give

evidence in UK

Maritz pointed out discrepancies in Nofemela's evidence. He said Nofemela had said he had been met by Dirk Coetzee in Durban when he arrived there on November 5 for the "mission" to kill Mxenge.

Maritz produced "work cards" showing Nofemela had gone to Durban on November 4 and Coetzee only on November 11.

Nofemela had said he had spread poison on the meat given to Mxenge's dogs while Coetzee said he had poisoned the meat and had put it open to hide the poison inside.

An affidavit was produced by Maritz from a Prof Naude, a veterinarian and toxicologist, who said that the poison used, strychnine, was so bitter no dog would eat it if placed on meat. The only way to get a dog to eat it was to cut the meat and put it inside.

Nofemela repeated they butchered Mxenge near the Umlazi stadium in the veld and that he was wearing all his clothing except his jacket when killed. They hacked him to death with more than 40 stab wounds and he bled profusely. He said they left him in the veld where they had killed him.

Maritz produced an affidavit by Victoria Mxenge, Mxenge's widow, who was also later murdered, in which she said she was handed her husband's trousers and socks and there was not a speck of blood on the trousers.

Yet when found, Mxenge's underpants were soaked in blood and he was shoeless.

Maritz said it appeared Mxenge had been stripped before he was killed. Mxenge was found on the side of the road. There were no signs of a struggle and it was believed he had been moved there from the spot where he was killed.

Maritz said Nofemela had said he had accompanied Coetzee to Piet Retief where they had burned Mxenge's car the following morning.

Maritz read allegations by Coetzee that he had only destroyed the car four days later. Coetzee made no reference to Nofemela being with him when he destroyed the car. Maritz said Nofemela had said he had kidnapped

Japie Maponya from Krugersdorp and taken him to Vlakplaas, where he was badly assaulted before Capt (now Maj) Eugene de Kock shot him dead before loading him into the boot of his car and driving away.

Nofemela had said he had kidnapped a man called Moabe - afterwards proved to be Moabe Dipale - in Soweto in October 1981.

Maritz said all police records showed that Dipale had, in fact, been arrested a year later and had committed suicide in a police cell in John Vorster Square.

He said that a thorough investigation of police records had failed to find any other mention of a "Moabe".

"You dreamed up the incident," he told Nofemela. Re-examining Nofemela, Nugent disclosed there was a record of Moabwe Dipale having been kidnapped. He said the number of the car in which Dipale had been kidnapped - FRG 245 T - had been given to the Sowetan Police who had traced it to Nofemela. He had documentary proof of this, he said.

Nofemela said he remembered the police having come to his house and his superior officers had told him to leave his car at Vlakplaas police farm until the search blew over. He had kept his car at Vlakplaas for six months.

Nofemela had given evidence that Dipale had been kidnapped and tortured to give them the address of a woman, Lillian, in Botswana. A death squad had then been sent to Botswana to kill her, he said.

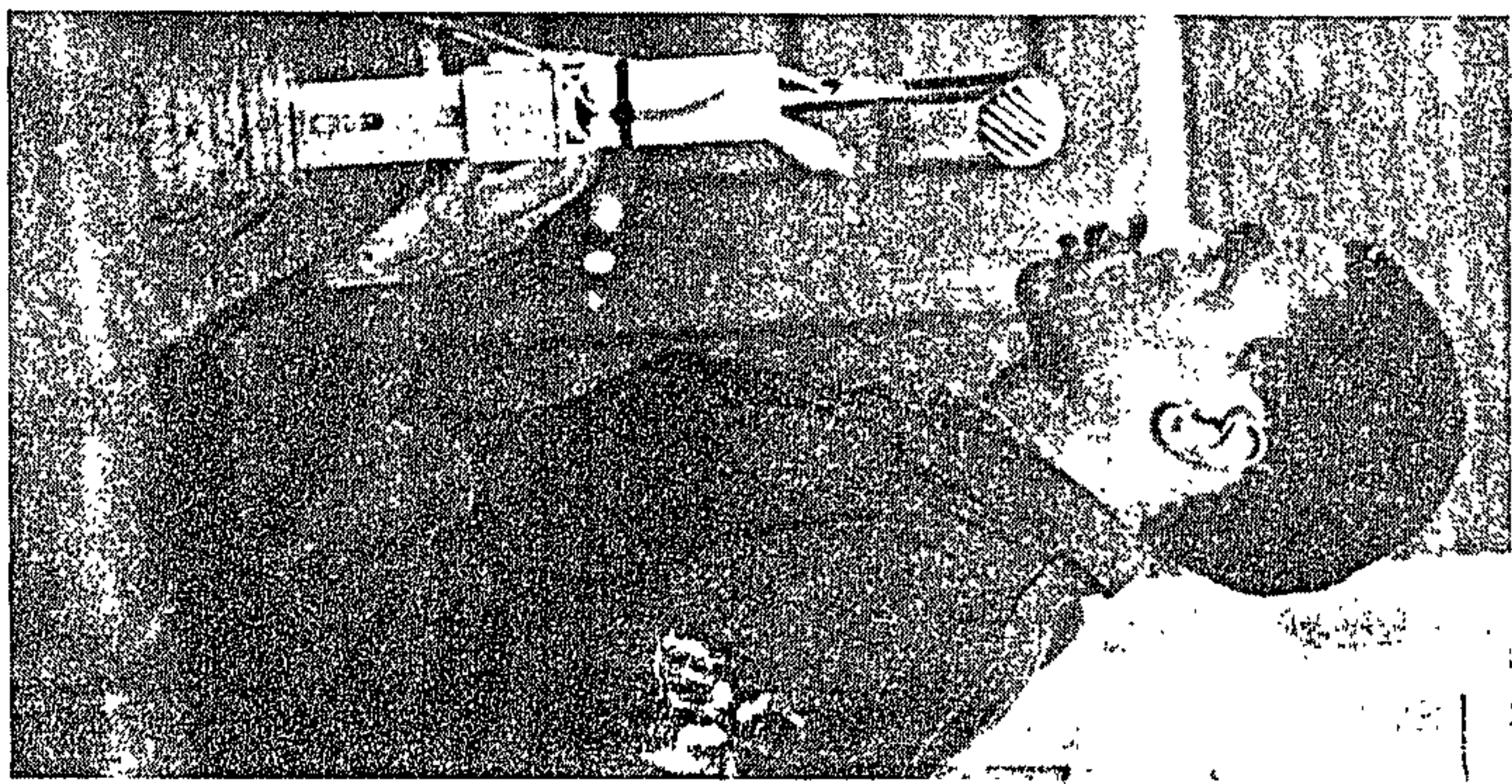
He said he had been taken to Dipale by an informer, Joseph Mameselo.

Dipale's mother said in an affidavit her son had told her before his death that one of his kidnappers had been Joseph Mameselo, who was known to them.

Nugent produced evidence to show that the "work cards" kept at Vlakplaas were not always correct as to where various policemen and Askaris were operating.

Nofemela said a number of cards had been fabricated to cover up the death-squad operations from the inquiry.

In relation to another incident, in which Nofemela said he had shot an ANC insurgent, Jeff Bosigo, in the



Almond Nofemela, appearing before the Harms Commission. Is he lying or not?

foot when kidnapping him from Swaziland, Maritz said that Bosigo, who had become a policeman, denied he had been kidnapped or shot. Maritz produced doctors' certificates saying Bosigo had no wound or scar.

Ruling keeps identity of alleged CCB chief hidden

'Secret man' Verster takes the stand

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The SADF's most secret man takes the stand today in the Harms Commission inquiry into alleged murders.

He is Mr Joe Verster, a former colonel who is managing director of the SADF's covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), part of the military's Special Forces.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Harms made a surprise ruling last week that Mr Verster could not be identified; that his address could not be published; and that his photograph could not be taken while he was appearing before the commission. The secrecy instruction is the second since the hearings began in Pretoria 14 days ago.

Previously, Mr Justice Harms held a "preliminary examination" in camera after a request from General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence.

This was to determine if testimony about whether or not Swapo executive Mr Anton Lubowski was an agent for South African Military Intelligence could be dangerous to the State, country, and members of the SADF.

Chain of command

Two weeks ago General Badenhorst; General Eddie Webb, chairman of the CCB; General Abraham Joubert, Deputy Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence; General Jan Klopper, Chief of Staff (Operations); and Brigadier Hein Pfeil, a former CCB auditor, gave testimony on the role of the organisation in the SADF, and on staffing, financial structure, and chain of command.

General Joubert and General Klopper made it clear that the chain of command included Chief of the SADF General Jannie Geldenhuis, and General Malan. But General Malan has said he only became aware of the CCB during the last week of November.

On Friday it was revealed that General Geldenhuis had told the parliamentary Joint Committee on Public Accounts that General Malan was aware of the CCB, but that there could have been confusion as the group had operated under different names over the years.

Mr Theuns Kruger, who was the CCB's accountant, and Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl and Mr Calla Botha, both former alleged operatives, are also scheduled to take the stand today.



Hand it to him . . . World Boxing Association junior lightweight champion Brian Mitchell was welcomed by a large crowd yesterday when he arrived at Jan Smuts Airport from Italy, where he successfully defended his title for the 10th time. See story Page 18.

Picture by Karen Fletcher

See 19/3/90 (34)

Bill ups jail terms for drug dealers

CAT 7/17/90

19/3/90

34

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT. — Mandatory prison sentences for drug dealers — up to a maximum of 25 years — as well as unlimited fines have been provided for in the Abuse of Dependence Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Bill tabled here.

The Bill also makes provision for increased penalties for use or possession of dangerous drugs.

However, no minimum sentences are prescribed. As a result, a court will still be able to suspend any period of imprisonment involved.

The memorandum to the Bill states that the increase in drug traffic in South Africa indicated that prescribed penalties for dealing in, possession or use of dependence-producing substances were no longer a sufficient deterrent.

It adds that the main object of the Bill was to "indicate Legislature's earnest in combating the drug menace, and to heed the public's call for firmer action against drug offenders".

If the Bill becomes law, anyone convicted of dealing in any prohibited dependence-producing drug or plant from which such a drug can be manufactured faces a mandatory jail sentence of up to 25 years, and any fine which the court may "in its discretion" deem fit.

Currently, the maximum sentence is a fine of up to R30 000 or 15 years' jail, or both.

The penalty for use or possession is "any fine" or imprisonment for 15 years. The previous maximums were R20 000 or 10 years.

The memorandum adds that one of the principles behind the removal of limits on fines is to allow for fines to be imposed in line with the value of the drugs involved.

*Exhibit
no
3/17/90*

standard

Robbers

export cars stolen in SA

Cape Times
19/3/90

34

Political Correspondent

THE "large bulk" of the more than R1 billion worth of cars stolen in South Africa last year "seemed to find their way beyond the border", the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, disclosed at the weekend.

A police source told the Cape Times yesterday that only 25% of these vehicles were being recovered "at the moment" because of the large number of highly trained policemen in car theft units who were leaving the force for better-paid jobs.

This meant that hundreds of thousands of rands' worth of South African cars were leaving the country each year "because most of the guys working to counter car theft have been lost", the source said.

Car theft was most prevalent on the Reef, but the Johannesburg car theft unit had "gone to pieces", with only nine of the original 40 members still working there.

"The man-in-the-street is also losing because he is paying exorbitant car insurance rates."

The police force was now losing about 30 members a working day. This figure was expected to worsen in April unless conditions of service improved significantly, a police source said.

Mr Vlok gave details about the latest shock car theft figures at an annual national conference of car theft units held in Upington at the weekend.

Mr Vlok said: "In 1989 alone more than 58 000 cars were stolen — that is, one every nine minutes."

"A conservative estimate of their value is in excess of R1 billion and the large bulk seem to find their way beyond the border."

It is understood that at least one homeland leader has been less than co-operative in dealing with the SA Police in recent car theft cases but police sources would not elaborate.

Although most cars stolen in South Africa end up in neighbouring countries, some have been retrieved as far afield as Australia and the United States.

The scarcity of new cars and the long waiting list for luxury models in states to the north of the republic have made countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia a favoured destination for stolen vehicles.

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Executor: no comment on reports of estate claims

WINDHOEK — The executor of the estate of slain Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski was not prepared to comment yesterday on reports made over the weekend that he had written to the SA Defence Force requesting immediate payment of all moneys owed to Mr Lubowski for his work as an SADF spy, if indeed he was one.

Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan recently caused an uproar when he claimed in Parliament that Mr Lubowski had been a paid general of SA Military Intelligence and thus could not have been assassinated by Defence Force-linked death squads.

Mr Lubowski, the first white Namibian to have joined Swapo, was gunned down outside his Windhoek home on the evening of September 12 last year. At that stage he was deputy head of administration in Swapo's election directorate.

EXECUTOR'S DUTIES

The executor of his estate, Mr Chris Steyn, said he had no comment on a report in the Windhoek Observer newspaper that he had requested the SADF to pay any outstanding monies, such as a pension — due to Mr Lubowski — if indeed he was a spy.

However, legal sources pointed out that the duties of an executor were prescribed by law and included investigating all possible sources of income to the estate.

General Malan has said that he had documentary proof that Mr Lubowski was a spy, which he would submit to the Harms Commission of Inquiry. — Sapa.

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The Harms Commission

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Warrant for
arrest dropped

WINDHOEK — A warrant for the arrest of alleged Civil Cooperation Bureau member Mr Calla Botha has been withdrawn. Mr Botha will appear as a State witness in the trial of Irishman Mr Donald Acheson on charges of murdering Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski, Die Republikein newspaper reported yesterday.

The newspaper said Attorney-General Mr Estienne Pretorius and incoming Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel had given a guarantee that Mr Botha would not be prosecuted if he testified for the State.

Mr Botha, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chappie Maree, all former members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad and allegedly also part of a CCB cell, have been on the run from Namibian police who wanted to question them in connection with Mr Lubowski's murder in September last year.

Mr Acheson was arrested in connection with the assassination shortly afterwards and held on immigration charges. He was later formally charged with murder and has been held without bail.

Mr Acheson will appear in court again on April 18. — Sapa.

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Inquiry hears bizarre tale of assassin named Peaches

By Norman Chandler,
Carina le Grange
and Karen Stander

An assassin named Peaches stalked the son of an Anglican bishop, nailed a monkey foetus to the home of an Archbishop, planted a bomb in a youth centre and plotted the death of Mr Nelson Mandela's lawyer.

This horrifying tale unfolded yesterday before the Harms Commission into alleged politically-motivated murders when Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl lifted the lid on activities of the covert South African Defence Force organisation.

'Unconscious'

He was giving his evidence-in-chief after having been subpoenaed to do so while in detention in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Two other men — Mr Joe Verster, said to be the managing director of the CCB, and Mr Theuns Kruger, its financial manager — were also detained and later released in order to testify as well.

Peaches, based in Cape Town, was recruited by Mr van Zyl, a former police officer, as an "unconscious" member of the CCB and believed he was working for a group of businessmen.

His only success was the bombing of the Early Learning Centre in Athlone, Cape Town, the headquarters of the Kewtown Youth Movement which was alleged to have been plotting sabotage to disrupt the general election last year.

The projects which Peaches attempted and failed included

the assassination of Cape Town advocate Mr Dullah Omar — legal representative for African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela — and journalist Gavin Evans, whose father, the Right Reverend Bruce Evans, is the Bishop of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Omar was to have been shot with a Makarov pistol and then it was decided by the CCB to swap his heart pills for similar looking tablets which would have brought on a heart attack. When that failed, the plan was to sprinkle "a white powder" over his food — bringing on a heart attack.

"A man unknown to me, but who had been in a SADF medical regiment, was going to help supply the pills. He would make the pills exactly the same as those used by Mr Omar," Mr van Zyl said during his testimony to Mr Justice Harms.

"I managed to get some of the pills used by Omar and handed them over to my superior at a meeting in a Johannesburg hotel."

The scheme, which had the approval of the managing director of the CCB, Mr Joe Verster, proved unsuccessful.

Another which failed was when Peaches was brought from Cape Town to Johannesburg to assassinate Mr Evans. A knife was to be used in that attempt "but because we had the wrong address it was decided to cancel the project".

Peaches was paid R2 000 at the start of the project, and a further R5 000 at the end.

It was decided at a meeting in Sandton that a monkey foetus would be nailed to the home of Archbishop Desmond Tutu at Bishopscourt in Cape Town, Mr

van Zyl told the commission. The orders came from the CCB chairman, Major-General Eddie Webb, according to Mr van Zyl.

"I flew to Cape Town with the foetus in a sample bottle in my luggage. Eight long nails were also in the luggage," he said.

He added the nails had been "treated" by a witch doctor and were hammered into the building "with the sharp end down".

No reasoning

An unknown coloured man, as well as Peaches and Mr Ferdi Barnard, another policeman, were with Mr van Zyl.

Peaches was paid R200 for his part in the scheme.

Asked by his counsel, Mr E du Toit, SC, what the reasoning had been behind the nailing of the foetus, Mr van Zyl replied: "I have no idea of the reason. I just followed orders."

The planting of a limpet mine at the Early Learning Centre was carried out with precision.

The plan to blow up the centre was hatched at the Protea Gardens Hotel, in Berea, Johannesburg, on August 30 last year.

The Russian-made limpet mine was taken by road from Johannesburg to the Cape and handed by Mr van Zyl and Mr Calla Botha, another former policeman and claimed CCB operative, to Peaches at DF Malan airport, Cape Town.

"I had asked for Mr Botha to come with me because I had never worked with explosives before," said Mr van Zyl.

The limpet mine, wrapped in cotton, was on arrival in the Cape placed in the boot of Peaches's car. A man named Izak was also present.

The limpet mine was detonated on August 31.

An amount of R18 000 was paid to Izak on September 12.

Peaches was also said by Mr van Zyl to have been contracted to undertake two other projects — one the burning of a print house which was allegedly publishing ANC and United Democratic Front (UDF) literature and the other the burning of a minibus allegedly used to transport activists to Cape Town.

Peaches — who was paid for both projects — told Mr van Zyl the jobs had been carried out but he discovered later that the minibus had never existed and the printers had not been burned. Peaches was paid R2 000 for the printers "job".

Regarding the assassination of Dr David Webster, an activist, on May 1 last year, Mr van Zyl told the commission that he had nothing to do with it and knew nothing about his death.

He mentioned however that he was questioned by Mr Verster last November — a month after he had left the CCB — about Dr Webster's death, and gained the impression that Mr Verster was worried the organisation could be involved.

He said he started to think about his involvement in the CCB while on holiday in September last year and resolved to quit because he saw "a new South Africa in the future".

Mr van Zyl will be cross-examined on Thursday.

Tomorrow the Harms Commission will hear further cross-examination of Butana Almond Nofemela, a self-confessed "hit squad" member.

● See Pages 7 and 15.

Lubowski probe 'obstructed'

By Norman Chandler,
Karen Stander
and Carina le Grange

The South African Defence Force has prevented access to a bank account which could have a bearing on the mystery surrounding the death of Swapo executive member, Mr Anton Lubowski, the Harms Commission was told in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Martin Luitingh, SC, for the Lubowski family, told Mr Justice Louis Harms, chairman of the inquiry into certain alleged political murders, that his clients objected to the account — held by an organisation called Paradiso Trust — being placed beyond the reach of the family.

Not allowed

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, claimed before Parliament recently that Mr Lubowski had been an agent of South African Military Intelligence.

The parameters of the Harms Commission were widened by the State President, Mr FW de Klerk, to include an investigation into the claims.

More than a week ago, Mr Justice Harms conducted a "preliminary examination" in camera, at the request of the SADF, to determine whether the evidence regarding the Lubowski matter should be held in public. No decision has yet been handed down.

Mr Luitingh told the commission yesterday that an inquiry had been made at an unnamed bank last week for access to the Paradiso account so that certain investigations and leads could be followed up by the Lubowski family's legal team.

It had been made because the legal team had not been allowed to be present at the "preliminary inquiry". Mr Justice Harms had briefed him on the allegations regarding a reference to "certain (bank) accounts, including one held



Former Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski . . . the SADF has prevented access to one of his bank accounts.

The
Harms
Commission



by the Paradiso Trust".

"The bank informed us they had (at that time) been threatened with an order in terms of Section 118 (of the Internal Security Act). This section prevents such an account being seen by anyone save the SADF and the chairman is exempted from the provisions of the certificate."

Mr Justice Harms interjected: "I am totally unaware of this (the order)."

Mr Luitingh said that since the inquiry, the bank had had a Section 118 served on it, which effectively

prevented access.

Mr Luitingh said: "We don't accept the SADF has the right or authority to issue such a certificate.

"I personally consider the conduct of the SADF as high-handed"

The judge was asked to "take up the issue with the SADF".

Mr Luitingh said if it was not possible to reach an agreement or for the order to be rescinded, there would have to be an application to the Supreme Court.

"We would be loathe to do that," he added

Mr Luitingh said he considered the action contrary to the spirit of Mr de Klerk's statement that "the matters would be exposed to the bone".

He also said it was contrary to what General Malan had said about co-operating fully with the commission.

Earlier, Mr Justice Harms commented on media reporting of the commission's affairs.

He said that the commission had had its fair share of incorrect reporting as well as of correct reporting, for which he thanked journalists

"An article by a Mr Powell, in the Weekly Mail (a Johannesburg newspaper) is an attempt to influence me on the veracity of Mr (Butana Almond) Nofemela's evidence"

The newspaper, in its latest edition, ran a half-page article headlined "Guilt is a matter of innocence in the upside-down world of Harms".

Part of the article commented on whether or not Mr Jeff Bosigo, a policeman, had a bullet wound in his foot or not.

The newspaper claimed that Mr Justice Harms, as well as legal representatives, had inspected Mr Bosigo's foot during "a closed hearing" of the commission.

Mission

"I have not seen Mr Bosigo's foot, nor have I seen the bullet wound," Mr Justice Harms said. "There has also not been a closed hearing."

The incident arose last Thursday when Mr Sam Maritz SC, for the police, claimed that Mr Bosigo had never been injured in the foot, as was stated by Nofemela.

Nofemela said he had shot Mr Bosigo during a "hit squad" mission, and had been with him at Ermelo Hospital where the foot was treated.

Mr Justice Harms said the newspaper's attack on Mr Maritz over the Nofemela evidence was "scurrilous".

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Harms has Lubowski details – Malan

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN – Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan told Parliament yesterday he had given the Harms Commission detailed information about claims of how assassinated Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski was recruited and paid as a SADF agent. He was replying to questions from Democratic Party MP Mr Tian van der Merwe who asked:

● When, where, on what conditions and by whom was Mr Lubowski recruited?
● Was he still an agent of the State at the time of his death? If so, when was the last payment made to him?

● How much was he paid from the time of his recruitment as an SADF agent to the time of his death, and on what basis was he paid?

● If he was paid in cash, by whom and how?

● If he was paid by cheque, who were the signatories of the cheques, and where were they deposited?

● If he signed receipts on payment, to whom were the receipts made out?

● If records of such receipts were kept, by whom, and where? If not, why not?

General Malan said he had told the Harms Commission all these details on March 9.

● See Page 7.

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Nofemela testimony to continue today

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Butana Almond Nofemela, convicted murderer and self-confessed member of a hit squad, will again come under cross-examination before the Harms Commission in Pretoria today.

It will be Nofemela's fifth day of testimony.

Nofemela (31), was on Death Row in October last year when he drew up an affidavit claiming the existence of hit squads within the South African Police. He also alleged that he had been involved in a number of murders, kidnappings and cross-border raids.

As a result of his allegations, which were supported by former police captain Dirk Coetzee — now a member of the African National Congress — Mr Tim McNally, Attorney-General of

the Free State, was appointed to investigate them.

The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, later decided to appoint a judicial inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Louis Harms.

Nofemela has so far been cross-examined by Mr Sam Maritz, SC, for the Police and for present and retired members of the SAP, and by Mr Bob Nugent, for the Independent Board of Investigation into Informal Repression and Lawyers for Human Rights.

Other legal teams will also be cross-examining him.

Tomorrow cross-examination will continue of Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl, who has testified that he was a member of the South African Defence Force's covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Harms refuses 'cross-border' request

By Norman Chandler, Carina le Grange
and Karen Stander

A renewed application was made to the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday for cross-border raids by alleged hit squads to be investigated to "evaluate or verify" the credibility of evidence so far heard.

Mr Denis Kuny, S C, told Mr Justice Louis Harms that his client, convicted murderer and self-confessed hit squad member Butana Almond Nofemela (31), had been said to have made "scurrilous" allegations about individual policemen and that the attitude of police lawyers was that "he is lying".

The terms of reference for the commission, as laid down by the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, do not include the commission hearing evidence on alleged cross-border raids and precludes evidence being heard outside the country's borders.

Mr Kuny said that it had been put to Nofemela by counsel for the SAP and individual members that "there never has been, is not now, and never will be" assassination squads attached to the SAP.

"Unless Nofemela can deal fully with the hit squads, you (Mr Justice Harms) cannot determine whether he is telling the truth.

"As it is you are simply hearing half, or less than half, of the story."

Mr Justice Harms asked Mr Kuny: "Where do you want me to draw the line? In the end, the existence of hit squads depends on what witnesses have said is true or not."

He said he had read Nofemela's affidavits in full and "if there are relevant instances, we can take it up. We have had so much evidence that it has left me in a certain state of confusion at this stage, and I do not want to add to this". The judge declined to grant the renewed application.

In his cross-examination of Nofemela, Mr Kuny asked him whether the hit squad was "simply a squad which dealt with assassinations", and Nofemela replied: "No. It was also for stealing cars, burning houses and kidnapping."

Mr Justice Harms: "Anything legal or were you only supposed to do illegal things?"

Nofemela said that with one exception, he did not recall any incident which was legal".

The exception he mentioned was inaudible in the commission room.

Nofemela also told Mr Kuny that he had seen the man known as "September" — whom he claimed to have helped break out of a Manzini, Swaziland, jail — in Krugersdorp in 1987.

"September" recognised him, and Nofemela told the hearing that he had spoken to the man, who was, Nofemela said, now working for the SAP.

"September" claimed in an affidavit to a secret hearing of a court that he had been sprung from jail at Makhanyana by ANC colleagues.

Nofemela said this was not true.

It was also said under cross-examination that Vlakplaas police farm operatives had contact with Frelimo and on one occasion took three people from security police headquarters in Pretoria to the Mozambique border. Nofemela said he and a man named Bernardo took the people to the border.

BULLET-HOLED FOOT

The mystery of the bullet-holed foot — which came up in cross-examination last week — of a policeman, Sergeant Motutusele Jeffrey Bosigo, was taken up again yesterday.

Mr Sam Maritz, SC, for the police, said there was no medical evidence that Sergeant Bosigo had been shot in the left foot, as claimed by Nofemela.

The policeman has denied that he had been shot by Nofemela and also that he had been involved in a cross-border incident in Swaziland at the time.

Nofemela agreed that he had identified the sergeant in the judge's chambers last Friday as the man whom he said had sustained a bullet wound.

Asked whether he had found any evidence of the shooting incident, Nofemela replied: "Yes. I found a mark on his left foot, just below the ankle."

Mr Maritz told Mr Justice Harms that the mark "resembled a small pock mark" and produced medical certificates in support of this.

One of the certificates, from a radiologist, said a small foreign object, not permeable to radiology, was visible in the foot. No other soft tissue abnormality was found.

Today, Mr Justice Harms is to hear further testimony regarding the South African Defence Force's covert Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB).

Unclear when Coetzee to testify

Staff Reporters

It is not yet certain when runaway former police captain Dirk Coetzee will give evidence before the Harms Commission.

Mr Justice Harms said in Pretoria yesterday that the issue of whether or not Mr Coetzee will appear must be resolved before further witnesses are called.

"Dirk Coetzee's evidence is essential.

Pending the outcome of this issue, it is unfair to call Joseph

Mamasela and Brian Ngqulungu before the full extent of the allegations are known," the judge said.

It is not clear whether further evidence in the matter involving Butana Almond Nofemela's claims of a police hit squad will be heard next week.

Commission sources yesterday said that Mr Coetzee may still give evidence.

It was not likely this would take place in Lusaka, where he was living at present, they said.

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The Star's Africa
News Service

Shock at Harms's finding

WINDHOEK — Shock and disbelief have greeted Mr Justice Harms's finding that assassinated advocate Mr Anton Lubowski was paid by Military Intelligence.

The director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Windhoek, Mr Dave Smuts, who was a personal friend of Mr Lubowski, said

his personal reaction was one of great shock.

It was difficult to believe, he said. It seemed the documentation provided had not been tested because the Lubowski family had had no chance to cross examine anybody, he said.

The editor of The Namibian

newspaper, Ms Gwen Lister, who knew Mr Lubowski, said the commission had, in effect, protected the identities of Civil Co-operation Bureau members. The Lubowski family still had to verify the Paradiso Trust records where the payments to Mr Lubowski were allegedly made.

Lubowski 'paid as agent of Military Intelligence'

By Norman Chandler,
Karen Stander
and Carina le Grange

Mr Justice Louis Harms yesterday gave details of evidence that Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski received payment "as an agent" of South African Military Intelligence and had provided "certain services" in return.

Mr Justice Harms disclosed that more than R60 000 was allegedly deposited by the SA Defence Force, through an intermediary, into Mr Lubowski's personal account and another account to which only he had access.

The judge, the chairman of the Harms Commission into alleged politically motivated murders, disclosed details provided in an *in camera* "preliminary examination" held to decide whether the issue should be heard in public.

Cheques

He had agreed to the examination after a request by Major-General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, chief of staff Military Intelligence, for an *in camera* hearing. Present were the judge, Mr Tim McNally, SC, counsel assisting the commission, and defence lawyers.

Mr Justice Harms told the commission hearing yesterday that documents, including original cheques issued by the SADF and made out to an intermediary, original cheque request forms and counterfoils, as well as "proof" of payment of the cheques into the account of the intermediary were provided for the commission.

"Cheques were drawn on the account of the intermediary, the sums of which correspond with initial deposits (from the SADF)," the judge said.

Original deposit counterfoils of the Paradiso Trust — the account was held at Nedbank, St George's Street, Cape Town — on which only Mr Lubowski had signing power, showed that sums of R40 000 and R20 000 had been deposited on June 8 and June 28 last year.

Money was also paid into the personal account of Mr A T E A Lubowski at Nedbank, Windhoek. These sums also corresponded with the sums paid to the intermediary by the SADF.

"It was not disclosed, with regard to the intermediary, whether there were one or more intermediaries. The plural is possibly applicable in two instances," the judge said.

"The commission also heard evidence that the person or persons in control of the intermediary or intermediaries was unaware of the transactions in the accounts. Members of Military Intelligence had the requisite signing power, and used this power."

Earlier, the judge said he was fully aware that full disclosure was desirable, "not alone to see that justice is seen to be done, but also to give the opportunity to any interested party to present counter-evidence and to test the evidence presented".

However, after examining the evidence, he and Mr McNally were satisfied that to disclose the facts presented would not only seriously jeopardise the intelligence system of Military Intelligence, but also endanger the freedom or lives of specific individuals.

"I therefore do not intend to disclose any further information unless something unforeseen occurs."

The judge said he had decided not to give full disclosure to advocates only, as it would put "unfair onus" on them as to how to deal with this information.



Mr Anton Lubowski . . . more than R60 000 was allegedly deposited into his personal account.

Star 24/3/90

Murky world of CCB spies unfolds

NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

ALL the drama of the classic spy story came from the Harms Commission hearings in Pretoria this week ... from the operative who, while on holiday, decided he had had enough, to an impassive former policeman who keeps on hammering away at the very angry body of his former masters.

The commission (into alleged politically motivated murders) is after three weeks also beginning to turn up some tantalising, if not un-savoury, information — including claims by the South African Defence Force of cheques paid to Swapo national executive member Mr Anton Lubowski — and a murky world said to be inhabited by people with names such as "Peaches".

On Monday, allegations made by former police lieutenant Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl purported to lift the lid off the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, a covert organisation within the Special Services section of the SADF, and it was hair-raising stuff, too.

Mr Justice Louis Harms, the commission chairman, heard claims on one day about "projects" such as the hanging of a monkey's foetus on the property of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, transporting a limpet mine with which to blast the Early Learning Centre in Cape Town, and bids to "eliminate" a lawyer and a journalist

The next day it was the turn of dead-pan Butana Almond Nofemela, who continued to keep up a running account of how the police had a "hit squad" based at Vlakplaas police farm near Pretoria.

Although categorically denied by an angry police force through its legal teams, it did not deter former Sergeant Nofemela (31) from continuing to allege, under cross-examination, that the squad existed and that it had been involved in various missions, including murder and kidnappings.

He also continued to name police of-

ficers whom he says were involved.

And from tall and handsome Mr van Zyl — who says he was a CCB operative — came a litany of mayhem and destruction coloured with the story-book spy's stock-in-trade of substituted

pills, death-inducing white powder and dastardly plots which, together with the horrific allegations made by Nofemela, has badly shaken those listening to the testimony.

Mr van Zyl appears to have awoken from his reverie by deciding — while on holiday in the very city where he had engaged the services of a character he

identified only as "Peaches" — that working for the CCB was not for him.

The reason? He told the hearing that since President F W de Klerk had assumed office, organisations such as CCB were not needed in the new South Africa — and therefore it was necessary for him to get out and start anew.

Mr van Zyl is still under cross-examination and is likely to be, judging from the number of legal teams anxious to discuss his testimony with him, for some considerable time.

Perhaps one of the bombshells of the week has been the, one-sided admittedly, revelation that Mr Anton Lubowski may have been an agent of South African Military Intelligence — based purely on SADF evidence that they had

paid him something like R60 000.

The Lubowski family lawyer, Mr Martin Luitingh, SC, has not yet had the opportunity to investigate the evidence presented so far.

There was no clear-cut statement that Mr Lubowski, assassinated in Windhoek earlier this year, was an agent of Military Intelligence, as stated to Parliament recently by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

While he agreed that full disclosure on the matter was desirable, the judge said it was not simply seeing that "justice is seen to be done, but also to give the opportunity to any interested party to present counter-evidence and to test the evidence presented".

To disclose the facts presented would not only seriously jeopardise Military Intelligence's system, but could possibly endanger the freedom or lives of specific individuals.



ALMOND NOFEMELA:
Remembered only one legal act.



ANTON LUBOWSKI:
Allegedly paid R60 00 by SADF.

Mr Denis Kuny, SC, said his client (Nofemela) had been accused of having made "scurillous" allegations about individual policemen Mr Kuny said it had been put to Nofemela by counsel for the SAP and individual members that "there never has been, is not now, and never will be" assassination squads attached to the police.

Cross-examined by Mr Kuny on the lies he admitted to, Nofemela said he had lied "on instruction ... in many cases we (policemen) were told not to tell the truth".

Mr Kuny then threw in one of those questions which seems to bring about a special type of answer from Nofemela. Mr Kuny asked him whether the hit squad was "simply a squad which dealt with assassinations", to which Nofemela responded: "No. It was also for stealing cars, burning houses and kidnapping."

As before, it resulted in another incredulous question from Mr Justice Harms "Anything legal? Or were you only supposed to do illegal things?"

Nofemela said that with one exception, he did not "recall any incident which was legal". The exception he mentioned was inaudible.

But it was the story of "Peaches" that has electrified the Harms Commission.

"Peaches" — revealed on Thursday to be Mr Gordon — was alleged to have been involved in all sorts of skulduggery, according to Mr van Zyl's written testimony.

Mr van Zyl, a former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad officer, claimed to have recruited "Peaches" into the CCB.

The man thought he was working for a group of businessmen.

The projects which Mr van Zyl in his testimony claimed "Peaches" to have been involved in included "elimination" attempts on Cape Town advocate Mr Dullah Omar — the legal representative for African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela — and journalist Mr Gavin Evans, whose father, the Rt Rev Bruce Evans, is the Bishop of Port Elizabeth.

A variety of methods was to be used on Mr Omar, alleged Mr van Zyl. He was to have been shot

with a Makarov pistol, his heart pills were to be swapped for similar-looking tablets which would have brought on a heart attack, and, if that failed, the plan was to sprinkle "a white powder" over his food — bringing on a heart attack.

The scheme proved unsuccessful. "Peaches" was allegedly brought to Johannesburg to undertake the planned robbery and knifing of Mr Evans — "but because we had the wrong address it was decided to cancel the project".

Murky world of CCB spies unfolds

NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

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He also continued to name police of-

ficers whom he says were involved.

And from tall and handsome Mr van Zyl — who says he was a CCB operative — came a litany of mayhem and destruction coloured with the story-book spy's stock-in-trade of substituted pills, death-inducing white powder and dastardly plots which, together with the horrific allegations made by Nofemela, has badly shaken those listening to the testimony.

Mr van Zyl appears to have awoken from his reverie by deciding — while on holiday in the very city where he had engaged the services of a character he identified only as "Peaches" — that working for the CCB was not for him.

The reason? He told the hearing that since President F W de Klerk had assumed office, organisations such as CCB were not needed in the new South Africa — and therefore it was necessary for him to get out and start anew.

Mr van Zyl is still under cross-examination and is likely to be, judging from the number of legal teams anxious to discuss his testimony with him, for some considerable time.

Perhaps one of the bombshells of the week has been the, one-sided admittedly, revelation that Mr Anton Lubowski may have been an agent of South African Military Intelligence — based purely on SADF evidence that they had paid him something like R60 000.

The Lubowski family lawyer, Mr Martin Luttingh, SC, has not yet had the opportunity to investigate the evidence presented so far.

There was no clear-cut statement that Mr Lubowski, assassinated in Windhoek earlier this year, was an agent of Military Intelligence, as stated to Parliament recently by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

While he agreed that full disclosure on the matter was desirable, the judge said it was not simply seeing that "justice is seen to be done, but also to give the opportunity to any interested party to present counter-evidence and to test the evidence presented".

To disclose the facts presented would not only seriously jeopardise Military Intelligence's system, but could possibly endanger the freedom or lives of specific individuals.



ALMOND NOFEMELA:
Remembered only one legal act.

Mr Denis Kuny, SC, said his client (Nofemela) had been accused of having made "scurrilous" allegations about individual policemen. Mr Kuny said it had been put to Nofemela by counsel for the SAP and individual members that "there never has been, is not now, and never will be" assassination squads attached to the police.

Cross-examined by Mr Kuny on the lies he admitted to, Nofemela said he had lied "on instruction ... in many cases we (policemen) were told not to tell the truth".

Mr Kuny then threw in one of those questions which seems to bring about a special type of answer from Nofemela. Mr Kuny asked him whether the hit squad was "simply a squad which dealt with assassinations", to which Nofemela responded: "No It was also for stealing cars, burning houses and kidnapping."

As before, it resulted in another incredulous question from Mr Justice Harms: "Anything legal? Or were you only supposed to do illegal things?"

Nofemela said that with one exception, he did not "recall any incident which was legal". The exception he mentioned was inaudible.

But it was the story of "Peaches" that has electrified the Harms Commission.

"Peaches" — revealed on Thursday to be Mr Gordon — was alleged to have been involved in all sorts of skulduggery, according to Mr van Zyl's written testimony.

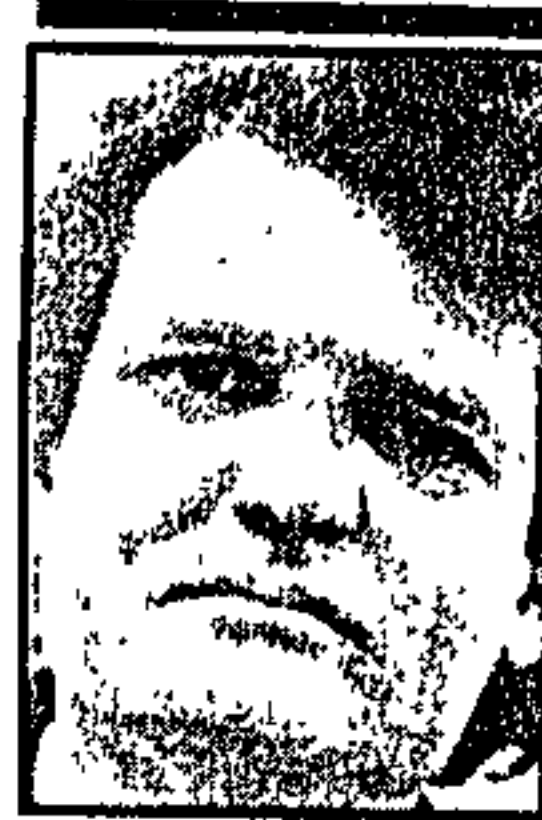
Mr van Zyl, a former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad officer, claimed to have recruited "Peaches" into the CCB.

The man thought he was working for a group of businessmen.

The projects which Mr van Zyl in his testimony claimed "Peaches" to have been involved in included "elimination" attempts on Cape Town advocate Mr Dullah Omar — the legal representative for African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela — and journalist Mr Gavin Evans, whose father, the Rt Rev Bruce Evans, is the Bishop of Port Elizabeth.

A variety of methods was to be used on Mr Omar, alleged Mr van Zyl. He was to have been shot with a Makarov pistol, his heart pills were to be swapped for similar-looking tablets which would have brought on a heart attack, and, if that failed, the plan was to sprinkle "a white powder" over his food — bringing on a heart attack.

The scheme proved unsuccessful. "Peaches" was allegedly brought to Johannesburg to undertake the planned robbery and knifing of Mr Evans — "but because we had the wrong address it was decided to cancel the project".



ANTON LUBOWSKI:
Allegedly paid R60 000 by SADF.

Rape ID process *Capt 714/5 24/3/90.* 'absurd' judge

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Supreme Court Reporter

SUPREME COURT judge Mr Justice D M Williamson yesterday again criticised as "absurd" and an "archaic practice" a requirement that rape victims touch their attacker at an identity parade.

He said this during judgment yesterday in the trial of Mr Jerome Pienaar, Mr Roderick Bock, a 16-year-old youth and Mr Steven Smith, who had been convicted on some of the 15 charges against them.

Evidence was that they had kidnapped two women and a man and then during a four-hour ordeal had raped, robbed, indecently assaulted and sodomised their victims.

Both women said they were terrified and could not bring themselves to touch and identify their attackers at an identity parade.

Mr Justice Williamson said: "I have every sympathy with their predicament." The procedure is "ridiculous".

The policeman who conducted the identity parade, Captain Desmond Segal, had said he wanted to see things changed but was obliged to carry out orders from superiors.

"I think it is high time things were changed. It is absurd in this day and age that such an archaic practice is used," said the judge.

Calla Botha makes appearance

By Barry Glasspool

One of the men linked to Civil Co-operation Bureau activities, Calla Botha, made a surprise appearance for Roodepoort's first rugby team on Saturday. *Star 26/3/90*

Botha stunned spectators and the opposition, but not his clubmates and Roodeport officials, when he trotted on to the field for the Grand Challenge match against Defence.

Botha, who resigned from the SAP last year, is expected to give evidence before the Harms Commission in Pretoria this week.

South African authorities were hunting for Botha in connection with investigations into the death of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski. However, a warrant for his

arrest, issued in Namibia, was withdrawn before that country's independence on March 21.

South African police have already interviewed Botha in connection with his alleged CCB activities.

Botha's presence in the team for Saturday's clash was kept top secret. His name was not included in the published team but club chairman Loekie Toerien said there was nothing sinister about his inclusion.

During his self-imposed hide-away, lock forward Botha kept himself fit but was clearly short of match fitness during his team's victory.

Botha left immediately after the match.

STC 24310

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Probe to look into Lebowa's 'A-team'

The Harms Commission



The Harms Commission has been mandated by President de Klerk to investigate the existence of a hit squad allegedly operating in the homeland's police in 1986. Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike has announced.

During a special session of Lebowa's Legislative Assembly, Mr Ramodike said the alleged hit squad, known as the "A-team", had been linked to the deaths of several activists, including United Democratic Front northern Transvaal president Mr Peter Nchabeleng and Azapo member Mr Lucky Makompo Kutumele.

Mr Ramodike said the commission would also investigate the recent killings at Bushbuck Ridge, where a vigilante group allegedly headed by a policeman had clashed with UDF supporters.

Natal Deputy Attorney-General Mr Les Roberts, who is leading evidence about alleged police hit squads before the commission, could not confirm yesterday whether the commission had been specifically

asked to investigate the alleged Lebowa hit squads.

The commission's original brief by President de Klerk included alleged political murders committed in the self-governing territories such as Lebowa.

The Harms Commission into unsolved alleged political killings resumes proceedings tomorrow when former Civil Co-operation Bureau member Mr Slang van Zyl faces cross-examination by counsel for alleged CCB operative Mr Donald Gordon, alias "Peaches".

"Peaches", a civilian allegedly co-opted into the CCB, featured prominently in Mr van Zyl's evidence-in-chief last week.

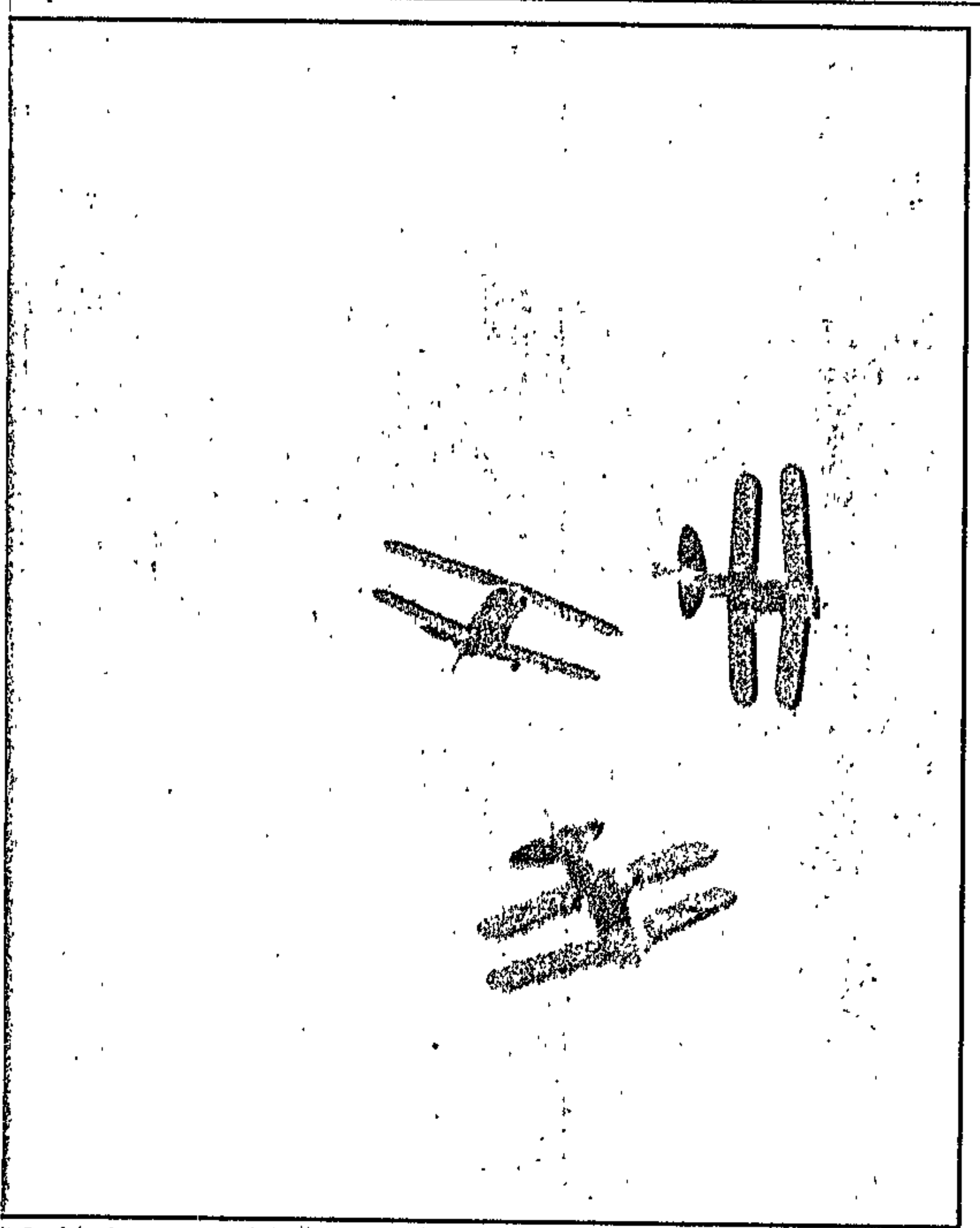
The commission, chaired by Mr Justice Louis Harms, did not sit yesterday and will not sit today, commission secretary Mr Chris Erasmus said yesterday.

Mr Martin Luitingh, SC, acting for Mr Gordon and the Webster Trust and family, will lead the cross-examination.

Squad leader

It was not certain whether former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee would testify before the commission, Mr Erasmus said yesterday. He said negotiations were still in progress on the matter.

Mr Coetzee, who admitted to having been the leader of an alleged police death squad, would probably testify outside SA. — Pretoria Correspondent and Sapa.



'Public must co-operate with police'

Crime rate greatest threat today — SAP

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

South Africa's soaring crime rate and its destructive effect on society was becoming one of the greatest threats in modern times, the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, said yesterday.

He told a security seminar at the Rand Afrikaans University that new methods of crime prevention should be developed for which the co-operation and participation of the public was crucial.

"The police make an urgent appeal to each and every South African to help in the struggle against crime. Should such an appeal not be met, I assure you that the SAP will not be able to fulfil its responsibility towards the peoples of South Africa."

A healthy partnership of policing between the SAP and the community was necessary to

create a more peaceful, stable and prosperous country for all citizens.

Forums should be created where strategies could be formulated, problems identified and projects initiated.

The introduction of neighbourhood watches had led to a 44 percent drop in housebreaking in white residential areas since 1987 and a decrease of three percent in housebreaking in business areas. This had created a platform for community involvement in combating crimes such as robbery and fraud.

Violent crime

Of great concern, however, was violent crime, a field where South Africa lagged far behind countries such as the United States, West Germany, Australia and Sweden.

Although the Government had good intentions with political reform, it had played into the

hands of the ANC, Conservative Party MP Dr Pieter Mulder said at the seminar.

The African National Congress's policies were founded on the four pillars of revolutionary warfare — mass mobilisation, alternative underground structures, the armed struggle and the international isolation of the government, he said.

The Government had destroyed the power base of moderate black leaders, had given the ANC new life through assisting it in achieving its goal of taking over power, and had created a "giant balloon" of expectations which could explode.

While the Government had "given away all its negotiation trump cards", the ANC had made no concessions, he said.

Some consequences of the Government's actions were that the white electorate felt cheated and threatened, and that the police were subjected to increasing pressure.

Star 28/3/90

CCB man back in the dock

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The cross-examination of alleged Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl — postponed from last Thursday — is to begin in Pretoria today before the Harms Commission into alleged politically motivated murders.

The postponement was granted by commission chairman Mr

Justice Louis Harms after representations by Mr Martin Luitingh, SC, acting for a man he identified as "Mr Gordon".

Mr Luitingh said during his plea that "substantial parts of Mr van Zyl's affidavit will be attacked. It relates to what Mr van Zyl has attested to, and the veracity of those events. It goes to the nub and main issue of Mr van Zyl's evidence."

The man had originally been called "Peaches" by Mr van Zyl

during testimony he gave before the commission. He claimed "Peaches" had been his contact in Cape Town and had been involved in various CCB projects.

The CCB has been identified by four generals and a brigadier as being part of the Special Services division of the South African Defence Force.

Cross-examination, which is likely to take some time, will be carried out by legal teams acting on behalf of the SA Defence Force and the Minister of Defence, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, the South African Police, members and retired members of the SAP, Lawyers for Human Rights, the Independent Board of Investigation into Informal Repression, Mr Brian Currin, and the Webster Trust and Family.

LAWYERS

● The man identified as "Mr Gordon" or "Peaches", has, since the previous sitting of the commission, identified himself to The Star, through his lawyers, as being Mr Edward James Gordon, of Kew Town, Athlone, Cape Town.

Accusations don't faze calm 'Slang'

Star 29/3/90
By Michael Sharro (34)

Did the mystery man of the Harms Commission of Inquiry — Joe Verster — make a second totally unexpected appearance at yesterday's hearing in Pretoria?

A man with a striking resemblance to the "Joe Verster" who made an appearance in the commission room a week ago in disguise so heavy he resembled a Voortrekker in Sunday dress, watched most of the day's proceedings from a back seat.

He sat directly behind Mr Martin Luitingh, appearing for the Lubowski family and other interested parties, thus ensuring that his former protege, Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl, sitting in the witness's chair, had invariably to look him straight in the eye.

This time the mystery man was without the flowing, patently false Voortrekker beard. Gone, too, was the heavy wig, though his real hair is iron grey and thick. The top lip was covered with a prominent, clipped moustache, the eyes piercing, the mouth severe.

The betting men in the commis-

sion room were prepared to lay odds — if it wasn't Mr Verster, it had to be his twin brother.

Whatever the case, if it was the CCB managing director, he must have felt at least reluctant admiration for his former agent.

Mr van Zyl, a one-time police lieutenant with the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad and recruited to the CCB by Mr Verster himself, is quiet-spoken, always calm and almost never hesitant.

ANYTHING GOES

In the topsy-turvy world being laid out before Mr Justice Harms, almost anything goes. It was suggested to Mr van Zyl that he was already part of an "inner circle" in the hit squad business while still stationed at Brixton. But neither that nor the next allegation that he had been part of the deliberate murder of three PAC members who were led into an ambush in Corlett Drive and cold-bloodedly killed without returning a shot perturbed him in the least.

"It wasn't so," was the best reaction Mr Luitingh, SC, could get out of him.

He didn't shy away from the planned murder of journalist Mr Gavin Evans. "At all times murder was a matter for decision, but sometimes unfortunately, it had to be done in the interests of survival... in the interests of the whole of South Africa." He said there was an understanding in the CCB that there would be indemnity against prosecution for murder "in the country's interests".

And he as good as admitted for the first time that there was co-operation between the CCB and the SADF.

Mr Justice Harms, although once sympathising with Mr Luitingh, found it necessary on three occasions to remind him that his questioning must stick to the commission's terms of reference.

Mr van Zyl was edgy only when asked if the baboon foetus incident involving Bishop Tutu was supposed to be "intimidatory or insulting".

But, scored like a boxing match, Mr van Zyl earned himself at least a draw.

'Peaches' provides details of CCB hit-list

By Karen Stander, Carina le Grange and Norman Chandler

The Civil Co-Operation Bureau planned to assassinate Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Dr Allan Boesak and other church leaders and activists whose names were on a hit-list, according to an affidavit handed to the Harms Commission yesterday.

Mr Edward James Gordon, alias 'Peaches', claimed he had been approached by members of the SA Defence Force's covert CCB to be their 'hit man'.

Mr Gordon named 16 people he said were on the CCB hit-list.

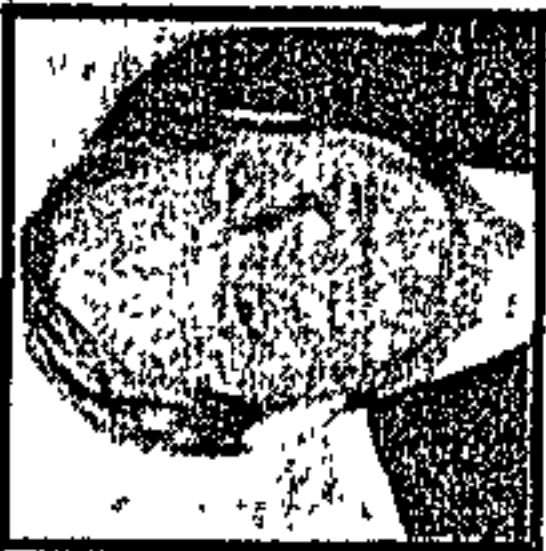
Assault plan

They were: Mr Nelson Mandela's lawyers Mr Dullah Omar and Mr Essa Moosa, the Rev Frank Chikane, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Professor Laurie Nathan, Mr Joseph Honga, a 'Theron', Mr Andrew Boraine, the Rev Lionel Louw, Mr Trevor Manuel, Mr Johnny Issel, Mr Jay Naidoo, Mr Moses Mayekiso, Mr Gavin Evans, Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak.

He also alleged he had been asked by former policeman and CCB operative Mr Slang van Zyl whether he could arrange for Archbishop Tutu's son Trevor to be assaulted in jail.

Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak were to be shot while visiting abroad, he said. Mr Gordon said he had cheated the CCB from the beginning. He had accepted large pay-

The Harms Commission



ments but gave the organisation information he had made up — including addresses — or facts he had read in newspapers.

He considered Mr Omar 'a hero' and threw away a bottle of white powder given to him to sprinkle over Mr Omar's food which would have brought on a heart attack. He did this because he was afraid that members of the UDF, many of whom were his friends, would consider him a traitor.

Mr Gordon said he was contacted by a man who introduced himself as Theunis de Wet, later identified as Mr van Zyl. He also met Mr Staal Burger, who called himself Mr Smith. The pair offered him 'up to R100 000' and said he could buy a new house and car if he worked for the CCB for a year.

They said they were a private organisation with links to sever-

al companies, including Anglo American.

Mr van Zyl told him to hire a specific video and watch it to understand how the organisation worked. The film, whose name he could not remember, was about a Defence Force colonel who resigned and was then approached by agents of the Government to eliminate certain persons.

Mr Gordon said he was motivated by the money offered and had lied to Mr van Zyl so as to receive more money.

On one occasion he told Mr van Zyl he could do his work better if he had transport, but his car was broken and would cost R3 000 to repair. This was not the truth as the car belonged to his brother and he (Mr Gordon) could not drive.

Mr van Zyl arranged for R2 500 to be paid into Mr Gordon's bank account, and he spent some of the money and used R1 000 to repair the vehicle.

Called to Johannesburg by Mr van Zyl and told to visit Cafe Zurich in Hillbrow to find out the address of a waiter who was alleged to have had links with the ANC, he wandered around the area without visiting the cafe but told Mr van Zyl that the waiter no longer worked there. He wasted five days in Johannesburg in this manner.

Mr Gordon said Mr van Zyl had ordered him to find out the address of UDF activist Johnny Issel and monitor his movements. He lied and said he had found out that Mr Issel had been

Denial over Webster death

Mr Abram 'Slang' van Zyl told the managing director of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Mr Joe Verster, that he knew nothing about the murder of David Webster, the Harms Commission heard yesterday.

Dr Webster was shot dead outside his Johannesburg home last May and his murderers have never been found. Cross-examined by Mr Martin Luitingh, SC, acting for parties including the Webster Trust and family, Mr van Zyl, a former CCB operative and police lieutenant, said he had been questioned after the detention of another operative, Mr Ferdi Barnard.

'The managing director (Mr Verster) asked me if I or the cell or any other members of the CCB were responsible for Webster. 'He asked me if the regional manager could have initiated something like that without telling him. I said it was arrested. This he had read in a newspaper. He was also told to find out the addresses of 'Lurie Nathan' of Rondebosch East, Cape Town; Joseph Honga of Langa; a Mr Theron of Camps Bay; and three other people whose names he could not remember. They were said to be connected with the

ANC and he was to try to join the organisation in order to monitor them. He did not attempt to find out whether the people lived at the addresses given to him, but told Mr van Zyl that Mr Honga was now living in Alexandra, near Johannesburg, and he could not find Mr Theron or 'Lurie Nath-

possible but I did not believe he had done so.' It was accepted by Mr Verster, according to Mr van Zyl, that CCB members were likely to initiate and execute their own projects without reference to their headquarters. Mr van Zyl revealed to the commission that Mr Barnard was a member of the CCB but that 'he had been put on ice' after a disagreement with Mr Verster over what Mr van Zyl described as a 'sensitive matter' involving the so-called 'McQuillan project'.

In evidence led earlier, it was said this project was under the control of Dermot McQuillan, whom General Rudolf 'Witkop' Badenhorst, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence, had told the CCB not to make use of because he was suspected of being a double agent. Mr Barnard, wanted by police, was McQuillan's handler, the commission heard.

ANC and he was to try to join the organisation in order to monitor them. He did not attempt to find out whether the people lived at the addresses given to him, but told Mr van Zyl that Mr Honga was now living in Alexandra, near Johannesburg, and he could not find Mr Theron or 'Lurie Nath-

an. Mr Gordon said he received R700 for this information.

On another occasion he was asked whether he knew 'Mrs Sisulu, Mr Moosa, Mr Dulla, Mr Tutu and Mr Boesak' and asked to find out their addresses and phone numbers. He was asked 'to attend all meetings and monitor the meetings and try to remember what was said and by whom'.

Mr Gordon said R4 080 was paid into his account and he was told to fly to Johannesburg with a friend, where they booked into a hotel. He met Mr van Zyl, who said they should kill Mr Gavin Evans with a knife and make it look like robbery. They pretended to go to the address given to them, but merely wandered around the area and later said he had moved.

Mr Gordon said he had telephoned the newspaper where Mr Evans worked and was given the telephone number of Mr Evans's paging company, which he gave to Mr van Zyl, who gave him R800 and told him that he and his friend could keep the rest of the money.

Mr van Zyl also showed him a photograph of Mr Andrew Boraine and told him Mr Boraine had had military training from the ANC overseas. Mr Gordon was asked to find out where he lived and to monitor his movements. He was promised R50 000 'to get Boraine out of the way, meaning to kill him'.

Mr van Zyl later asked whether he knew 'a person by the name of J Naidoo'. Mr Gor-

don replied he had read about him and knew what he looked like. Mr van Zyl wanted to know where he lived and how big his family was.

'He also mentioned the possibility that he would send me overseas to join the ANC.'

Mr Gordon said he told Mr van Zyl that Mr Naidoo drove a combi and he provided the registration of a vehicle, which was broken and parked at a site in Athlone, Cape.

He gave him the names of two friends — Mr Irvin Mayer and Mr Isgak Hardien — whom he said would work for Mr van Zyl.

False address

Mr Mayer later told him he had been told to burn the combi and he told him not to do so, but to pretend he had. This was done, with Mr Gordon confirming to Mr van Zyl that the vehicle had been burnt. Mr Mayer said he had received R4 000.

Mr Gordon said he was asked to find two people to shoot Mr Omar and they would be paid R15 000. He gave Mr van Zyl a false address for Mr Omar.

He told Mr van Zyl he had found two people to shoot Mr Omar, but they wanted R5 000 in advance. He was given this money and he used it to buy a car. Mr Gordon said

Referring to the CCB 'Project Apie', in which a monkey foetus was tied to a tree at Archbishop Tutu's home, Mr Gordon said he was present, but was told to keep watch and had not seen what was tied to the tree.

Star 29/3/90

CCB's 'Slang' van Zyl tells of immunity offer

Dramatic 'keep silent' plea

By Norman Chandler,
Carina le Grange
and Karen Stander

Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl yesterday told the Harms Commission he had been asked by the SA Police and Defence Force to keep silent about the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) — and had been offered immunity from prosecution.

The commission, which is investigating alleged politically inspired murders, heard yesterday that Mr van Zyl believed the offer, when it was made by two top military and police officers late last year, because "the matter had been discussed at ministerial level".

Mr van Zyl did not say which Cabinet Ministers had been involved. The offer had been made during a visit to his home by General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff in Military Intelligence, and Brigadier "Krappies" Engelbrecht, of the SA Police.

At the time the two officers were conducting an internal investigation ordered by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, into the CCB. Mr van Zyl said the two officers had told him they believed there was "only a 10 percent chance" of his being arrested.

Two weeks later he was taken into custody in terms of Section 29



Mr "Slang" van Zyl ... starting claims before Commission.



General "Witkop" Badenhorst ... Intelligence chief.

'Peaches' provides details of hit-list — Page 2.

of the Internal Security Act

The claim about the immunity offer came during extensive cross-examination of Mr van Zyl by Mr Martin Luitingh, acting for various parties. It is to continue today.

Mr van Zyl was asked whether he was promised immunity from prosecution, and replied "That is correct". He was then asked how he thought this would have been attained, and answered "I think nobody knew ... everybody hoped for amnesty".

Giving the reason for his "hope", Mr van Zyl said the two officers suggested there would be a personal immunity and this had been discussed at ministerial level.

Asked by Mr Luitingh whether he believed the police were also

party to the immunity offer because of the presence of Brigadier Engelbrecht, Mr van Zyl replied: "Yes. That is correct."

Mr van Zyl, a former police lieutenant with the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, said under cross-examination that he believed General Badenhorst had known about the CCB's activities.

General Badenhorst, during testimony to the commission earlier this month, said he had only heard about the CCB during the last week of November last year.

Earlier, Mr van Zyl said Mr Nelson Mandela's lawyer, Mr Dullah Omar, was regarded by the CCB as a radical activist because of:

- His involvement in Lawyers for Human Rights and the UDF

- The fact that he defended members of the ANC
- His membership of other banned organisations

This made him "an enemy of the State".

Mr van Zyl, having earlier made a distinction between radical activists and leftwingers, said Mr Omar was very active in what he termed "the violent onslaught against the Government".

During the project to eliminate Mr Omar — using substituted heart pills and a white powder to induce a heart attack — he had been under pressure from Mr Staal Burger, regional manager for Region 6 of the CCB, to complete the job.

"I think they regarded the project at that time as the most important on the agenda," Mr van Zyl told the hearing.

An earlier plan had been to shoot Mr Omar with a Russian-made Makarov pistol.

Mr van Zyl admitted to Mr Luitingh that Russian weapons were used in assassination projects "to create the impression that leftwingers were responsible".

Earlier, at the time that he joined the CCB, Mr Burger had told him he was joining "a good unit" and that he would do well.

Mr Joe Verster, previously identified as the managing director of the CCB and a former colonel in the SADF, had spelt out to him the role and functions of the organisation.

Along with Mr Burger, Mr Calla Botha, Mr Ferd Barnard and Mr Chappie Maree — all former policemen from Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad — he had joined a company called Matthysen Bus Transport, which "had no idea" of its real activities.

"It was not a front for the CCB, it was a front for ourselves," Mr van Zyl told Mr Justice Louis Harms.

"Mr Chris Matthysen knew full well that we worked for the SADF but was not aware of our functions".

Detailing whether or not he had known about the assassination of Dr David Webster last May, Mr van Zyl said he told Mr Verster that he had no knowledge of the murder.

The inquiry continues.

Your evidence invited

People wishing to give evidence on the municipal spy ring exposed by The Star, have been invited to contact the secretary to the Hiemstra Commission.

This week the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Danie Hough, appointed Mr Justice V G Hiemstra to look into The Star's revelations of the clandestine organisation within the city's security department.

Those wishing to testify have been asked to contact the secretary to the commission, Mr F Malherbe, an assistant city secretary of the Roodepoort City Council, at telephone (011) 472-1400 extension 323, or write to Private Bag X30, Roodepoort 1725.

Drastic rise in attacks on old people

Cap 7/17/85 29/3/90 34

Political Staff

THERE had been a 100% increase in the number of attacks on senior citizens in white residential areas and a 150% increase in casualties in February this year compared to February 1987, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said last night.

The police's greatest concern about the elderly was the fact that attacks on senior citizens were increasing almost daily.

Mr Vlok, who spoke at a reception in

Cape Town where he received a copy of a crime-prevention pamphlet on security for senior citizens from its sponsors, said this trend was not unique to South Africa.

"According to foreign police reports increases in attacks on the elderly have, since the early 1970s, been a very serious problem area in various other countries.

"During the first six months of 1989 there were 183 incidents with 220 victims.

"Between July and December 1989, 225 senior citizens in white residential areas were attacked, murdered, raped, robbed or seriously assaulted, by strangers in their homes.

"This is an increase of 16% in six months.

"What is significant is that in only 18% of these cases entrance was forced into the homes — and 82% of the incidents took place outside the homes or without any signs of force being used."

Mr Vlok said that compared to 15

incidents in February 1987, there had been 47 in February 1990.

"This increase is alarming for us, and took place despite all our efforts."

No police force in the world could physically provide 24-hour protection every day for every senior citizen.

The community and senior citizens themselves had to provide basic security.

"Therefore they must be aware of crime and must be informed on a continuous basis," Mr Vlok said.

CCB subjectively targeted 'enemies'

'Webb had power to order executions'

Reports by Norman Chandler, Carina le Grange and Karen Stander

The man who had the power to order the execution of "enemies of the State" — as far as the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was concerned — was identified yesterday as its chairman, Major-General Eddie Webb.

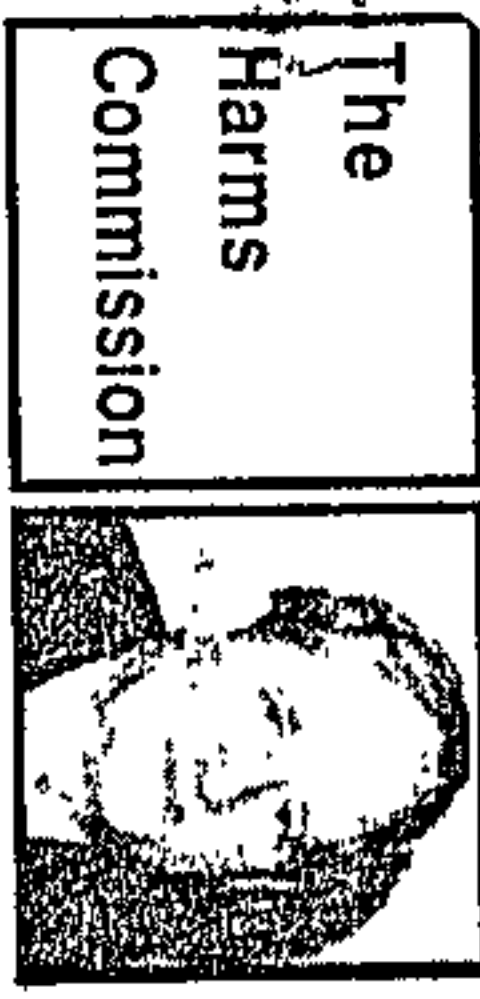
This was told to the Harms Commission by former CCB operative Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl during cross-examination by Mr Bob Nugent for the Independent Board of Investigations into Informal Repression and Lawyers for Human Rights.

Targets

Mr van Zyl said people in his circle — the police and the military — had "a good idea who the enemy was". They were those people who endangered the security of the State and against whom the police could not act for lack of evidence.

He agreed with Mr Nugent when he said that it was not their membership of organisations which made them targets but "what they did". Mr Nugent said "What I understand from your evidence is that targets were opponents of the Government against whom there was no evidence of criminal acts."

Mr van Zyl replied that that was partly true. "We were also convinced they were responsible for acts of terror against the Government."



The Harms Commission

Mr Justice Louis Harms, the commission chairman, later said: "On this witness's evidence so far, there is sufficient evidence to say that the CCB was prepared to commit acts of violence against whoever they considered to be the enemy and this was a purely subjective assessment. How they reached this assessment, we might learn later."

Mr Nugent said that all that had to be clarified was that the evidence on which they acted would not have been accepted by a court of law. Mr van Zyl was then asked by Mr Nugent how it was decided that a target would be eliminated. He said it was not spelled out but certain people were put into "dangerous" and "non-dangerous" categories. In the former were people like fugitive Mr Hein Grosskopf and journalist Mr Gavin Evans.

He was unable to give the reason why Mr Evans was in this category but he was sure that Mr Evans's background could "also be operated up in this commission room".

Van Zyl questioned on 'production bonus'

A "production bonus" was paid to Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl during the same month that activist Dr David Webster was murdered, it was alleged before the Harms Commission yesterday.

This happened despite the fact that only one minor project had been undertaken by Mr van Zyl during his career with the CCB up until then.

Mr Bob Nugent, for the Independent Board of Investigation into Informal Repression and Lawyers for Human Rights, was attempting to find out from Mr van Zyl the justification for the payment of the R3 000 production bonus.

Mr van Zyl replied he could not say what the motivation for the payment may have been, and reiterated an earlier statement that he knew nothing about the murder of

Dr Webster, who was shot dead outside his Johannesburg home on May 1, last year.

Mr Nugent told the hearing that the murder "must have all the signs of the CCB". The commission heard again how Mr Joe Verster, the managing director of the CCB, had questioned Mr van Zyl on two occasions — one in May and the other in October — about the Webster murder.

ONLY COMPLETED PROJECT

"I do not know why the Webster case should be hung around the CCB's neck. I do not believe anyone in the CCB had anything to do with it," Mr van Zyl said.

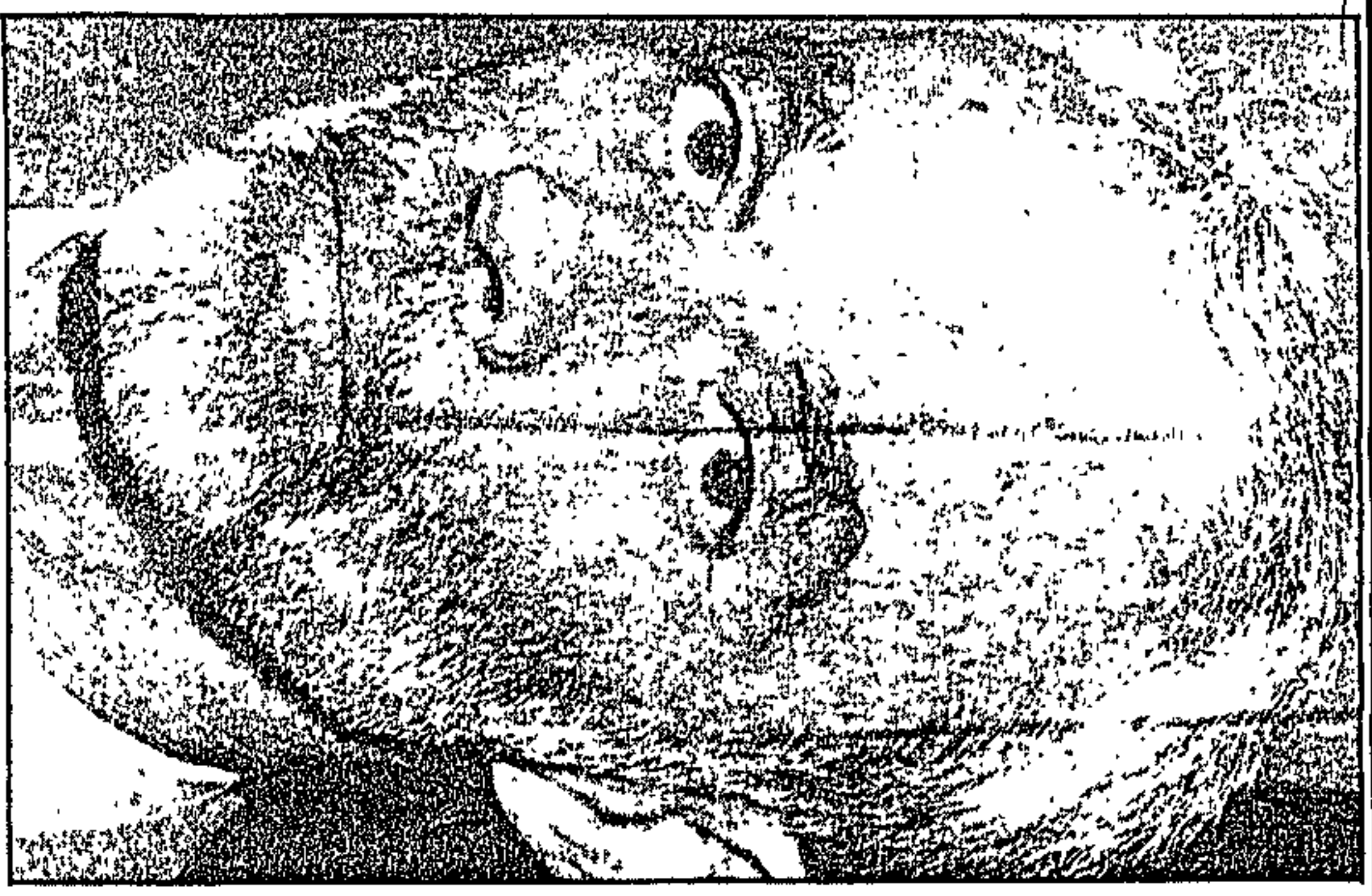
He suggested that the chairman of the CCB, Major-General Eddie Webb, "and others" had put pressure on Mr Verster to establish whether the organisation had been involved.

Mr Nugent said: "Webb must have also been under the impression that the CCB was involved, and I want to suggest that they did know more about it."

Mr van Zyl: "Yes."

The only completed project referred to by Mr Nugent in the first months of Mr van Zyl being employed by the CCB concerned a rambus which was supposed to have been burnt out in Cape Town.

During May and June, CCB operatives held "daily meetings" in which they discussed individuals such as Mr Jay Naidoo and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa and their parts in the onslaught against the Government. Mr van Zyl told the commission they had not planned any action against the people they had discussed in these meetings.



Major-General Eddie Webb, chairman of the CCB.

A device similar to a pocket calculator was used by a Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative to detonate an explosive device at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone, Cape Town.

This was reported to the Harms Commission in an affidavit by one of the men whom Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl allegedly recruited in Cape Town to help with CCB activities.

AFRIDAVIDIT

An affidavit from Mr Isgak Hardien — who was detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act during investigations into the CCB — was handed in as evidence yesterday and the media were given permission by Mr Tim McCalla, Attorney-General of the Free State, who is assisting the commissioner, Mr Justice Louis Harms, to publish the contents.

Mr Hardien, of Q-Town, Cape Town, told the commission that an unidentified man, sitting in the back of a car, had pressed four numbers on the calculator "and there was a hard bang".

Evidence on Lubowski disallowed

Mr Justice Louis Harms yesterday refused to allow evidence on Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski's murder to be heard by the Harms Commission into politically inspired murders.

He was responding to argument by Mr E. Bertelmann, SC, for the Lubowski family, that the murder, and the conspiracy to commit it, fell within the commission's terms of reference.

Earlier, Mr Martin Luitingh, for various parties including the Lubowskis, had asked Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl whether Mr Lubowski was "a candidate for elimination" by the CCB and about the organisation's monitoring of Mr Lubowski.

Mr Luitingh asked Mr van Zyl about claims by "Peaches" (Mr Edward James Gordon) that he had offered R50 000 for Mr Andrew Borraine to be killed. Mr van Zyl denied making such a request. He also denied having asked Peaches to find out when Archbishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak were to travel overseas as the CCB wished to arrange for them to be murdered outside SA.

UNDER SURVEILLANCE

Regarding Mr Lubowski, he said the attorney had been monitored in Cape Town and Johannesburg by Mr Ferdi Barnard, another CCB member. Monitoring began on August 25 last year.

"I was monitoring Mr Lubowski and the people he contacted, but I was not advised why he was being monitored," Mr van Zyl said. CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster had ordered the surveillance.

Asked by Mr Luitingh whether Mr Lubowski was "a candidate for elimination", Mr van Zyl was unable to answer because his counsel, Mr Edu Tou, objected to the line of questioning. Mr Justice Harms ruled that the question would be held in abeyance.

Mr van Zyl said he was not "at that time" aware that Mr Lubowski was an agent of Military Intelligence.

Detonator like a calculator, says Hardien

Mr Hardien said that he had met Mr van Zyl — whom he knew as "De Wet" — at D/F Malan airport, and that he had been introduced to another man, whose name he could not recall.

"The other person brought two identical rucksacks. The one was heavier than the other," the affidavit says.

"I asked 'De Wet' what was in the two sacks and he said that I should take the heavier one to the Early Learning Centre (ELC) and place it there.

"I again asked him what was being introduced to the person who was being recruited to the CCB after he had seen that his life-long friend, Mr Edward James Gordon, alias 'Peaches', always appeared to have 'lots of money'."

Payout was stolen, probe told

Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Mr Isgak Hardien put R12 000 paid to him by the CCB in his car cubbyhole "for safe-keeping" — from where it was stolen.

In an affidavit to the Harms Commission yesterday, Mr Hardien said he had been paid a

hansburg on September 1 1989, a "project on Lubowski" was discussed, the commission heard. The details of the meeting had been recorded in a statement by Mr van Zyl while detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Asked whether he knew that Mr Straal Burger had flown to Wundhoek on September 12 and that he had had dinner with Mr Burger on the night of September 11 and did not know what he had done the following day.

He was aware that Mr Burger and Mr Champagne Maree had visited Wundhoek at some time. Mr Luitingh asked the purpose of the question. Mr Luitingh said he wanted to know whether Mr van Zyl had any knowledge about the death of Mr Lubowski.

"I am not going to hear argument on the matter as I have already made a ruling," said Mr Justice Harms.

Mr Luitingh asked for an opportunity to present argument on the matter. Mr Bertelmann said Mr Lubowski had been under surveillance as one of "so-called enemies of South Africa" by the CCB and it was possible that the CCB was involved, directly or indirectly, in the "planning, preparation and execution of Anton Lubowski's murder."

"Seen against the background of the varietals which the witness, Van Zyl, has enumerated as being of decisive importance in the determination as to whether a 'target' might run the risk of being killed, it would appear that advocate Anton Lubowski would have constituted a prime target as a potential victim of an assassination attempt."

The information relating to the murder "is clearly relevant to your inquiry" and should be investigated, Mr Bertelmann said.

Mr Justice Harms said he had fully debated and considered the question — "If I can assist, I shall assist". He added: "If the commission stumbles upon evidence, it shall provide that evidence to the relevant authorities."

"I'm afraid I cannot change my decision," he was providing the cash as he was out of work.

Mr van Zyl had telephoned him, and they had met at Claridges Hotel, in Cape Town, two weeks later.

SPENDING MONEY. During his association with Mr van Zyl, Mr Hardien said he visited Johannesburg — flights were paid for by Mr van Zyl, who also provided spending money.

In Johannesburg, he received R3 000 and then a further R1 000 in Cape Town for allegedly stealing United Democratic Front documents from next to a photostat machine at the ELC.

He was also sent to Wundhoek where he played billiards and met an unknown coloured man who helped him find out the registration number of vehicles, as instructed by Mr van Zyl. After 10 days he returned to Johannesburg, where he met Mr van Zyl before travelling back to Cape Town.

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Mr Andrew

CAT

Times

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Alienated youth 'greatest danger'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA's lumpenproletariat was becoming a highly disruptive and destabilising force in society, Mr Ken Andrew (DP Gardens) said yesterday.

"The greatest danger facing South Africa today is the growing number — hundreds of thousands — of young blacks who are uneducated, unemployed, disillusioned, alienated and anti-social in their attitudes and behaviour."

Speaking during the budget debate in Parliament, Mr Andrew said these young people were neither politically motivated nor interested in making progress "in any conventional way".

"Vandalism, intimidation, crime and violence are rapidly stretching the police force beyond its limits and tearing the social fabric on which a stable society is based."

Mr Andrew said that South Africa needed urgent action to address the causes and the symptoms of the problem.

Among the causes of the current situation were the breakdown of established authority patterns and structures as a result of urbanisation, the "appalling" black education system and the acute shortage of housing.

CCB probe faces Iris

31/3/90 (34)

HERE appears to be the possibility of an "Irish connection" to the activities of the SA Defence Force's once-covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

And in a new twist, circumstantial evidence is emerging that could link the organisation to the unsolved murders of activists Dr David Webster and Mr Anton Lubowski.

Dr Webster was shot outside his home in Johannesburg last May 1. Mr Lubowski, an executive member of Swapo, was murdered at Windhoek in September.

The possible Irish lead has come from Mr Martin Luitingh, acting for the Lubowski family, and the Webster Trust and family. In a day-and-a-half cross-examination of Mr van Zyl, he asked about:

- The McQuillan Project.
- A man named "Mac McGuinness".

His reference to the McQuillan Project is the second time it has been brought into evidence during the month-long hearings of the commission — which is under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Louis Harms.

It was referred to briefly during early CCB testimony, and again on Wednesday when Mr Luitingh, in questions on the death of Dr Webster, asked about the resignation from the CCB of Mr Ferdi Barnard.

Mr "Slang" van Zyl said this had come about because of what he termed "a sensitive matter".

Pressed, Mr van Zyl agreed the "sensitive matter" was in fact a plan known as the "McQuillan Project," and that Mr Barnard had been "put on ice" by the CCB because of a warning by General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence, that a man known as Dermot McQuillan had been thought to be a double-agent. Mr Barnard was apparently McQuillan's handler.

When he continued to handle McQuillan, Mr Barnard was — to use Mr van Zyl's phrase — "withdrawn from active service".

Then Mr Luitingh dropped a name to which Mr van Zyl did not or could not answer.

"Do you have knowledge of a person named Mac McGuinness?"

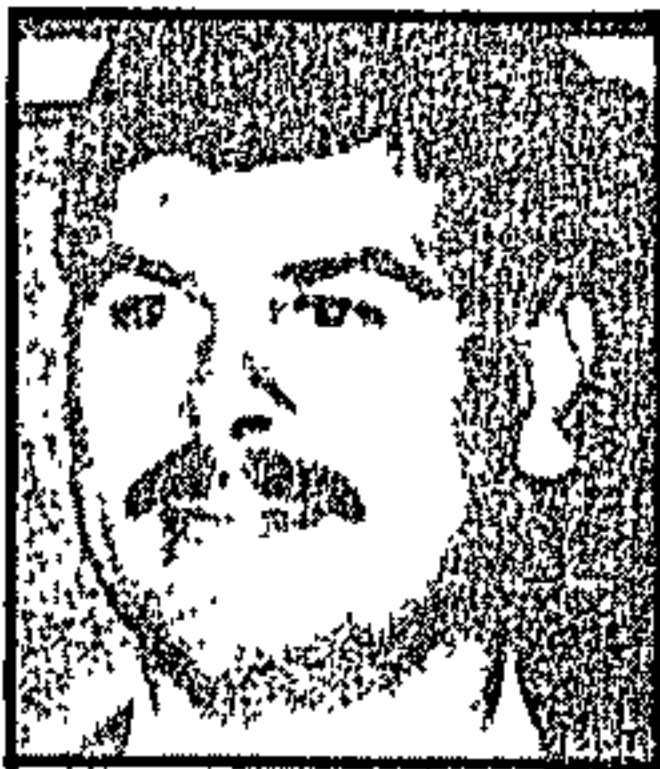
The Lubowski murder took up considerable time during the cross-examination this week.

Mr Justice Harms heard from Mr van Zyl that Mr Lubowski had come under surveillance by the CCB in Cape Town and Johannesburg, and that both Mr van Zyl and Mr Barnard had been involved since August 25.

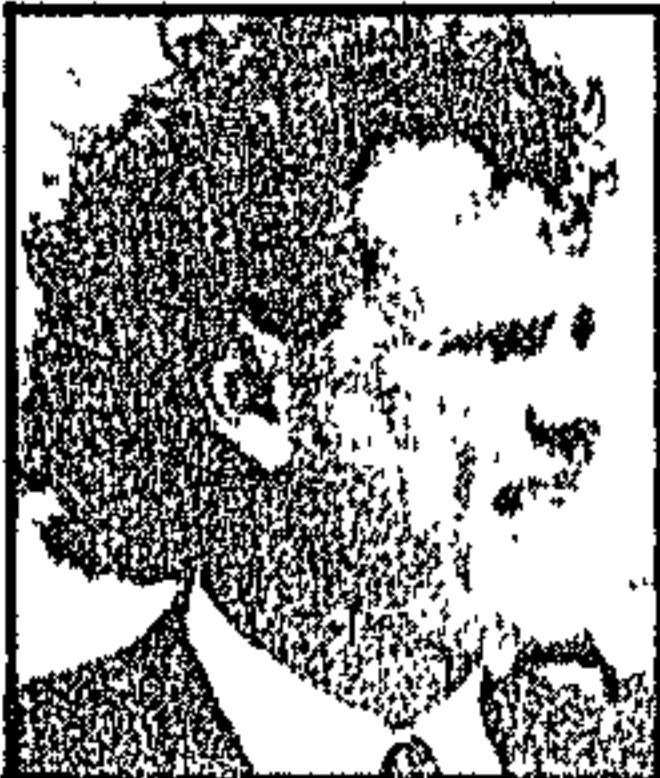
"I was monitoring Mr Lubowski and the people he contacted, but I was not advised why he was being monitored," Mr van Zyl said. Mr Joe Verster, managing director of the CCB, had ordered the surveillance.

Mr van Zyl, who earlier in the week had created a sensation by saying he had been given an amnesty promise, allegedly by the SADF and the police, said he was not "at that time" aware that Mr Lubowski was an agent of Military Intelligence, as claimed in Parliament earlier

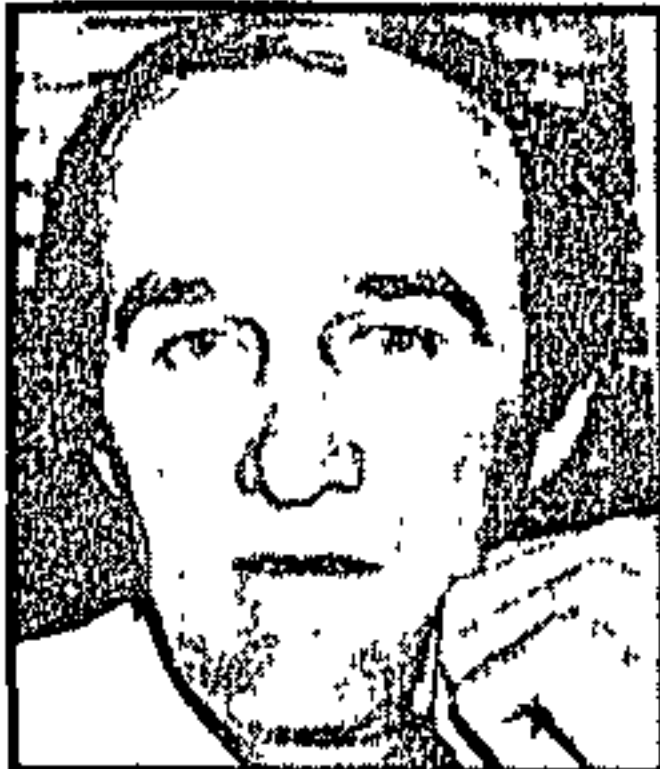
NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau



GIVING EVIDENCE: Mr Slang van Zyl this week connected the CCB with the murder of Mr Lubowski.



ASSASSINATED: Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski, who was killed in Windhoek on September 12.



IN WINDHOEK: Mr Staal Burger, flew to Windhoek the day Mr Lubowski was gunned down.



PUT ON ICE: Mr Ferdi Barnard was "withdrawn from service" for "handling" a suspected Irish double agent.

this year by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan. The "Anton Lubowski Project" had been discussed at a meeting of CCB operatives, excluding Mr van Zyl and colleague Mr Calla Botha, at the Rosebank Hotel in Johannesburg a few days later.

Mr Luitingh: "Did you get the impression it was over Mr Lubowski?"

Mr van Zyl said he and Mr Botha had been asked to leave the meeting.

Another new name which entered the commission record was that of a person named "Gagiano", under which name Mr Staal Burger, former commander of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, and referred to as manager for the CCB's Region 6 in Johannesburg, had flown to Windhoek on September 12.

It was the same day that Mr Lubowski was murdered in Windhoek.

Mr van Zyl said he had had dinner with Mr Burger on the night of September 11, but did not know what he had done the following day.

However, he was aware that Mr Burger and Mr Chapple Maree, another operative, had visited Windhoek.

The questioning brought a rebuke for Mr Luitingh from Mr Justice Harms.

"I am not going to hear argument on the matter as I have already made a ruling," said Mr Justice Harms. "I must be fairly dense if I have not read what the President FW de Klerk has said about this commission."

But in the end he did allow argument by Mr E Bertelsmann, SC, for the Lubowski family.

"Seen against the background of the yardsticks which the witness Van Zyl has enumerated as being of decisive importance in the determination as to whether a 'target' might run the risk of being killed, it would appear that Mr Lubowski would have been a prime target as potential victim of an assassination attempt," said Mr Bertelsmann.

These were because he was a white activist, prominently involved in an organisation which the CCB regarded as an enemy, defended accused who involved in security trials, and was a human rights lawyer.

The information relating to the murder "is clearly relevant to your inquiry" and should be investigated. There had been "systematic conduct, intent and motive" in such cases, he said.

There was also a new twist given to the payment of a "production bonus" to Mr van Zyl during the same month that Dr Webster was murdered.

The hearing heard he had been paid despite the fact that only one minor project had been undertaken by him during his career with the CCB until last May, said Mr Bob Nugent, for the Independent Board of Investigation into Informal Repression, and Lawyers for Human Rights, as he tried to find out from Mr van Zyl the justification for the payment of the R3 000 "bonus".

Mr van Zyl replied that he could not say what the motivation for the payment may have been, and repeated an earlier statement that he knew nothing about the murder of Dr Webster.

Mr Nugent then put it to him that the murder "must have all the signs of the CCB".

Mr van Zyl replied: "I would agree with that."

One of the big revelations of the week has been the identification of the man who had the power to order the execution of "enemies of the State" — as far as the CCB was concerned.

He was said by Mr van Zyl to be General Webb. And he also "fingered" Mr Verster, by stating that Mr Verster would have

Steps into the gas chamber



FACING EXECUTION: Convicted murderer Robert Alton Harris, sits at a table in the San Quentin Prison near San Francisco, California, during an interview in February. Harris received the death penalty for killing two San Diego teenagers in 1978. Unless he is granted a stay of execution, he will

be the first person executed in California in 23 years. Harris is scheduled to step through the door of the gas chamber at San Quentin Prison (right) this week on Tuesday April 3 where — barring a last-minute reprieve — he will be executed at "first light of day", a prison spokesman said.

had to know about the plans to assassinate Mr Nelson Mandela's lawyer, Mr Dullah Omar, and journalist Mr Gavin Evans.

Mr van Zyl said people in his circle — SAP and military — had "a good idea who the enemy was". They were people who endangered the security of the State and against whom the police could not act because of lack of evidence.

He agreed with Mr Nugent when he said that it was not their membership of organisations which made them targets of the CCB but "what they did".

General Webb would have had to take the decision on who was to die, or not, in terms of two categories of activists. One category was for "dangerous" peo-

ple, the other for ones considered "non-dangerous".

The "dangerous" list included people such as journalist Mr Gavin Evans, and Mr Hein Grosskopf, a fugitive activist.

Opposition lawyers had a field day, digging out the best evidence which has so far come to light about the CCB's nationwide activities, as well as what the organisation did in Namibia.

But in the process there were a couple of bruising exchanges, and not only with an ultra-cool Mr van Zyl.

Mr Justice Harms gave a verbal dressing down to Mr Martin Luitingh (for the Lubowski family et al) and had a couple of words at times with razor-sharp Mr Bob Nugent (for

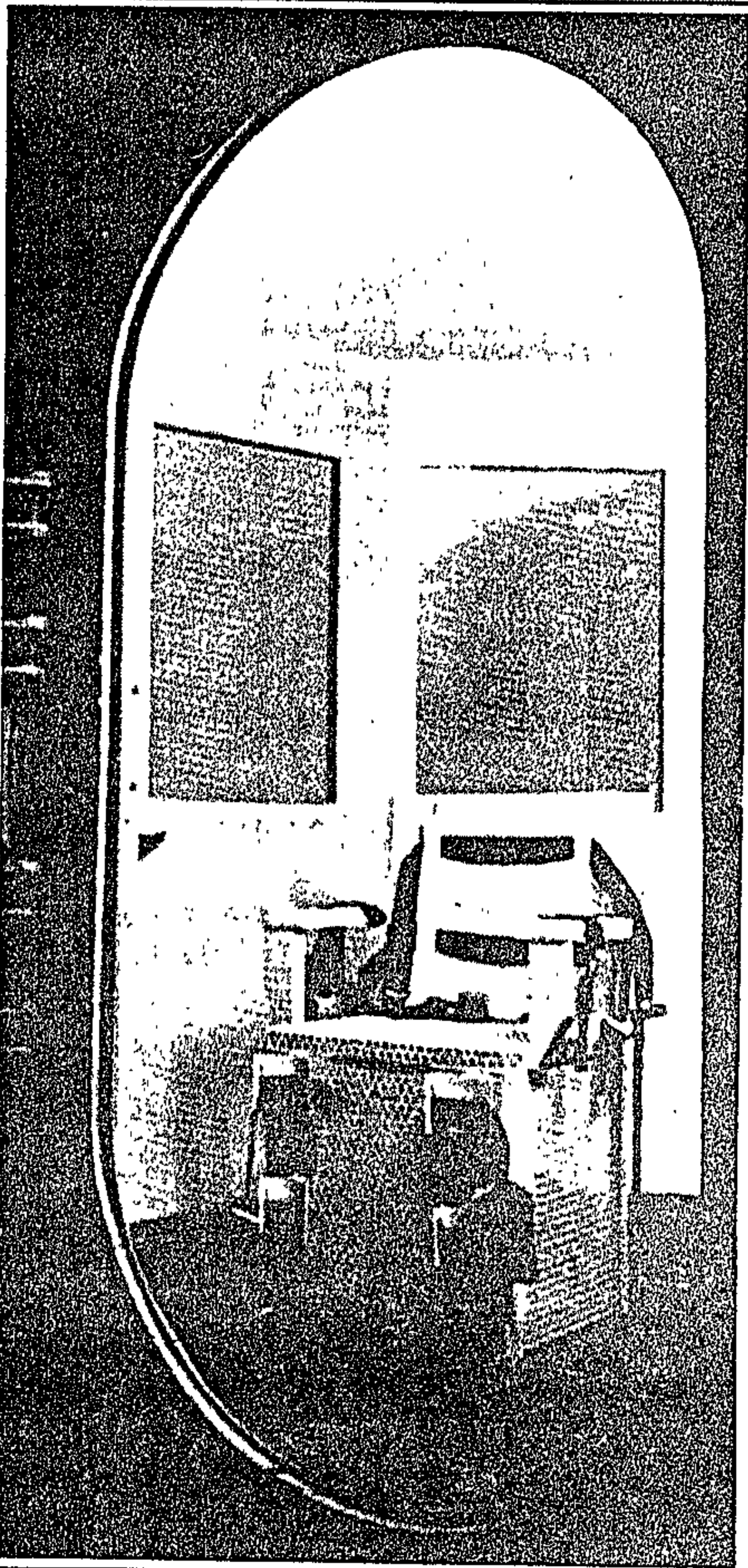
Lawyers for the Independent litigation into ... sion).

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He faces Irish mystery

Steps into the gas chamber 'at first light of day'



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Lawyers for Human Rights and the Independent Board of Investigation into Informal Repression).

Mr Luitingh at times appeared to lose his cool as Mr van Zyl gave what appeared to be evasive answers to certain questions.

One concerned organisations which, according to Mr van Zyl, Mr Verster had ordered should be infiltrated. He named the Natal Indian Congress as one, but claimed he could not specifically recall other organisations which had been targeted.

"It was not up to the CCB to be an intelligence gathering organisation," he told the court. "Information was gathered from time to time by ourselves,

and we acted on it along with other information from other sources"

Pressed for more, Mr van Zyl mentioned the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Quick as a flash, in came Mr Luitingh: "Why couldn't you recall the name of that organisation when I asked you earlier?"

Mr van Zyl "It was a long time ago"

There was exasperation written all over Mr Luitingh's face as Mr van Zyl calmly told him that Swapo was also targeted.

Two of the big questions have been, who knew about the CCB, and where was its Region 6? Persistent questioning has brought to the fore names such as General Badenhorst, Briga-

dier "Krapplies" Engelbrecht (SAP), General Webb.

There have been tantalising hints that discussions had been held at "ministerial level" and that "parliamentary people" knew of its existence — but nothing concrete, to the chagrin of a legion of journalists who have been recording every word for a month.

What is clear now is that Region 6 was one of at least three cells of the CCB

Region 6 met, it would appear, in just about every hotel in Johannesburg — including the Park Lane, Rosebank and Protea Gardens. A flat in the Ponte flats building was also used as "a meeting place and office."



VICTIM: One of the 36 confirmed fatalities of the unrest. The unofficial toll is as high as 70.

Staal Burger comes in from cold

LEGENDARY top policeman Staal Burger is to come out of hiding to testify before the Harms Commission about the South African Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Mr Burger, a former police lieutenant-colonel, is being sought by the SA Police for questioning in connection with the activities of the CCB. He was also being hunted by the Namibian police in connection with the murder of Swapo

**NORMAN CHANDLER,
Pretoria Bureau**

executive member Mr Anton Lubowski.

His brother, SABC London representative Mr Sakkie Burger — who flew from England to mediate in negotiations on the question of his giving evidence — told Saturday Star yesterday: "He has decided to talk, and has been sub-

poenaed to appear shortly before the Harms Commission."

Mr Burger will remain in hiding until he is called to testify before the commission, which is sitting in the Sinodale Sentrum in central Pretoria, his brother said.

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice Louis Harms, was established by the State President, Mr F W de Klerk to investigate alleged politically inspired murders.

It has been in session for almost a month.

Three of Staal Burger's former police colleagues in the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, of which he was the commander, are appearing before the commission. They are Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl, who has already testified, and Mr Calla Botha and Mr Ferdi Barnard, who are both due to testify when hearings resume on Wednesday. Police have not been able to trace a fourth member, Mr Chapple Maree, who disappeared

● TO PAGE 2.

Coetzee to testify at Harms inquiry

RUNAWAY former police captain Dirk Coetzee has agreed to testify before the Harms Commission about alleged South African Police hit squads.

Mr Coetzee, who left South Africa last November after giving a newspaper interview about the alleged squads, is to give evidence in London.

It was announced in Pretoria yesterday the commission would begin hearing evidence in London from April 23.

Mr Coetzee, who has since his departure from South Africa joined the African National Congress and has been living in Lusaka, made his statements about hit squads after a former colleague, Butana Almond Nofemela, said in an affidavit to

**NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau**

Lawyers for Human Rights on October 19 last year that such squads did exist within the South African Police.

In his affidavit, Nofemela — who was on death row at the time for the murder of a Brits farmer — said Mr Coetzee had been his commanding officer.

Mr Justice Louis Harms, the commission chairman, said in Pretoria last week that Mr Coetzee's evidence was vital to the commission and that efforts were being made to convince Mr Coetzee that he should testify.

Staal

● FROM PAGE 1

at about the same time as Mr Burger.

Identified during recent hearings of the commission as regional manager of Region 6 CCB network, based in Johannesburg, Mr Burger went into hiding on February 7 after the Namibian police issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with the murder of Mr Anton Lubowski, an executive member of Swapo.

The warrant lapsed on March 21, the day on which Namibia attained its independence from South Africa. However the SAP still want to talk to him, and are expected to do so on Thursday or the following week.

Mr Sakkie Burger said at a press confer-

ence yesterday his brother wanted to clear his name and to help "open-heartedly" with the commission's investigations, despite the fact that "certain problems" had arisen. He declined to identify these "problems."

Mr Burger said: "My brother telephoned me in London and asked me to come to South Africa to take up the matter with Mr P A Hattingh, counsel for the CCB. I agreed to do so, and I met my brother in a public place.

"He indicated his willingness to testify before the commission."

An hour-long meeting took place last Monday at a spot 56 km from Johannesburg. Mr Burger declined to identify the area and said that he did not have any knowledge of where his brother was hiding.

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Notorious gangster tells how he conned CCB

By DESMOND BLOW

A CONVICTED criminal this week told how he had fooled the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) into paying him at least R18 500 by pretending to carry out terrorism operations against left-wing activists.

"Ek het hulle verneuk, hulle was f**** dom." (I swindled them, they were f**** stupid), he said in an affidavit handed to the Harms Commission in Pretoria this week.

The man, Edward James Gordon, better known as "Peaches" of Athlone, Cape Town, said he had been recruited by former police Lt Abram "Slang" van Zyl, whom he knew by the alias of Theuns de Wet.

And an acquaintance of Peaches, Isgak Hardien, 31, also said in an affidavit he had been recruited by Van Zyl - whom he also knew as De Wet.

He was paid more than R22 000 in various amounts. The biggest payment was R18 000 for assisting in blowing up a hall in Athlone.

Peaches told how he swindled Van Zyl, and Van Zyl admitted in cross-examination that he had not checked on the projects undertaken by Peaches, and that Peaches had cheated him.

The payments made to Peaches, a member of the notorious Dixie Boys gang, were:

- R20 paid to Peaches for consenting to meet Van Zyl and a man named Smith (now known to be the missing Col Staal Burger), after he had received a mystery call a short time after he had been released from jail;

- R300 paid after Peaches had delivered a packet to a shop in Cape Town. Van Zyl had told him it contained R10 000 - and Peaches had taken the parcel home intending to steal it if it was R10 000. He found it contained a video machine and repacked it and had a friend deliver it.

When Van Zyl accused him of opening the packet he had his friend say that he had opened it before delivering it. Van Zyl believed Peaches and said he had passed the test and was trustworthy.

Van Zyl told Peaches to open a bank account and to hire a post-office box.

He did so and gave his bank number and the number of the box to Van Zyl;

- R2 500 was paid to Peaches when he told Van Zyl he needed R3 000 to repair his car. Peaches did not have a car at the time;

- R1 400 which was deposited in Peaches' bank account, although Van Zyl told him he had deposited R1 600 in his account, to fly to Johannesburg to meet Van Zyl.

Van Zyl told him he was prepared to pay R1 500 a month into his bank account just to wait for instructions.

- R800 was paid to Peaches in cash while he was in Johannesburg and he was asked to find out the address of Johnny Issel of the UDF in Cape Town.

Van Zyl gave the R800 to Peaches after asking him to go to the Cafe Zurich in Hillbrow to find out the address of a waiter he wished to contact. Peaches did not go to Cafe Zurich, but lied and said



Swindled CCB operator
'Slang' van Zyl.

he had gone and that the waiter had quit his job a year before.

When Peaches returned to Cape Town Van Zyl phoned Peaches and gave him six names: Lurie Nathan of Rondebosch East, Joseph Honga of Langa, a Mr Theron of Camp's Bay and the names of three other people, whom Van Zyl alleged were engaged in ANC activities.

Peaches was told to join organisations to which they belonged to

spy on them.

When Van Zyl next phoned, Peaches lied that Johnny Issel had been arrested and was in jail;

- R700 was paid to Peaches after Van Zyl had met Peaches in a Wimpy Bar in Bellville. Peaches lied and said he had tried to find Joseph Honga, and had found he had moved to Alexandra in Johannesburg.

- "I also lied about Theron and Lurie Nathan, saying one had gone to Durban and the other to Johannesburg," Peaches said in his statement.

Peaches said that Van Zyl was satisfied with his answers and had handed him the money;

- R4 080 was deposited in Peaches' account two weeks later, which was R80 more than the R4 000 Van Zyl phoned to say he had deposited in his account, and he was told he must fly to Johannesburg.

Peaches took a friend Clive Peterson with him and when he met Van Zyl alone in Johannesburg, the latter asked him if he and his friend could stab a man with a knife. He said if they did he would

pay them R5 000.

Van Zyl identified the victim as Gavin Evans, a journalist with the *Weekly Mail*.

He told Peaches they had to stab Evans three times and take his watch or wallet to make it look like a robbery.

Peaches said he told his friend Clive they were not going to get into trouble for killing someone, and they must try to swindle Van Zyl so they could get the R5 000.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

That evening when he met Van Zyl he said Evans no longer lived at the address Van Zyl had given them. Van Zyl told Peaches he must go to the *Weekly Mail* and find out where Evans now stayed.

He managed to find out Evans' pageboy number by phoning the *Weekly Mail*.

- R800 was paid in cash to Peaches when he gave Van Zyl Evans' number. Van Zyl was satisfied with this information and said he would try to trace Evans' address and Peaches must return to Johannesburg later to stab Evans.

Soweto council needs ombudsman — inquiry

By Montshiwa Moroke

The Malan Commission of Inquiry into allegations of possible corruption and irregularities in the Soweto Council has recommended the appointment of an ombudsman following widespread complaints about house allocations.

Such an appointment would be made in order to dispel suggestions of injustice, the commission found.

The commission also recommended that some of the numerous cases showing irregularities, including the allocation of sites and the acceptance of bribes by former councillors, be referred to the police for investigation.

Ethical code

Following evidence on the allocation of houses to home seekers and land to developers, the commission found the weakness of the system was that councillors were seen as being entitled to dispose of council property.

The commission found the impression was sometimes created that it was not possible to obtain an allocation without councillor involvement — often improper involvement.

3/4/90
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This perception should be corrected and raises the whole question of an ethical code for councillors".

Introducing the post of ombudsman by legislation was preferable, but the council could, by appropriate resolution, make considerable progress in this regard.

The idea of the appointment of an ombudsman was recommended by the commission because procedures applied to evictions appeared to be "a constant cause for complaint".

Different causes for discontent appeared to be the uncertainty surrounding the transfer of tenancy on the death of a tenant.

"The root cause of all the discontent is, of course, the shortage of available homes".

The commission sat for eight days between August and November last year. The commission's report, which covered a five-year period beginning in 1984, was accepted by the Soweto Council at its monthly meeting last Thursday.

A spokesman for the Soweto Council yesterday said details of the report would be discussed at a special council meeting "sometime in the future".

The commission could not come to definite findings on many of the disputed matters because its lack of authority meant that none of the interested parties could be compelled to appear.

Coetzee to give evidence in London

Star 5/4/90
By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The Harms Commission of Inquiry into alleged political murders, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Louis Harms, is to convene in South Africa House, London, on April 23, it was confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Justice Harms said at the start of the commission's hearings yesterday that lawyers and

other interested parties wishing to attend the hearings would need to advise the commission's secretariat in writing of their intentions.

"This is being requested because private property is being utilised for the hearings of the commission," he said.

Mr Justice Harms said evidence taken at the South African Embassy in London would be transcribed in South Africa.

Testimony on alleged

hit squads is to be taken from two witnesses, former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee and former policeman Mr Spyker Tshikulungu, both of whom fled South Africa after giving press interviews in which they made allegations in support of an affidavit drawn up by Death Row prisoner, Butana Almond Nofemela, who has already given testimony to the commission.

Legal teams representing various parties — including members and former members of the South African Police, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, Lawyers for Human Rights, and others — are to cross-examine Mr Coetzee and Mr Tshikulungu.

Mr Coetzee has, since leaving South Africa, joined the ANC and has been living in Lusaka. The whereabouts of Mr Tshikulungu are not known.

It is understood that commission staff will leave for London shortly after the Easter weekend.

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5/4/90
8/01

I believed SA was at war - CCB man

By Norman Chandler, Carina le Grange and Karen Stander

Mr Carl "Calla" Botha told the Harms Commission yesterday he had joined the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) for "the adventure".

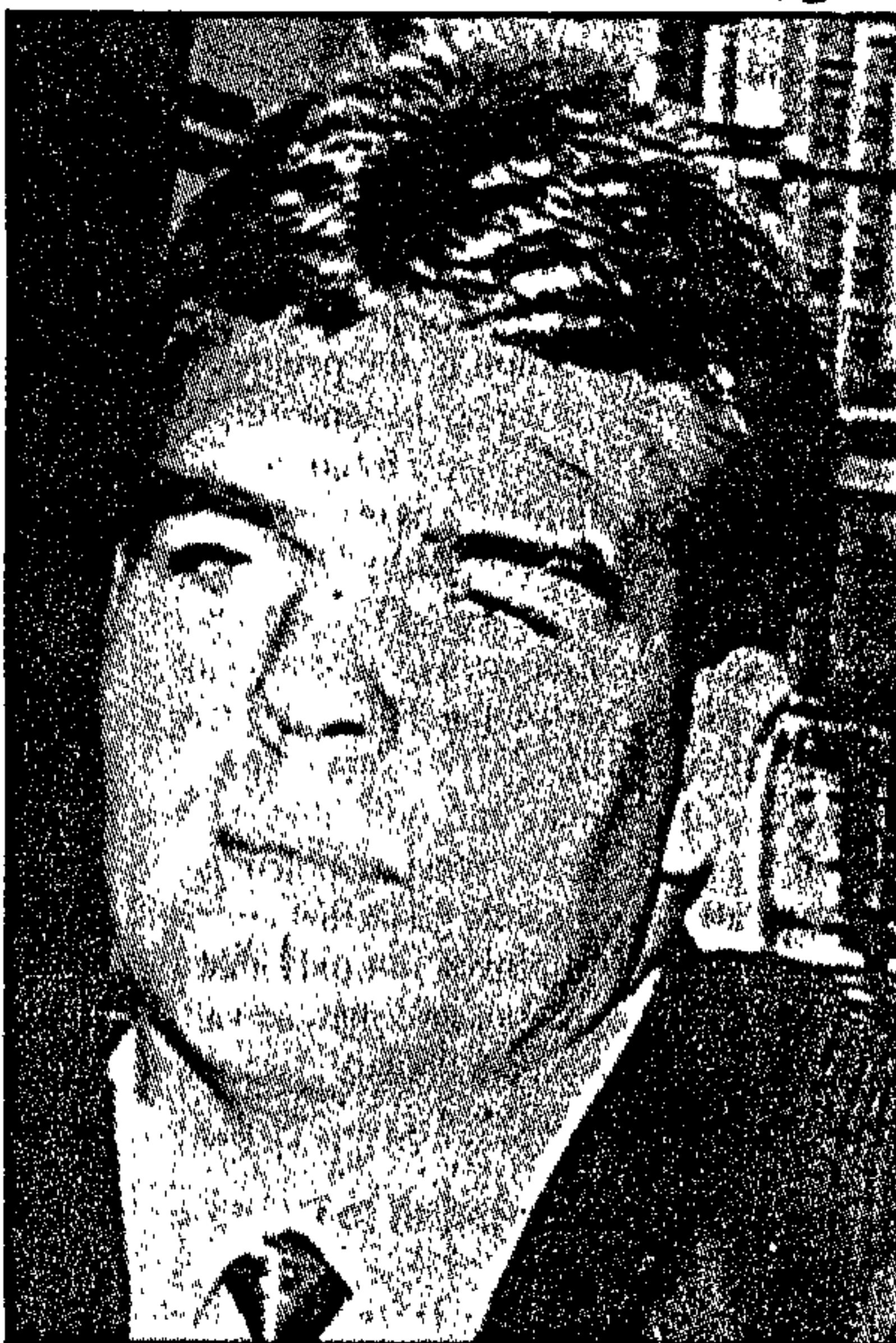
The Harms Commission



He testified that he had always "been fascinated by the special forces of the South African Defence Force" and believed that most young people in the South African Police also felt this fascination.

"The adventure drew me and I was also interested in the attractive benefits promised," he said.

Mr Botha, who told Mr Justice Louis Harms, the commission chairman, that he was still a member of the SADF and continued to draw benefits, said he had joined because he had been earning a low salary in the SAP and had a family to support. For this reason, the financial benefits were especially attractive.



Mr Carl "Calla" Botha ... joined the CCB because he wanted adventure, his police pay was poor and he had a family to support. He is still a member of the South African Defence Force and still draws benefits.

Mr Staal Burger had told him that he (Mr Burger) and Mr Chappie Maree had resigned from the police to join a bus company as a front for work they would for the SADF. He was urged to do the same, and decided to do so.

He had met Mr Joe Verster, managing director of the CCB, and had been given an outline of what was expected from members of the CCB. Conditions of his employment had also been explained to him. His salary was R3 000 a month and he received a car to the value of R30 000.

Further meetings took place.

In May 1989, he was told by Mr Burger that Mr Slang van Zyl would also be joining the CCB.

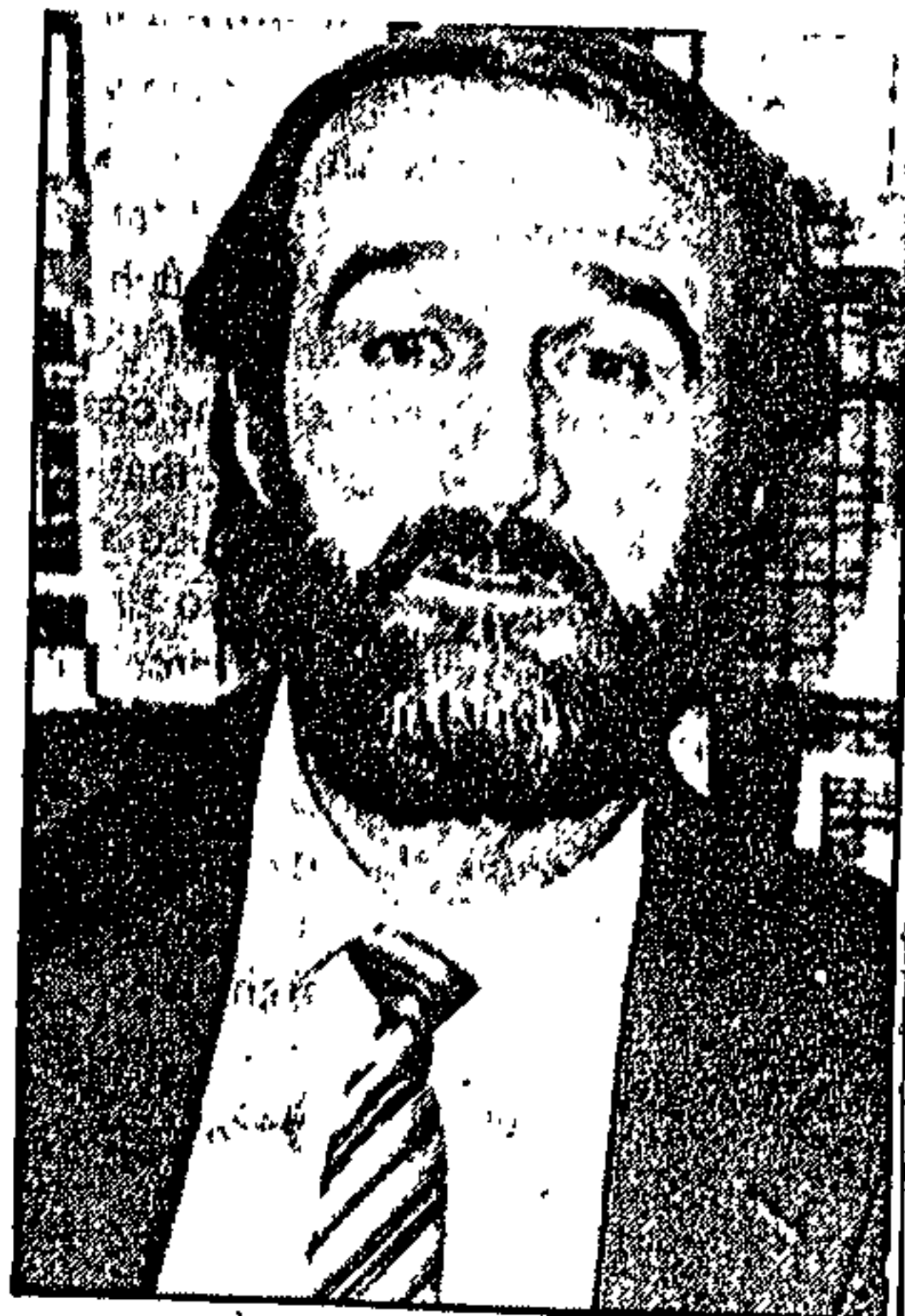
He was told, and agreed, that the enemies of South Africa had launched an onslaught against the country during the 1980s, and were trying to overthrow the Government. This attempt included violence and had resulted in a large-scale loss of life.

"I understood and believed there was a war raging inside South Africa and it was about the survival of moderate South Africans. I saw it as a struggle involving South Africans, and that formed part of my motivation (for joining the CCB)," he said.

During a course he attended, CCB operatives were told that a "higher authority" had knowledge of the activities of the CCB "and this was linked to a statement that we would not be prosecuted for any acts of violence".

He said he accepted that this "higher authority" would also include the former State President, Mr P W Botha, but he had no facts on which to base this assumption.

Mr Botha said it was now "apparent to him that this assumption was naive and that the higher authority referred to the chairman of the CCB, at that time General Joep Joubert who was



Surprise appearance ... also present at yesterday's hearing was Mr Staal Burger, who has been in hiding since February.

succeeded by Major-General Eddie Webb".

Cross-examined by his lawyer, Mr E du Toit, Mr Botha detailed similar information about the CCB as had earlier been given by Mr van Zyl.

He said his code name within the CCB was "Calitz".

● Cross-examination of Mr Botha as well as of Mr Ferdi Barnard, a former member of the CCB, is to begin today.

We may incriminate ourselves, Harms probe told

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34

CCB men refuse to answer

By Norman Chandler,
Carina le Grange
and Karen Stander

Two operatives of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) joined their superior officer by refusing yesterday to answer questions on alleged activities of the unit because they might be incriminated.

Mr Ferdi Barnard and Mr Calla Botha were testifying before the Harms Commission into alleged politically motivated murders.

In earlier evidence, CCB chairman Major-General Eddie Webb also refused to answer certain questions.

One of the surprises yesterday was the appearance of Mr Staal Burger, regional manager of the CCB's Region 6, and former commander of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad. He has been in hiding since February.

His appearance came after a press conference on Friday when his brother, Mr Sakkie Burger, London editor of the SABC, said the former police colonel was prepared to testify.

Mr Burger went into hiding after Namibian police issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with the murder of Swapo executive Mr Anton Lubowski. The warrant has lapsed.

Mr Barnard refused to answer a question by Mr Tim McNally, SC, Attorney-General for the Free State, who is assisting the commission. The question was on the "Apie Project", the hanging of a monkey foetus on a tree at the home of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Guilty of murder

It had been said in earlier testimony

And baby (and baby, and baby, and baby, and baby) makes 7



Carina le Grange and Karen Stander

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Guilty of murder

It had been said in earlier testimony by Mr Abram "Slang" van Zyl, a former CCB operative, that Mr Barnard had been present when the project was carried out.

Mr Botha, in his evidence, refused to answer questions on the bombing of the Early Learning Centre at Athlone in the Cape.

At the start of his evidence, Mr Barnard (31) told the commission he had been charged and found guilty on two charges of murder, one of attempted murder, and three of car theft.

The murder charges had arisen over the deaths of drug runners and he spent three years in jail.

In April 1988 he joined the CCB, which was set up to fight "identifiable enemies of South Africa".

His only contact with the organisation had been through "Louis", who gave him orders.

His main task was to gather information about "the enemy, regarding activities aimed against South Africa from overseas".

On three occasions he had monitored the movements of human rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar. He received R7 000 for this work.

Mr van Zyl offered him R50 000 — "as a joke" — to kill Mr Omar. Asked about University of the Witwatersrand lecturer and activist Dr David Webster, who was assassinated in Johannesburg last year, he said he had no knowledge of the murder.

Harms to make Lubowski documents public

Star 6/4/90 (34)

Mr Justice Louis Harms said yesterday he had not yet made a factual finding that Mr Anton Lubowski was a paid agent of Military Intelligence.

He added that documents relating to alleged payments to Mr Lubowski would be made public.

Mr Lubowski, an executive member of Swapo, was shot dead outside his Windhoek home on September 12 1989.

Mr Justice Harms, chairman of the commission of inquiry into alleged politically motivated murders in South Africa, yesterday announced that the documents relating to alleged payments to Mr Lubowski would be made public "at a later date".

It was previously thought these documents were secret.

General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, told Parliament recently that Mr Lubowski was an agent of Military Intelligence.

Lawyers acting for the SA Defence Force and General Malan then presented information to the Harms Commission at a "provisional inquiry", held *in camera*.

After the "provisional inquiry" Mr Justice Harms, in a statement read into the

record of the commission, said that evidence presented to him indicated that Mr Lubowski was an agent. But he said yesterday this had not been a factual finding.

Any finding on the matter would be included in his report to the State President.

At the time of the "provisional inquiry" Mr Justice Harms did not reveal any of the information given to him by lawyers for the SADF or the Minister of Defence.

Attorneys acting for the Lubowski family were barred from the "provisional inquiry".

'Alternative forum'

Last week, Mr Martin Luitingh, for the Lubowski family and other interested parties, said they were pursuing certain information and yesterday said they would be bringing an "application to discover" documentation which, they claimed, had not been made available to them.

It appeared that the press was becoming an "alternative forum" for the commission, Mr Justice Harms said yesterday.

He was referring to the fact that the name of Global Capital Investments, said in media reports to be a close corporation,

and claimed to be the intermediary through which money for Mr Lubowski was channelled, had been published in a recent report. For this reason, he had decided that exhibits relating to the transfer of funds would be made public at a later date.

In the meantime, legal advisers would be given access to the documents on condition they did not disclose the names of the signatories, the judge said.

He had earlier decided that disclosing the details could compromise Military Intelligence and endanger the lives of people.

Evidence on the Civil Co-operation Bureau was postponed until Tuesday at the request of legal teams who wish to cross-examine CCB operatives Mr Ferdi Barnard and Mr Calla Botha. The men gave evidence to the commission on Wednesday.

Brigadier Floris Mostert, commander of the SAP's Special Units, Witwatersrand, was at the hearing yesterday.

He succeeded former police colonel, Mr Staal Burger, as commander of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

Mr Burger, who was previously sought by the Namibian police in connection with the murder of Mr Lubowski, attended Wednesday's hearing.

7/4/90

WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 330 days since university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster was gunned down outside his Troyeville home.

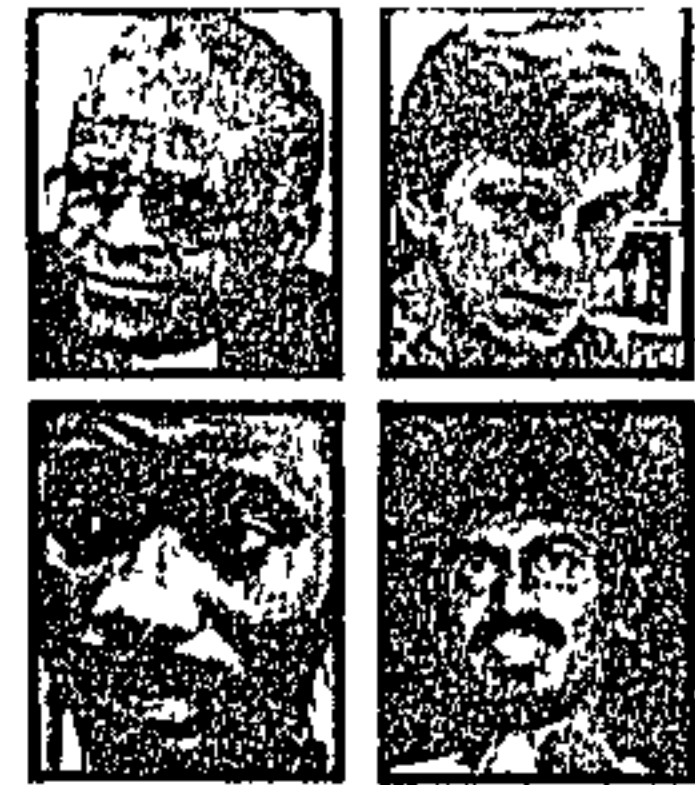
Questioned about Dr Webster in the Harms Commission this week Civil Co-operation Bureau member Mr Ferdie Barnard said he had no knowledge of the murder.

An amount of R136 000 was pledged as a reward by members of the public, academics and universities in the event of Dr Webster's killers being found. The time period for these pledges has expired but the reward of R10 000 offered by the University of the Witwatersrand and the police reward of R10 000 still stand.

Outrage over Tutu dossier

Star 7/4/90

34



TARGETS: (clockwise from top left) Archbishop Tutu, Mr Gavin Evans, Mr Jay Naidoo and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

Archbishop channelled funds to ANC, claims secret council spy report

A CLAIM in a top secret Johannesburg City Hall spy dossier that Archbishop Desmond Tutu illegally channelled money to bank accounts of the African National Congress (ANC) in Libya and the United States has blown up into a major political rumpus.

Last night a shocked Archbishop Tutu and the ANC expressed outrage that such an allegation was made by the city council's intelligence section in a document marked "uiters geheim" (top secret). The Star has disclosed that council spy reports were routinely sent to the police and military intelligence.

Speaking to the Saturday Star last night, Archbishop Tutu said: "What is frightening about this is that it is on the basis of such arrant nonsense that people have been placed on hit squad death lists, people have been detained and people have been banned."

"While it is so ridiculous that even a moron should be able to see that there is no credibility in such information, it speaks volumes for the state of our country. How many people have suffered as a result of reports of this calibre?"

A shadowy SA Defence Force unit, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, had on their death list several people who feature in the city council's spy reports. Archbishop Tutu was one of them.

Webster

So far, The Star has uncovered in city council spy documents the names of four people appearing on a death list drawn up by the CCB. Besides Archbishop Tutu, they are Mr Gavin Evans, vice-chairman of the Five Freedoms Forum, Mr Jay Naidoo of the Council of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general-secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Also named in the council documents is Dr David Webster, the 44-year-old social anthropologist who was gunned down outside his home in Troyeville, Johannesburg, on May 1 last year. Police suspect that a CCB cell was responsible.

The council document was compiled by Mr P Assenmacher, formerly section head of the intelligence division. It was based on information given to him by a spy whose name appeared in the document and who was connected with the "Roma Church".

The council document said that the money for the ANC was raised from the proceeds of public performances and sales of records made by church groups singing gospel music. The funds,

STEVE McQUILLAN and KITT KATZIN

according to the document, were then sent to Archbishop Tutu and then channelled into unspecified ANC bank accounts in the United States and Libya.

The document said that the spy could not be sure which singing groups were involved, but the informant, according to Mr Assenmacher, may have known more than he was disclosing.

Mr Assenmacher's report, dated September 6 1988, and entitled "Channelling of Funds to the ANC via the SA Council of Churches", was sent to his superiors. At the time, they included Mr John Pearce, chief director of public safety, Brigadier Jan Visser, director of security, and Mr F J "Frik" Barnard, then chief professional officer, administration, in the security department.

The informer's code number was 1/JHB 6 and his classification was noted as B2. The report was number JH2/3.

Speaking from Lusaka, ANC information officer Mr Tom Sebina said: "We have never had any relationship with the gospel singers. Whatever money was generated from their records or musical shows had nothing to do with the ANC. Another discrepancy in this report is that there is no ANC account in Libya. The ANC has never had a bank account in Libya. This is a fabrication by someone with a very unsettled mind."

A commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate alleged irregularities in the security department of Johannesburg City Council. Advocates leading evidence can be contacted directly by anyone wanting to testify or give information.

Mr DM Fine, SC, can be reached on (011) 28-2000 and Mr W L Wepener on (011) 28-3140.

Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, commission chairman, is expected to start hearing evidence next week. The commission was appointed after The Star's disclosures that the city council was running a spy network.

People wanting to testify or give information can also contact Mr F Malherbe on (011) 472-1400, extension 323, or contact the commission in writing. The address is Private Bag X30, Roodepoort 1725.



FIRST DAY FUN: The 1990 Grand Rand Show, billed as "the show with the most", opened its doors to the public yesterday. These two Taiwanese toddlers, Phillip Lin (6) and brother Steven (4), made their first stop at the dragonfly roundabout in the amusement park. Photograph: Sean Woods.

Killings extend Maritzburg war

THE battlefield of the Maritzburg war zone has been extended with outbreaks of violence in relatively untroubled Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale, with at least six dead and 70 houses gutted in the past 36 hours.

Police last night confirmed the death of one policeman but Democratic Party spokesman for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, put the death toll at five and said a further eight were believed dead.

As rumours of a "final onslaught" spread like wildfire last night, hundreds of people were fleeing the area clutching babies and possessions, Mr Cronje said.

Star 7/4/90

DAWN BARKHUIZEN

Unable to reach the already crowded refugee camps of Edendale, residents were taking the few taxis left in the area and begging drivers to circle Durban's townships in the hope that householders would take them in.

Hundreds were pouring into Pinetown from where they were being redirected to churches.

Mr Cronje said "concerted and sustained attacks" had been launched on UDF support

TO PAGE 2.

Webster info called for

By DESMOND BLOW

COUNSEL for alleged victims of the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) will argue for the release of certain police documents in the David Webster murder docket before the Harms Commission on Tuesday.

Brig Floris Mostert, in charge of the docket, was subpoenaed to give evidence before the Harms Commission last Thurs-

day but it was argued that if he disclosed his information at this stage it could prejudice his investigations.

However, counsel said they believed certain documents in the Webster murder docket would assist them in cross-examining the two former CCB agents, Calla Botha and Ferdi Barnard, who gave evidence before the commission earlier this week.

Counsel for the police have already indicated they will oppose the disclosure of these documents.

Political comment and newsbills by ZB Molefe, sub-editing and headlines by K Naidoo, all of 204 Eloff Street Ext., Johannesburg.

press

8/4/90

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Lawyers to apply for 'withheld documents'

Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The Harms Commission



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The Harms Commission is to resume its sittings today when an application for the discovery of certain documentation allegedly being withheld from legal teams will be heard by Mr Justice Harms, the chairman.

It is expected to be the last session of the commission until after the Easter recess and the taking of evidence from runaway former policemen Mr Dirk Coetzee and Mr Spyker Tshikulungu, which is to start in London on April 23.

At last week's hearings, lawyers acting for the family of Mr Anton Lubowski, the murdered Swapo national executive member, said they would be bringing an application because, they claimed, certain members of the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) had access to exhibits and other evidence which had been denied to the lawyers.

Last week, Mr Justice Harms

said he would release evidence presented by lawyers acting for the South African Defence Force, the Minister of Defence and the CCB during a "preliminary inquiry" into the motivation of a request by these lawyers that material relating to the Lubowski matter should be held in camera. The inquiry was held in camera — the only time, to date, that any session of the commission has taken place behind closed doors.

Mr Justice Harms decided to release evidence after the name of a Pretoria close corporation, Global Capital Investments, had been identified in the media as the intermediary through which, the SADF has alleged, Mr Lubowski was paid for his work as

"an agent of Military Intelligence"

The claim that Mr Lubowski was an agent was last month made by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to Parliament.

Mr Justice Harms said that a statement he had made earlier to the commission regarding Mr Lubowski and bank statements relating to the Paradiso Bond Trust (held in Cape Town) and Mr Lubowski's personal account (held in Windhoek) should not be treated as "factual" as they were based on evidence provided to him by SADF lawyers.

The SADF claims that a sum of R60 000 was paid to the trust account and that a similar amount had been transferred to the personal account.

The judge said any finding he reached would be contained in his report to the State President at the end of the commission hearings.

MS 12/4/80 (34)

Natal and Rand top SA murder tally

Political Staff

MORE than half the 11 750 murders — 55,7 percent — in South Africa last year took place in Natal and on the Witwatersrand, General Johan van der Merwe, Commissioner of Police, said in his annual report tabled in parliament.

“The high incidence in Natal is mainly due to the power struggle between the various

factions among the Zulus,” General van der Merwe said.

A murder is recorded every hour in South Africa, two are raped, three robberies with aggravating circumstances take place, six vehicles are stolen and 25 homes are broken into, according to the report.

Crime increased by 3,49 percent in 1989 compared to 1988, with 1 473 472 cases reported. Police solved 56,65 percent of

them, against 56,83 percent of 1 423 763 crimes reported in 1988.

Serious offences increased by 1,19 percent compared to 1986, but less serious offences were 21,75 percent up last year compared to 1986.

Prostitution, sodomy, intercourse with under-age girls and/or female imbeciles, cruelty towards and the maltreatment of children, child-stealing and indecent assault had shown an

alarming increase.

“It is not known whether this increase should be ascribed to an increase in the incidence of these crimes or merely to a higher number of these crimes being reported as a result of greater awareness among members of the public.”

The weakening economy, strikes and unemployment had contributed to the crime increase, the general said.

Murder two rapes every hour

12/14/90 Political Staff

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CAPE TOWN — More than half the 11 750 murders in South Africa last year took place in Natal and on the Witwatersrand, General Johan van der Merwe, the Commissioner of Police, said in his annual report to Parliament yesterday.

One person is murdered every hour, two are raped, three rob-

beries take place, six vehicles are stolen and 25 homes are burgled.

Crime increased by 3,49 percent in 1989 compared with 1988, with 1 473 472 cases being reported. Police solved 56,65 percent of them (56,83 percent in 1988).

Crimes of morality like prostitution, sodomy, cruelty towards children and indecent assault had shown an alarming increase.

Star 12/4/40

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Activist Webster monitored



Spy handler Mr Martin Hennig.

The Johannesburg City Council spy ring commission heard yesterday that Dr David Webster, the murdered activist, had been one of the members of the Five Freedoms Forum being monitored by a council spy.

Mr Martin Hennig, a spy "handler" in the city council's security department, said that during various "leftist" meetings attended by the infiltrator, information was collected on a number of anti-apartheid personalities, including Dr Webster.

Dr Webster was murdered outside his home in Johannesburg on May 1 last year. His murderer has never been found, and the case is the subject of an inquiry by the Harms Commission, which is sitting in Pretoria.

Mr Hennig told Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, the chairman of the Hiemstra Commission of Inquiry into The Star's revelations of the spy ring, that Dr Webster was not mentioned specifically in "spy dossiers". He was named with others.

● Evidence about bugging devices bought by the City Council's security department to monitor organisations and people the council considered a threat will be led.

Mr Dennis Fine, SC, who is leading evidence for the commission at the inquiry, which started yesterday, made his statement during questioning of Mr Hennig.

Mr Hennig said he had had no knowledge of such bugging devices but "if authorised to do it (bug people), I would do so".

He added that he was aware of what such devices looked like but knew nothing about any having been purchased by the council's security department.

How much right has public to know?

THE question of whether or not the public has a right to know — even if a judicial commission has been appointed — was debated at length during the “hit squads” commission hearings in Pretoria this week.

The Harms Commission of Inquiry into alleged politically-motivated murders heard legal teams for the South African Defence Force and for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIIR) argue over the question — but without a decision being reached by Mr Justice Louis Harms, the chairman.

Lubowski claims

The issue formed part of an application by the IBIIR to force the disclosure of documentation which they said was being withheld from them and other legal teams in regard to activities of the SADF's once-covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Mr Paul Pretorius, SC, for the applicants, said that the documentation was vital to the issue — particularly in claims by the SADF that the murdered Mr Anton Lubowski, a top member of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), was an agent for Military Intelligence.

This claim was made by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to Parliament in March, and has been hotly debated since.

Mr Pretorius said in his written application that it concerned bombings, killings, poisonings and other events, and whether the State was accountable in law. “The public has a great interest in these matters.”

And because information had not always been forthcoming from top military people “considerable difficulty had been experienced by the investigating officers”.

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14/4/90
NORMAN CHANDLER

Despite the fact that documentation appears available, the commission must be “abundantly clear” that it is unable to obtain this documentation, Mr Pretorius said.

He argued that the State President had ordered that all documentation and assistance be given to the commission, but this had, he claimed, not been adhered to by certain people. “Justice must be seen to be done,” he said.

There was a twist to the proceedings when Mr Justice Harms, who had earlier given Mr Pretorius a torrid time by saying that the matters being put before him had “already been covered” in testimony, said that “if counsel in general had been more co-operative with the commission much of the problems raised would have been solved”.

But he then conceded that “we have been hampered by delay, delay, delay. My patience is wearing thin” — believed to have been a reference to the lack of some documentation and other information required.

Mr Pretorius told him that, to him, it would appear that “the root of the problem is that crucial documents have been lost or are not available at all. The fate of those documents is important as well”.

Mr de Klerk's orders had not been obeyed.

Mr Justice Harms caused a stir when he said that if the orders had not been obeyed, then a court martial could be ordered — “but I haven't reached that stage yet.” He also said in an apparent aside: “What should I do: have them shot?”

Mr Tim McNally, SC, who is assisting the commission, said documents had been obtained from the Park Lane Hotel in Johannesburg, Fort Klapperkop in Pretoria, from a Pretoria house, and from “the premises” of the SADF's Special Forces.

“Witnesses, who know where project documentation can be found, will be called,” Mr McNally said.

These witnesses, to be called in May, included Brigadier Floris Mostert (SAP Commander, Special Units, Witwatersrand), Mr Staal Burger, a man code-named “Christo Britz” by the CCB, Mr Joe Verster (managing director, CCB), General Eddie Webb (chairman, CCB), and Generals Klopper and Joubert and Brigadier Pfeil.

Mr Willem Burger, for the SADF, argued that the public had no real right to know about the activities of organisations such as the CCB.

'Fall guy'

He said the commission had already had co-operation from all parties involved and that it was not necessary for other documentation to be made available. Discretion had to be taken into consideration.

Mr Martin Luitingh, also for the applicants, said that “if General Webb has been made a fall guy, as is becoming apparent, then we must obtain those documents”.

The Harms Commission moves to London next week for hearings which start in South Africa House on April 23. Giving testimony will be former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee and former policeman Mr Spyker Thsikulungu, both of whom have been persuaded to give evidence on allegations made by convicted murder Butana Almond Nofemela that hit squads existed in the SA Police.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) Ten (10)
 (b) (i) and (ii)
 Volks Hospital
 My residence in Cape Town
 Tygerberg Hospital
 Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic
 Tuynhuys
 My office in Cape Town
- : 17 November 1985
 : 20 and 21 July 1986 and 10 October 1986
 : 17 August 1988
 : 4 September 1988
 : 5 July 1989, 13 December 1989 and 9 February 1990
 : 25 January 1990.
- (2) The Minister of Constitutional Development was present at the meetings on 13 December 1989 and 9 February 1990.
- (3) No, in this regard the honourable member is referred to my reply of 20 March 1990 on interpellation number 1.

Minister/Mandela: meetings in prison

*28. Adv S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether he met Mr Nelson Mandela in a prison during the period 1 January 1987 to 31 January 1990; if so, (a) (i) for what purpose, (ii) when and (iii) where did these meetings take place and (b) how many such meetings were there;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B753E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) (i) The Honourable Member is referred to the interpellations of 20 and 27 March 1990.
 (ii) and (iii) and (b)
 I met Mr Mandela on three occasions at Pollsmoor Prison and on nine occasions at Victor Verster Prison during the period mentioned.
- (2) No, this issue has been dealt with in detail on various occasions and I consider further statements in this regard unnecessary.

Margate/Durban and Durban/Empanjeni: traffic counts

*29. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Transport:†

- (1) Whether traffic counts are held on a continuous basis on the N2 route between (a) Margate and Durban and (b) Durban

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: *Hansard 17/4/90 (34)*

- (1) Particulars are not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information.
- (2) Monthly meetings are held with the Regional Commissioners of the S.A. Police in the relevant regions. During such meetings problem areas are identified after which preventative actions are conducted. Trains are also frequently accompanied by the S.A. Police.
- Spoornet is presently in the process of establishing its own security unit who will also see to the safety of passengers.

Political violence: deaths

*31. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Hansard 17/4/90*

- (a) How many persons have died in or as a result of political violence since 1 January 1990 and (b) how many such persons were members of the South African Police Force? B770E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 1 January 1990 until 31 March 1990 — 574 persons.
 (b) 14.

Military disability pensions

*32. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (a) How many persons were in receipt of military disability pensions, and (b) what amount had been paid out in such pensions, as at 31 March 1990? *Hansard 17/4/90* B771E
- The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 11 371 widows included,
 (b) the amount in respect of military disability pensions, only, is not readily available. A total amount of R46 539 035,49 was paid out in respect of all military pensions for the financial year ending 31 March 1990.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, where it occurs subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Redundancies/retracements in White schools

Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, in view of his announcement on 23 March 1990 relating to the opening of schools to all races, he will consider postponing decisions on further redundancies and retracements of teachers in White schools; if not, why not? *Hansard 17/4/90* B772E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the Department has always attempted to handle every facet of its rationalisation programme which embraces, *inter alia*, the disposal of redundant buildings and the possible retrenchment of teaching personnel with great care. Decisions on rationalisation are only taken after thorough research; the study of demographic projections, intensive consultation with all the parties concerned, and taking into account all the relevant factors.

Some of the most important factors which influence the decision whether or not to rationalise are the wishes of the community. It has happened that a community itself has requested a school to be closed. Others are the area in which the school is situated, the accessibility of other schools, the possibility of amalgamation rather than closure, the viability of maintaining good educational standards with the present pupil enrolment, the possibility of presenting an adequate curriculum and satisfactory alternative arrangements.

Obviously, my announcement in this House on 23 March of two possible further models for educational provision which have now been referred to the statutorily recognised advisory bodies for comment, will have a bearing on any future rationalisation programme. In our planning, cognisance will be taken of the implications of the acceptance of one or more of the models or of any other model which might be decided upon, and also of the outcome of any decision which is to be taken by parent bodies in this regard.

Athlone police district: offences reported
 137. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Athlone police district in 1989?

B302E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Athlone	38	16	263	362	36	279	301	293	730	23
Bishop Lavis	78	60	882	987	126	514	163	1010	684	31
Nyanga	109	22	720	385	66	146	61	212	163	1
Grassy Park	35	24	358	492	101	174	255	291	911	51
Guguletu	151	39	1377	631	109	367	86	460	375	-
Langa	48	6	477	304	46	204	19	130	222	2
Lansdowne	12	10	93	255	38	114	249	196	576	8
Philippi	47	55	390	399	84	255	159	383	513	21
Mannenberg	50	26	592	398	61	369	159	594	618	28
Mitchells Plain	84	32	593	2073	214	717	774	1097	2045	36
Khayelitsha	252	80	1517	887	191	330	97	431	616	-

Note:

Because the South African Police is not satisfied with the crime situation in the RSA, crime tendencies are continuously monitored. I wish to assure the honourable member that everything possible is being done to prevent crime. When it is apparent that there is an increase in crime, active steps are taken to counteract this tendency.

Bellville police district: offences reported
 138. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Bellville police district in 1989?

B303E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Bellville	20	16	161	279	23	119	350	152	799	7
Brackenell	14	20	154	69	18	26	149	69	238	0

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

	6	11	61	31	11	10	128	45	363	0
Durbanville	87	37	1315	795	117	467	248	955	722	12
Elisabeth	7	13	46	141	13	31	411	104	462	0
Goodwood	52	34	477	337	64	181	232	347	497	4
Kraaifontein	55	54	662	452	96	202	357	406	1138	5
Kuilsriver	11	18	75	199	17	49	549	140	768	1
Parow	57	15	812	431	67	137	118	531	420	6
Ravensmead	0	0	2	7	0	1	42	9	7	4
DF Malan	36	26	455	325	81	168	132	471	449	3
Alport										
Bellville South										

Note:

Because the South African Police is not satisfied with the crime situation in the RSA, crime tendencies are continuously monitored. I wish to assure the honourable member that everything possible is being done to prevent crime. When it is apparent that there is an increase in crime, active steps are taken to counteract this tendency.

Assault on wives/lovers

190. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many complaints of assault were laid against (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian men by their wives or lovers, and (b) how many such complaints were investigated in each case, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available?

34

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The South African Police do not keep record of these statistics, therefore the required information cannot be furnished.

SAP: labour disputes

206. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

In how many instances were the South African Police called to the scene of (a) labour disputes, (b) work stoppages and (c) strikes in 1989?

18/4/90

B486E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 169.
- (b) 89.
- (c) 589.

Workers striking illegally

207. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1989?

18/4/90 B487E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Illegal strikes

220. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

How many workers in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct in 1989?

B548E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Service for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988:

	(a)	(b)
Whites	0	0
Coloureds	4	0
Asiatics	0	921
Blacks	0	925
Total	4	925
Whites	0	0
Coloureds	3	0
Asiatics	0	819
Blacks	0	822
Total	3	822

Functional/Legal training courses

225. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) attended and (ii) successfully completed courses in (aa) functional and (bb) legal training provided by the legal training branch of his Department in 1989?

18/4/90

B553E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (aa) Functional Training
- (a) White
- (i) 1 133
- (ii) 1 133

(b) Coloured

- (i) 19
- (ii) 19

(c) Indian

- (i) 5
- (ii) 5

(d) Black

- (i) 366
- (ii) 366

(bb) Legal Training

(a) White

- (i) 229
- (ii) 144

(b) Coloured

- (i) 4
- (ii) 4

(c) Indian

- (i) 4
- (ii) 3

(d) Black

- (i) 28
- (ii) 6

Non-White acting judges/judges

226. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons who are not White were appointed as (a) acting judges and (b) judges within the Republic in 1989; if not, why not; if so, (i) who were so appointed and (ii)(aa) when and (bb) where was each such person appointed?

18/4/90 B554E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) and (b) No.

The State President may in terms of section 10(1)(a) of the Supreme Court Act, 1959 (Act 59 of 1959) appoint fit and proper persons as judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa. It is policy to appoint only advocates with the distinction of *Senior Counsel* as judges. At present only one Black advocate, namely T L Skweyiya and two Indian advocates, namely

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

191
-89
101
195
no
29
-19

Harms to hear Coetzee in Britain next week

34
18/4/90
By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Justice Louis Harms is expected to arrive in Britain later this week for a two-week hearing of vital evidence on alleged hit squad operations from former Captain Dirk Coetzee.

Captain Coetzee, who commanded the hit squad cell which allegedly murdered human rights lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge, has been one of the major sources of claims about death squad activities by policemen.

He is now living in exile in Zambia and is unable to return to South Africa to testify to the Harms Commission.

His evidence is expected to be given in person at a special hearing at the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square, beginning on Monday.

Use of poisons

Earlier this month Captain Coetzee was featured on a Channel 4 TV programme, "Dispatches", where he talked about what he said was the routine use of poisons against anti-apartheid activists.

He told of an occasion when a bottle of whiskey was spiked with a slow-acting poison supplied by a policeman before it was smuggled to the ANC. "Everyone who drank from it died eventually."

Captain Coetzee described at length how he had been present when two activists, whom he called Peter and Vusi, were shot before being slowly burnt and their ashes thrown into the Komati river.

He also gave a graphic description of the Mxenge killing.

Bogus ANC fund for domestics to 'buy' employers' homes

Own Correspondent
18/14/90

DURBAN — Police have launched an investigation into allegations that domestic workers have been paying money into a bogus ANC fund to ensure that their employers' homes will belong to them in a "new" South Africa.

Several domestic workers have informed their employers in Durban and the Transvaal that their homes belong to the domestic workers who have contributed to an ANC fund.

Mr Tom Sebina, spokesman for the ANC in Lusaka, said he would welcome a police investigation to find the "criminal element who is defaming the ANC's name".

It is absolutely untrue that we have been collecting money from domestic workers for this purpose. The take-over of private homes has never been on the ANC's agenda."

Mr Gordon Nixon of the Bluff is one of the surprised Durban residents to be told that his home no longer belongs to him.

"My wife and I went away for the weekend. When we returned yesterday, we found two well-dressed African gentlemen happily surveying my property and taking photographs. When I asked them what they thought they were doing, they told me they had been paid R30 by my maid to take photographs. They

told me one picture goes to her and another to the 'Mandela Fund'.

"When I offered to introduce them to my shotgun or to call the police, they just laughed and said soon all white homes would belong to the people and to the ANC."

Mr Nixon's domestic was dismissed on the spot and was not available for an interview today.

A similar scene took place when Mrs Shirley Aiston of Fynnland tried to sell her home. Her domestic, who had worked for her for 20 years, approached her and said she had been contributing to an ANC fund and the home belonged to her.

The same thing happened to a

Cowies Hill resident and to a Westville couple.

A representative of the South African Domestic Workers' Union (Sadwa), Mrs Nyami Nbehele, today urged domestic workers to supply the police or Sadwa with information about the "alleged ANC men" who were taking their money.

Captain R Bloomberg, media liaison spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria, said today: "We urge all domestic workers and employers to come forward with any information they may have so that we can investigate."

He said this type of incident had also been reported on the Reef.

White-collar crime clampdown proposed

Copy Time
18/4/70
34

By BARRY STREEK

THERE had been an unprecedented increase recently in the incidence of white-collar crimes and "enormous amounts of money" had left the country through irregularities, the Department of Justice said yesterday.

New legislation to counter these crimes and the establishment of an expert body to look at the problem was being considered, it said in its annual report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The unprecedented increase in white-collar crime particularly involved fraud and theft, crimes which were particularly striking in the enormous amounts of money that left the country irregularly.

"Because this type of crime cannot be fought adequately as a result of financial, manpower, priority and other considerations, legislation in this regard is being investigated," the report said.

Robbers jump queue to grab pension pay

Staff Reporters

Pensioners watched helplessly yesterday as three armed robbers grabbed R188 000 in pension money in kwaThema township near Springs after attacking officials.

Three black gunmen ambushed the paymasters as they entered the H H Ngakane Hall at 9 am, grabbed trunks of cash and two guns before speeding

off in a white bakkie

The bakkie was apparently driven by a white man.

The robbers fired one shot into the air but nobody was injured.

"This is the coolest robbery I have ever seen," said a pensioner who witnessed the hold-up.

"Three black men walked in. One, who was very young, was wearing a municipal uniform

and the others overalls.

"The young one pointed a gun at one paymaster's chest and thrust out his hand. He took the trunk and gave it to his companion and moved towards another paymaster, who was already at the counter.

"The trunk and his gun were at the top of the counter. The robber grabbed the trunk and gun and ran away."

Trust Bank fraud: ^{AGW} Swiss hold ^{19/4/80} suspect ⁽³⁴⁾

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The alleged mastermind behind the R47-million Trust Bank fraud has been arrested in Switzerland.

A South African Police spokesman said today Mr Stuart Pegg had been arrested by Swiss police on April 11 as he arrived at Geneva airport.

The SAP had a year ago asked Swiss police to be on the lookout for Mr Pegg, a former rally driver, who left South Africa in the wake of the R47-million fraud.

Mr Pegg has said he is innocent of the fraud but he has not fulfilled his promise, made last year, to return to South Africa voluntarily to prove his innocence.

Johannesburg commercial branch detectives are now working full-out to complete their dossier on the case.

LEGAL BATTLE

It will be handed to Witwatersrand Attorney-General Mr Klaus von Lieres, SC, who will start proceedings to have Mr Pegg extradited to South Africa to stand trial.

But it is not expected that Mr Pegg will arrive in South Africa soon as a protracted legal battle is likely in Switzerland if he contests extradition.

A former business associate of Mr Pegg, Niko Shefer, was yesterday found guilty of theft, forgery, uttering and fraud in the Rand Supreme Court in connection with the fraud. He had pleaded guilty.

He was also arrested by Swiss police and extradited to South Africa after a long legal battle.

Mr Pegg's estate in South Africa has been sequestrated by the Supreme Court.

R47m ^{CML}

fraud: ^{Tried} 19/4/70

Man ³⁴ (18)

convicted

JOHANNESBURG. — The alleged mastermind of the R47-million Trust Bank fraud, Niko Shefer, 39, yesterday pleaded guilty and was convicted on four counts of fraud, three of forgery, three of uttering and one count of theft at the start of his trial in the Rand Supreme Court.

Shefer admitted he was part of a conspiracy, but said he was not the main instigator behind the scheme.

The portions of the indictment which were not admitted were that he deliberately cultivated former bank clerk Gotz Guntenhoner and persuaded him to take part in the scheme; that Shefer's common-law wife, Ms Tania Ross, and her brother Bradley, were co-conspirators, and that Shefer was the main beneficiary of the scheme.

It was admitted that Guntenhoner, who stood trial earlier, stole clearance vouchers and that a group of co-conspirators used the forged vouchers to buy assets such as Krugerrands and emeralds. — Sapa

Sentence to be passed on Shefer today

By Cathy Stagg

Sentence is expected to be passed today on Niko Shefer, one of the men behind the R47,3 million Trust Bank fraud.

He is on trial in the Rand Supreme Court where he pleaded guilty and was found guilty of theft, forgery, uttering and fraud.

Yesterday, the defence closed its case without calling Shefer to the witness box.

Mr A W Chalmers of Trust Bank said the total loss to Trust Bank was expected to be about R21 million.


Shefer's estate in South Africa is in liquidation and it is possible R1,6 to R1,8 million could be made available from it, the court heard.

Mr Bradley Ross, the brother of Shefer's common-law wife, Ms Tania Ross, was told by Mr Justice M S Stegman that if he answered all questions truthfully and fully, the judge could order him exempt from prosecution for not reporting what he knew after the crimes had been committed.

Mr Ross said he was present in the basement of a Randburg office block on March 23 last year and had helped another of Shefer's employees, Mr Rob Schreuders, to pack boxes of Krugerrands into trunks.

The court heard that the R47 million was made up of R19 million for Krugerrands, R26 million for the "purchase" of an aircraft and R130 000 as "pin money" until the larger amounts filtered through.

Mr R D Levine, SC, for Shefer, argued that the 14-years sentence imposed on Trust Bank employee Götz Guntenhöner could be reduced on appeal.

CAT
Tmf
20/4/90
34


Stuart Pegg arrested in Geneva

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Swiss authorities have arrested South African businessman Mr Stuart Pegg who is wanted for his part in the R47-million Trust Bank fraud.

He was detained in Geneva on April 11.

This week co-accused Niko Shefer was found guilty in the Rand Supreme Court for his part in the fraud. He was extradited in December last year.

Mr Pegg — a Springbok rally driver — was involved in the Information Scandal about 10 years ago. His estate has been sequestered during his absence.

M/Day 20/4/90

34

Schwarz urges action on four types of violence

CAPE TOWN — If the present violence was met by "weakness and failure", then the processes of negotiation could "deteriorate into other methods of change", MP for Yeoville Harry Schwarz said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the State President's budget, Schwarz said the current violence could be placed in four categories.

Initially, there was the "pure thug-gery and crime", which needed to be dealt with by normal police action, and the co-operation of communities, black or white, should be obtained in dealing with it.

Secondly there was the "ultra right-wing reaction" which had not at this stage reached serious proportions, but had to be dealt with before it did.

Political Staff

He said recent events in Pretoria — cowardly acts towards the dead by desecrating a cemetery and the theft of arms and ammunition — demonstrated this.

Schwarz said orthodox right-wing political movements, including the CP, had a duty to help contain this if they were to preserve their credibility.

The third category of violence concerned challenges to the authority of the state and centred on demonstrations by groups that "they are forces to be reckoned with" in the future, either at the negotiating table or thereafter.

He said the state needed to demonstrate without undue excess, that its security apparatus was intact and it

was in control. Failure to do this could have serious consequences.

The final area of violence involved "actions by political groupings against each other" — the aim was to "establish themselves and eliminate or weaken others in an attempt to "positively" themselves in the negotiating process and on the political scene thereafter".

Schwarz said the authorities needed to act with "circumspection" as well as substantial force to deal with this.

It was a challenge for leadership: "all seemingly call for peace, but the calls go unheeded and the violence continues".

Now, more than ever, law and order and an end to violence was vital if the road to a democratic government was to be negotiated, Schwarz said.

Mini-bus record defended

Saica issues exposure draft

~~Barry~~ BARRY SERGEANT ³⁴

IN reaction to increasing cases of bribery and corruption, The SA Institute of Chartered Accountants (Saica) has issued an exposure draft on illegal acts, other irregularities and errors. *B Day 23/4/90*

Saica executive director Ken Mockler says the many cases of bribery and corruption reported in recent years had raised questions "concerning the auditor's duties and responsibilities to detect and report such matters".

In a statement, Mockler said that Saica "constantly reviews the appropriateness and effectiveness of its auditing standards. Consequently, it has decided that there was a need to review the standards dealing with bribery and corruption so that the auditor's responsibilities would be clarified. Hence the issue of the exposure draft."

Mockler further stated: "It is important to understand that an audit provides reasonable and not absolute assurance that material misstatements resulting from illegal acts, other irregularities and errors in the financial statements will be detected."

Mockler explained that Exposure Draft 80 deals with illegal acts, other irregularities and errors separately because the procedures involved with each are different. The exposure draft identifies that the auditor, depending on the circumstances, has a duty to report these matters to management, sometimes shareholders and where they constitute "material irregularities", as prescribed in the Public Accountants' and Auditors' act, to the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board (PAAB).

The exposure draft is open for comment until June 30 after which the Audit Standards Committee of Saica will consider comments and draft the final accounting standard.

Mxenge offered to help, Harms told

By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Murdered human rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge offered to help restart the car belonging to members of a hit squad who minutes later allegedly stabbed and beat him to death, the Harms Commission has been told.

The commission into alleged politically motivated murder in South Africa began sitting at the South African Embassy in London yesterday.

Alleged hit squad member Mr David Tshikalange, who fled South Africa last year, told how Mr Mxenge battled in vain for his life as the four-man squad attacked him in Durban on November 19 1981.

The Harms Commission will also be hearing evidence from former captain Mr Dirk Coetzee. It is expected to sit here for more than a week.

Eight teams of lawyers are representing the Ministers of Defence and Law and Order, individual policemen, the Mxenge family, Vrye Weekblad, the Independent Board of Inquiry and the ANC.

Speaking in broken English — no interpreter was provided — Mr Tshikalange said orders to kill someone were "part of the job" and he had not questioned them.

Questioned by Mr Denis Kuy SC, Mr Tshikalange (35) said he was employed at the hit squad base at Vlakplaas by Captain Coetzee in 1981.

Later that year, he claimed, Sergeant Koos Schutte came to Vlakplaas and told him that Colo-



Mr David Tshikalange

nel Schoon had said he and askari Mr Brian Nqulunga must go to Durban. Sergeant Schutte provided former Death Row prisoner Almond Nofemela with a knife.

He, Nofemela and Mr Nqulunga drove to Durban, where, along with police informer Mr Joe Mamasel, they received their orders from Captain Coetzee at CR Swart police station.

On the appointed evening he

was picked up by Nofemela, Mr Nqulunga and Mr Mamasela in the bakkie. Later he saw Mr Mxenge's white Audi behind them. Nofemela staged a breakdown and went over to Mr Mxenge — who offered help. The three drove off in the Audi with Mr Mxenge, shouting to him to follow.

When he arrived at their destination, a piece of open ground, the other three "were busy fighting with this chap. They dragged him from the car and were busy stabbing him... beating him, kicking him. He was standing, also fighting.

"Then it came to a point when he came to my side. I stabbed him in the chest."

Mr Tshikalange said he could not remove the knife from Mr Mxenge's chest. The lawyer himself removed it and went for Nofemela, who used a wheelspanner to beat the knife out of Mr Mxenge's hand and bludgeon him to the ground, he said. When he saw Nofemela holding the knife to Mr Mxenge's throat, he "looked to one side as I felt afraid".

After the killing the men took the cars to CR Swart where the Audi's number plate was changed by Constable Braam du Preez and a Captain van Dyk, he claimed. The men returned to Pretoria.

Mr Tshikalange, who went on to train as a policeman, said in 1985 he was advised to buy a discharge after twice being convicted of drunken driving. Later he was plagued by a "guilty conscience" and feared becoming a hit squad victim himself.

Tales of murder unfold in sedate embassy cinema

By Chris Whitfield, The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Albert Dlomo shared a prison cell on Robben Island with Mr Griffiths Mxenge in the late 1960s. The two became close friends and stayed in touch after their release, until Mr Mxenge was murdered near Durban.

Yesterday the ANC veteran sat in a makeshift courtroom in the South African Embassy in London, listening to a former South African policeman confessing to having helped kill his friend in a bloody struggle.

"I stabbed him in the chest," Mr "Spyker" Tshikalange told the Harms Commission. "But I couldn't take the knife out. . . Then he (Mxenge) took it out and he wanted to stab Almond.

"Almond beat him on the hand with a wheel spanner and continued beating him on the head. Joe was busy behind him. . . stabbing him."

Mr Tshikalange, a short, bearded man wearing a navy blue jacket, grey trousers and a red tie, described how hit squad member Almond Nofomela picked up the knife that Mr Mxenge had dropped and repeatedly stabbed the victim.

Then Mr Tshikalange brought an extended finger up to his throat: "Almond was holding the knife on his throat. . . I looked to one side," he said, jerking his head to the right.

The 35-year-old, who fled South Africa with a "guilty conscience" and in fear of his life after leaving the police, occasionally lapsed into the language of the assassin. People were "eliminated", he was told that a victim must be "gesteek", not "geskiet", so it would look like a robbery.

The converted cinema deep inside the embassy made an unlikely setting for such language.

Mr Justice Louis Harms sat at a desk on the stage in front of a pair of pale curtains drawn across the screen.

Opposite the commissioner sat the eight legal teams, a total of about 20 lawyers. To his right Mr Tshikalange spoke quietly in broken English, occasionally using Afrikaans words.

Behind the lawyers sat an assortment of pressmen and six ANC representatives, each in the embassy for the first time.

During an adjournment Mr Dlomo could not resist looking up at the building around him and musing about its occupancy: "Maybe I won't go back to South Africa. . . I'll just be moving in here," he smiled.

Outside the embassy the City of London Anti-Apartheid Group had resurrected the protest they abandoned when Nelson Mandela was released. This time they were calling for somebody to be jailed: Hit squad leader Dirk Coetzee.

Mxenge killing: ex-policeman's evidence slated

By Sue Leeman, The Star Bureau

LONDON — A former policeman who claims he was one of the death squad which murdered lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge, was accused yesterday of making up a "horror story" about the killing because he had a grudge against the police.

Lawyers for the police also accused Mr David Tshakalange of exaggerating his position at Vlakplaas, the alleged hit squad base, describing his account of his activities there as "absurd".

There was nothing secret or sinister about operations at Vlakplaas, they said, and never had been.

Mr L. Visser, SC, appearing for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, put it to Mr Tshakalange at the Harms Commission hearing in the South African Embassy, that he believed he had been badly treated in the police and nursed a grudge.

"I put it to you that ... you fell out of police favour. The same happened to (alleged hit squad boss) Dirk Coetzee, who was put through a disciplinary investigation at the end of his career, and to Almond Nofemela, who was sentenced to

death for a murder.

"The three of you have a grudge against the police, for obvious reasons, and that is why you are telling these stories."

Mr S J Maritz, SC, appearing for individual policemen who deny hit squads links, said Mr Tshakalange — who has a conviction for assault and was discharged from the force in 1985 after two drunken driving offences — was a "useless policeman" who imagined threats against him by colleagues, and had made up the Mxenge murder story.

'Turn against us'

"I put it to you that the murder of ... Mr Mxenge was not committed by you and the other three colleagues you have mentioned, or anybody attached to the police at all."

But Mr Tshakalange insisted: "We were working for the police. We were the ones who committed that murder."

He has given a graphic account of the killing, which he says he helped commit with Mr Nofemela, Mr Brian Nqulunga and Mr Joe Mamasela on November 19 1981, on instruc-

tions from former Captain Coetzee.

Mr Nqulunga and Mr Mamasela deny any involvement. Mr Tshakalange said that when he first read of Mr Nofemela's confession last year, the matter "started to pain me a lot". He began to worry that if things "got hot, it might happen that they (police) will turn against us, forgetting that we were doing that job for the police".

He had been told by Captain Coetzee, on orders from a Captain van Dyk, not to talk about it.

Nevertheless, he spoke in depth to Vrye Weekblad reporter Jacques Paauw for a report, which he now says contains details that were "exaggerated or misunderstood".

Not long afterwards he fled South Africa because he feared police reprisals and a murder charge. He took a taxi to Zimbabwe, hoping "to get to the ANC and reveal all that was on my conscience". He denied that Captain Coetzee had told him to leave.

Mr Tshakalange said he had decided to testify to the commission because he had a guilty conscience. He denied he had lied.

But police lawyers contrasted Mr Tshakalange's account of the Mxenge killing with testimony from Mr Nofemela and a statement by Captain Coetzee.

He repeatedly answered "I don't know" or "I can't remember" about disparities between his account and those of Mr Nofemela and Captain Coetzee.

Mr Nofemela has testified that the four men all beat their victim to the ground and stabbed him.

Mr Maritz said the inquest had found only one superficial back wound.

Mr Tshakalange said that when he started at Vlakplaas in 1981 it was as a labourer. But one of his jobs was to guard Mr Joe Pillay, an ANC member allegedly abducted from Swaziland. Mr Maritz said this was absurd. "You would not be used as a guard if you were a labourer."

B/pay 25/4/90

SAP poised to launch anti-crime campaign

CAPE TOWN — The SAP would launch a giant crime prevention drive named Operation Watchdog on May 1, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the police budget vote, he said crime prevention operations would include the use of members of the force now fulfilling administrative duties.

This would be done on a large scale where possible. The aim was to create a visible police presence in the community.

The Police Reserve would be used to the maximum at all levels of the community, and the newly formed Police Reserve air arm would be included. Neighbourhood and Business Watch systems would conduct "pro-active" operations in the light of tips provided by the SAP.

The media would be involved daily by giving information to the public about the operation, and also by conveying crime prevention tips.

The most important component for the success of the operation was, however, the active participation of the people of SA.

~~Parties~~ 34

"I want to call on the public to watch the media for hints, requests from the police and information on the progress of the operation," Vlok said.

More details of the operation would shortly be made known by Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe.

Vlok also announced yesterday that members of the SAP, as well as new recruits, would no longer be permitted to be members of registered or unregistered political parties, movements or organisations. This would not affect their right to vote.

He said legislative amendments, if necessary, would be effected as soon as possible.

The SAP was an instrument in the service of the whole population of SA and was not there to be claimed for party political aims, Vlok said.

However, the SAP was in favour of initiatives to bring about wider democratic freedoms in SA as this would help ensure lasting peace and stability. — Sapa.

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Anti-crime month

Star
25/4/90 Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police are to launch a giant month-long crime prevention operation from May 1, but they have given the assurance that the drive — known as "Operation Watchdog" — will not be aimed at people celebrating Workers' Day.

Sources in the Ministry of Law and Order said today it was coincidental that the drive was being launched on Workers' Day.

This just happened to be the first day of the month in which the campaign was planned.

The crime prevention drive was announced in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

He said the operation would include the use of administrative members of the force and reserve units.

The aim was to create a visible presence of police in the community.

Police would supply neighbourhood and business watch systems with information to conduct operations.

Mr Vlok said radio, TV and the press would give daily information to the public. He said it was vital that police received public co-operation.

Coetzee links SAP boss to assassinations

SUE LEEMAN

LONDON — Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe was linked to the killing of activists in Bloemfontein when he was stationed there, former police captain Mr. Dirk Coetzee has told the Harms Commission.

The allegation was denied by General van der Merwe in Pretoria. He said: "That is not only ridiculous, it is completely untrue. I think I am well known enough in the Free State and all over the Republic for people to know that the accusations are rejectable."

He said he had not read the report and was unwilling to make further comment.

'Close colleague'

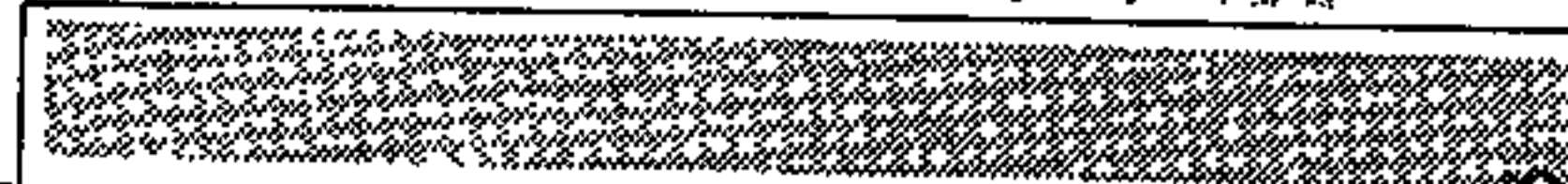
Mr Coetzee said he based his claim on what he had been told by a "close colleague" of General van der Merwe, Warrant Officer Hendrik Prinsloo, whom he met in security police headquarters in 1983.

"He confirmed to me that General van der Merwe was part of the clique in Bloemfontein; he had knowledge (of the killings). He said General van der Merwe was one of the guys for those kinds of jobs, to get rid of activists."

General van der Merwe said: "I can't speak for Hendrik Prinsloo. But I believe it is completely untrue that he would say a thing like that."

Mr Coetzee was accused by a police lawyer, Mr Sam Maritz SC, of "slandering" General van der Merwe, but insisted that it was impossible for the general not to have known about the deaths.

● See PAGE 2.



Sharp drop in general crime rate in Hillbrow

By Craig Kotze (34) ~~34~~

The general crime rate in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, widely perceived as the Reef's "heart of vice", has dropped significantly but rape and serious assault have increased, according to police statistics.

Figures released yesterday indicate sharp drops in crimes such as murder, robbery and common assault for the first three months of this year.

Crime which had increased was car theft, which rose from 548 vehicles stolen for the first three months last year to 680 for the same period this year, rape and serious assault, said Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

Captain Opperman said rapes had increased by six to 39 and serious assault from 74 incidents to 121.

Murders had dropped by five to 31 and common assault by 43 to 309.

Robberies had also dropped by 132 cases to 232.

According to Captain Opperman, arrests made for prostitution had also dropped from 38 to 21.

Big drive against crime planned

CAC 714/5 25/4/80

34

Political Staff

THE police are to launch a nationwide crime sweep next month in an all-out effort to curb the nation's rising crime figures.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok told Parliament yesterday that the crime-busting drive — to be known as 'Operation Watchdog' — was primarily aimed at preventing crime.

"Maximum use" of police reservists and administrative staff would be made, he said.

The newly established police reserve air arm, which had already produced



outstanding results, would also be included. Business watch and neighbourhood watch organisations would spear-

head operations. The media would be asked to help.

"The most important component of this operation, if it is to be successful, is the active participation of the people of South Africa," said Mr Vlok.

He appealed for the public's co-operation.

Mr Vlok said he had also appointed a special taskforce to clean up Hillbrow.

Events such as the recent necklace murder in the area were "totally unacceptable".

He said the police, the city council, the traffic, health and other departments would be involved.

Commission hears of horrifying murders

Brigadier ordered death of lawyer - Coetzee

By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

London
Brigadier Jan van der Hoven, Security Police regional commander for Port Natal, ordered the killing of human rights lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge, Captain Dirk Coetzee told the Harms Commission yesterday.

In a cinema in the South African Embassy basement, the former police captain and alleged hit squad leader told how an ANC member had been drugged, shot dead, placed on a pyre and then burnt for several hours to dispose of his body.

Captain Coetzee also recounted how one of his charges had forced a kneeling prisoner to recount the Lord's Prayer before he "kicked him to pieces".

Names of senior policemen were liberally sprinkled throughout his evidence as he described how he engineered the Mxenge killing, witnessed the poisoning and shooting of ANC member Mr Sizwe Kondile and was present at the violent interrogation of kidnapped ANC man Mr Joe Pillay.

He said while he was doing surveillance in Durban in November 1981, he was "called by Brigadier van der Hoven ... and instructed to get rid of Mxenge. He gave me some background - that the ANC had arranged for R100 000 to be banked in Mr Mxenge's account, that he was acting as an instructing attorney in all the terror trials."

Superfit

Captain Coetzee said he had been specifically instructed that the victim was not to be shot, "that we must stage a robbery". One of the reasons for this was that if it was left to look like a killing, it could have looked "something like the (Steve) Biko case".

He chose policemen Almond Nofemela - whose Death Row confessions broke the hit squad story - Mr David Tshikalange, Mr Joe Mamasela and Mr Brian Ngulunge to do the job.

Mr Ngulunge and Mr Mamasela strenuously deny involvement.

But Mr Coetzee said he selected Mr Mamasela "because he has the killer instinct. He was ... a non-drinker and non-smoker. He was superfit and he was a killer".

Mr Mamasela, he said, "takes no nonsense from anyone".

He added that Mr Mamasela was a police informant who earlier had infiltrated the ANC. Asked if it was usual to use an informant on such missions, he replied: "There were no rules." Mr Mamasela, he said, always carried a Tokarev pistol and had a letter from Colonel Jan Coetzee saying he was an informer.

After the Mxenge killing, said Captain Coetzee, he met the four men in a bar near the Durban seafont.



Former SAP captain and hit squad leader Dirk Coetzee at the SA Embassy in London yesterday, when he testified before the Harms Commission.

"Joe (Mamasela) had Mxenge's jacket on, it was too short in the arms, he had (Mr Mxenge's) watch on his arm and he had his wallet and keys. I took all their clothes - they had already changed - their knives and Mxenge's wallet, jacket, watch and car keys."

Then, he said, he together with Warrant Officer Paul van Dyk and Constable Braam du Preez fitted Mr Mxenge's white Audi with false number plates, and asked them to take it to Gollel.

Captain Coetzee said he "went to report to Brigadier van der Hoven ... in his flat at CR Swart Square. It was late and he was already in his pyjamas. Just after 7.30 am next morning I reported to his office."

Slaughter

"Mrs Mxenge had phoned and asked if we had apprehended him (her husband) because he hadn't turned up."

Captain Coetzee said in his opinion the faked robbery had been bun-

gled. "It turned into slaughter, there were more than 40 stab wounds (on Mxenge's body) - his throat was cut and I believe one of his ears too. It was obviously not a robbery. They messed it up completely."

Eventually he, Paul van Dyk and Sergeant Schutte left Pretoria, taking a 251 can of petrol with them. They were joined in Piet Retief by Captain Koos Vermeulen.

The car was taken to a point on the border fence, covered with petrol and set alight.

Nofemela, Mr Tshikalange and Mr Mamasela were each given R1 000 koppeld, or bounty money, he said. The radio from Mr Mxenge's car "landed up in Brigadier Jan du Preez's Mercedes 230".

Captain Coetzee said he first saw ANC member Mr Sizwe Kondile in Jeffrey's Bay, handcuffed to a bed in the police station.

"A doctor friend said this was another Steve Biko case coming up 'so let's make a plan with this guy'. Mr Kondile, he said, had sustained brain damage during interrogation.

Later the prisoner was taken up to Komatipoort. Captain Coetzee was present, he said, when Mr Kondile was given "knock-out drops" that were obtained from General Lothar Neethling, head of the police forensic laboratories.

"Four drops are enough for an average man. They are colourless and tasteless and the person will fall over before he has finished his drink."

Ashes

After Mr Kondile had been dosed, he said, "he was shot in the head. A pyre was built with wood and tyres, he was burnt to ashes. It takes seven to nine hours."

Those present at the body burning, he added, had included Warrant Officer Paul van Dyk from Vlakplaas, a Captain du Plessis, Colonel Nick van Rensburg and a Sergeant Young from Port Elizabeth and Major Archie Flemington.

Captain Coetzee will continue his evidence today.

FNB to lo

Finance Staff
26/4/90
First National Bank is to lower its bond rate at weekend to bring it in line that of its major competitors. FNB's current bond rate 21 percent for both existing new bonds, while Standard Bank's is 0,25 percentage below that at 20,75 percent. Senior general manager Jimmy McKenzie said today that good financial meant FNB had ample for an expansion in business the coming months. FNB's results, which were leased yesterday, show that bank's margins have considerably since it

WE'RE STILL FIGHTING F
WHAT
After Mr Kondile had been dosed, he said, "he was shot in the head. A pyre was built with wood and tyres, he was burnt to ashes. It takes seven to nine hours."

Reserve Bank fraud: 2 in court

By Celeste Louw 34

The former managing director of Ciskei Aircraft Industries, Mr Rainer Moringer, and a co-accused were told in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that their fraud trial involving R5,5 million would start in the Rand Supreme Court on August 7.

According to the indictment, Mr Moringer (48) and Mr Ulrich Leitich (49) of Northcliff, Johannesburg, defrauded the South African Reserve Bank by obtaining financial rands through false pretences.

The men allegedly also contravened the Exchange Control Regulations.

It has been alleged that Mr Moringer submitted an application to the Reserve Bank for permission for an Austrian company to invest in one of his companies through the financial rand. An investment of R5,5 million was granted.

Mr Moringer and Mr Leitich, a former divisional manager at the Allied Bank, allegedly knew there was no real investor.

The permission granted for use of the financial rand also provided for the purchase of machinery and equipment to the value of R5 511 300 and for its relocation from Austria.

The two accused allegedly knew that the goods they intended purchasing to relocate to South Africa were worth only \$530 000 at the time.

The "scheme" ensured that the men controlled the distribution of the R5,5 million, it is alleged.

The money was allegedly utilised to set up initial payments in Allied Bank's books and for the payment of the machinery and equipment, leaving the balance to the accused.

Mr Leitich was released on bail, but Mr Moringer remains in custody.

SFC 27/1/90

Security 'family' were above law, Harms told

By Chris Whitfield

LONDON — Mr Dirk Coetzee painted a chilling picture before the Harms Commission here yesterday of a security police force which was allowed to operate above the law.

The former security police captain described how the "closely knit security family" was given "special protection". How it operated inside and outside South Africa with impunity.

The justification, Mr Coetzee claimed, was the "twilight war" against terrorists and the onslaught against South Africa.

Mr Coetzee was giving evidence for the second day at the commission's special London hearing in the South African Embassy.

He told the commission:

- Brigadier Willem Schoon, then head of "Section C" at Vlakplaas — the alleged hit squad base — had ordered the murders of two men, one a colleague at the base. They were drugged, then shot in the head and burnt to death.
- How another colleague from Vlakplaas, Isaac "Ace" Moema, was killed because his "attitude" was not right.
- How he and fellow policemen planned a raid on the house of ANC members in Botswana.
- How he helped cover-up the murder by colleagues of a diamond dealer who cheated them.
- Of the theft of a union delegation's kombi to prevent them reaching a conference in Harare.

27/4/90 (34)
**Lubowski family
quits Harms probe**

The family of Mr Anton Lubowski, the murdered Windhoek advocate and Swapo member, have withdrawn from the Harms Commission.

Restrictions on the inquiry and limitations placed by the SADF had made it impossible for the family to assist the commission in arriving at the truth, they said in a statement to Sapa yesterday.

"We shall only consider re-entering the commission once the South African Government opens up the inquiry in a way which indeed demonstrates a genuine intention to establish the truth or, to use the words of President de Klerk himself, to investigate 'to the bone'," it said.



'Reef one of world's crime capitals'

M643 27/4/90

34

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Reef had become one of the crime centres of the world with twice as many murders each day as New York, director of the University of the Witwatersand's Project for the Study of Violence Mr Lloyd Vogelmann said here.

Mr Vogelmann was speaking at a meeting on violence and negotiations organised by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee at the university.

He said of the 32 murders committed daily in the country, 10 occurred on the Reef.

He said the violence which had engulfed the country since the beginning of this year could not be blamed on the African National Congress or President F W de Klerk's unbanning of organisations and the release of Mr Nelson Mandela but was a product of the legacy of apartheid.

He said that no single organisation seemed capable of stopping the violence, especial-

ly in Natal. Not even Mr Nelson Mandela could stop it because no one person could destroy the apartheid legacy.

Mr Vogelmann said violence usually occurred because of the deprivation people who lived in poverty felt in relation to those who were better off. This "relative deprivation" led to rising expectations and could lead to violence if such expectations were not met.

He said the violence of black youths could be traced to events of June 16 1976 when hundreds of people either died or were maimed during widespread violence.

Such children were mostly from large families, had no education or skills and had nothing to gain from the formal economy, which was more in recession than out of it. They viewed the world as hostile and uncaring.

Referring to the gruesome killing of Rastafarian, Mr "Sugar" Nkomo, Mr Vogelmann said violence had assumed extreme proportions because of mob psychology. During mob kill-

ings, people acted irrationally and thought their acts to be socially acceptable when they attracted no condemnation.

To curb the violence, the government should speed up the pace of reform and introduce a comprehensive crime prevention and welfare programme.

Democratic Party MP Mr Pierre Cronje said police in the Natal area found it difficult to be neutral when dealing with the United Democratic Front/Inkatha feud because they had been told the UDF was the aggressor during their briefing.

He claimed to have personally witnessed acts of collusion between Inkatha impis and the police against the UDF.

Webster's 'killer' named

34

28/4/90

Council officers in hit squad, says Hiemstra witness

A MEMBER of a special unit made up of Military Intelligence and Johannesburg City Council security officers assassinated Dr David Webster a year ago, according to a witness at the Hiemstra Commission.

Under heavy cross-examination, the witness, Mr Hannes Gouws, claimed that the council spy operations were connected to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Hit-man

Mr Gouws said that he had been told by another member of the unit that the alleged hit-man was a Mr Paul de Swardt.

It is understood that Mr de Swardt is a former military officer who is now in Venda. He could not be traced by the Saturday Star last night to comment on the allegations made to the commission.

In a day of high drama in the Johannesburg City Council chamber, Mr Gouws — who blew the lid off the council's espionage network by giving documents to The Star — was also threatened with arrest for having "stolen council dossiers".

Mr Gouws, who has spent two days giving testimony and being cross-examined, earlier told commission chairman Mr Justice V G Hiemstra that the CCB, a previously covert SA Defence Force unit, had been responsible for Dr Webster's murder on May 1 last year.

NORMAN CHANDLER, HELEN GRANGE and LOUISE BURGERS

The revelation by Mr Gouws, a former council security training officer, came just before 4 pm yesterday.

Questioned by his lawyer, Mr Lawley Shein, he said that while on holiday on the Natal South Coast last weekend, he had entered a shop and discovered that police had been searching for him.

He immediately returned to Johannesburg because "I felt like a criminal".

On Tuesday April 24, he met a former colleague, Mr Dick Greyling, in the bar of a Johannesburg hotel.

"Mr. Greyling told me that Paul de Swardt had murdered Dr Webster," Mr Gouws said.

Mr Gouws claimed that one of his council superiors, Mr Martin Hennig, had compiled reports on Dr Webster.

"I had heard that the people who killed Webster had been the same group that I worked with."

The threat to arrest Mr Gouws was revealed to the commission by Mr Shein, who described it as "most threatening" and said that Mr Gouws was "feeling very intimidated".

A police lieutenant sat in the public gallery for some time and Mr Denis Fine, SC, for the commission, asked for an adjournment so that he could discuss the matter with the officer. The officer could not be found and the hearing resumed.

In his evidence, Mr Gouws on



UNDER THREAT: Mr Hannes Gouws (left), a former supervisor in the Johannesburg City Council's security department, stands close to his bodyguard (right) during yesterday's dramatic Hiemstra Commission hearings. Mr Gouws has been threatened with arrest. Photograph: Stephen Davimes.

Exiled ANC leaders return

28/4/90

CAPE TOWN — "We have come in a spirit of reconciliation, but not as petitioners. We have come as claimants on behalf of the people who have been kept down for too long."

With these powerful and emotional words by SA Communist Party chief Joe Slovo, the African National Congress leaders in exile yesterday (left) were seen to step on African soil for the first time since their arrest at the

PETER FABRICIUS Political Correspondent

tough line at the three-day talks in Cape Town starting on Wednesday. Mr Mbeki indicated that the agenda should be limited to the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of political

"In welcoming you, we also wish the Government well. It is willing, after over a century, to sit down with us to discuss the problems of this country and we hope very sincerely that it will have the backing of the overwhelming majority of whites in this country."

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Coetzee link SAP boss to assassinatio

SUE LEEMAN

LONDON — Commissioner of Police General van der Merwe was linked to the killing of anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster when he was stationed there, police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee has told the Commission.

The allegation was denied by General van der Merwe in Pretoria. He said: "That is not only false, it is completely untrue. I think I am well known in the Free State and all over the Republic to know that the accusations are rejectable. He said he had not read the report and was going to make further comment."

'Close colleague'

Mr Coetzee said he based his claim on what was told by a "close colleague" of General van der Merwe, Warrant Officer Hendrik Prinsloo, who met in security police headquarters in 1983.

"He confirmed to me that General van der Merwe was part of the cell in Bloemfontein; he had knowledge (of the killings). He said General van der Merwe was one of the guys in those kinds of groups of activists."

General van der Merwe said: "I can't speak for Prinsloo. But I believe it is completely true that he would say a thing like that."

Mr Coetzee was accused by a police lawyer, Sam Maritz SC, of "slandering" General van der Merwe, but insisted that it was impossible for a general not to have known about the deaths.

See PAGE 2.

LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD

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tice V G Hiemstra that the CCB,
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Force unit, had been responsible
for Dr Webster's murder on May
1 last year.

Dr Webster was gunned down
outside his Troyeville, Johannes-
burg, home just before noon on
that day. His killer or killers are
still at large.

His death is included in the
terms of reference of another
commission, headed by Mr Jus-
tice Louis Harms, which is look-
ing into alleged politically moti-
vated murders.

The Harms Commission is
hearing evidence in London and
is due to resume its sittings in
Pretoria on May 7. CCB activi-
ties have come under the spot-
light at its hearings.

Mr Gouws revealed yesterday
that he was also co-operating
with the Harms Commission.

The Administrator of the
Transvaal appointed the Hiem-
stra Commission to investigate
The Star's revelations on spy
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and the hearing resumed.

In his evidence, Mr Gouws on
several occasions named Mr
Greyling and Mr de Swardt as
members of a special team con-
sisting of military intelligence
personnel and Johannesburg
City Council security depart-
ment officials.

Broke legs

"We burnt down houses, inti-
midated people and broke arms
and legs. We broke the legs of a
stage actor," said Mr Gouws,
who appeared to be very fright-
ened while giving evidence.

Earlier, the commission
heard that actor Mr Andre-Jac-
ques van der Merwe, who had
appeared in the play "Some-
where on the Border", had been
assaulted. This information was
given to the commission by Mr
John Campbell, representing the
Five Freedoms Forum.

Mr Gouws, describing work
done by the unit, said there had

● TO PAGE 2.



UNDER THREAT: Mr Hannes Gouws (left), a former supervisor in the Johannesburg City Council's security department, stands close to his bodyguard (right) during yesterday's dramatic Hiemstra Commission hearings. Mr Gouws has been threatened with arrest. ● Photograph: Stephen Davimes.

Exiled ANC leaders return

CAPE TOWN — "We have come in a spirit of reconciliation, but not as petitioners. We have come as claimants on behalf of the people who have been kept down for too long."

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

With these powerful and emotional words by SA Communist Party chief Joe Slovo, the African National Congress leaders in exile yesterday touched down on South African soil for the first time in nearly 30 years to attend next week's watershed talks with the Government.

Back door

"For those of us who left by the back door and are now entering by the front door, it is a remarkable feeling," said Mr Slovo, who fled into exile in 1963.

He was speaking at a press conference at Cape Town's D F Malan Air-
port moments after arriving on a Zam-
bian Airways charter flight from Lusaka.

With him were several other exiles who had not seen South Africa for decades and who will form part of the delegation for next week's talks — ANC general secretary Alfred Nzo, head of international affairs Mr Thabo Mbeki; Mr Joe Modise, commander of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and national executive commit-
tee member Mrs Ruth Mompoti.

And though Mr Slovo talked of reconciliation, it was immediately obvious that the ANC delegation would take a

"In welcoming you, we also wish the Government well. It is willing, after over a century, to sit down with us to discuss the problems of this country and we hope very sincerely that it will have the backing of the overwhelming majority of whites in this country."

There were emotional scenes at the airport as the returning exiles were embraced by local ANC leaders.

Co-operation

Outside the terminus building, a small crowd of supporters toy-toyed, chanted and held placards aloft.

A large contingent of policemen maintained strict security and the occasion was filled with irony as SAP and ANC marshals co-operated closely to control the crowd.

Down the road to the airport build-
ing a larger crowd of several hundred flag-waving ANC supporters waited to greet their returning leaders. Many more were turned away by the police.

Sitting at the centre of the delega-
tion, Mr Nzo said their task was to "ex-
plore with the apartheid regime the possibility of removing certain obsta-
cles to enable the negotiation process to take place".

That was the delegation's mandate

● TO PAGE 2.

police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee has told the Commission.
The allegation was denied by General Merwe in Pretoria. He said: "That is not correct. Merwe is completely untrue. I think I am well known enough in the Free State and all over the Republic to know that the accusations are completely untrue. He said he had not read the report and was unwilling to make further comment."

'Close colleague'

Mr Coetzee said he based his claim on what had been told by a "close colleague" of General Merwe, Warrant Officer Hendrik Prinsloo, who met in security police headquarters in 1983.

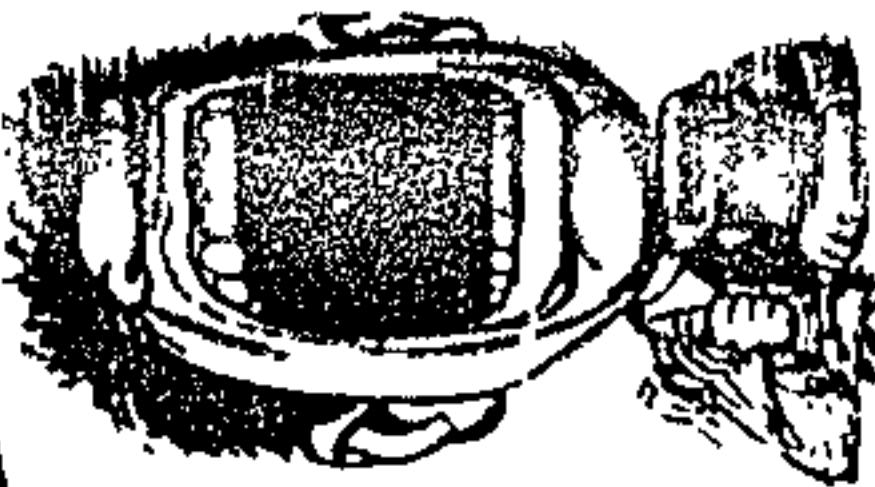
"He confirmed to me that General van der Merwe was part of the clique in Bloemfontein, he had knowledge (of the killings). He said General Merwe was one of those 'guys in' those kind of things, get a lot of activists."

General van der Merwe said: "I can't see Hendrix Prinsloo. But I believe it is completely true that he would say a thing like that."

Mr Coetzee was accused by a police sergeant Sam Maritz SC, of "slandering" General Merwe, but insisted that it was impossible for a general not to have known about the deaths.

● See PAGE 2.

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- 2) Do you spend at least part of your speaking on the telephone?
- 3) Are you ever accused of shouting, speaking too slowly or quickly?

● TO PAGE 2.

Prithic

WEBSTER WATCH

AS the ^{57th} May 1 anniversary of the assassination of human rights activist Dr David Webster approaches, the Hiemstra commission of inquiry into alleged Johannesburg City Council spying activities is expected to place information on the murder in the spotlight. A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the jailing of his killers.

21/10/00 (34)

'Killing outside SA should be included'

28/4/90 34 28/4/90
Story 28/4/90

POLITICAL murders committed in foreign countries should be urgently included in the brief of the Harms Commission, the Campaign for a Judicial Inquiry into Hit-squads urged the State President in a letter this week.

It made little sense that the commission was prevented from examining certain security force operations which had been planned internally merely because they were executed outside the country's borders, the campaign said in a letter to President de Klerk.

The Cape-based campaigners, comprising mostly Afrikaans-speaking academics and business people, said they found it disconcerting that political murders committed in foreign countries were not included in the ambit of the Harms Commission.

Such a narrow interpretation of the commission's brief was seriously obstructive and counter-productive to a proper inquiry, they said. — Sapa.

Natal affidavits to

By S'BU MNGADI

COPIES of affidavits by alleged defectors of the KwaZulu government's "armed wing" could soon be forwarded to the Harms Commission which is investigating politically-motivated murders, it is believed.

And the ANC's Intelligence Department has commissioned a high-powered team of Natal lawyers to compile a comprehensive dossier on information being supplied by the defectors who are now making a clean break with the activities of their alleged secret unit.

A Durban-based Zulu weekly, *Umafrika*, this week claimed the KwaZulu government had its own highly trained "armed wing" with weapons of Eastern bloc origin.

The SA Youth Congress last

week alleged Inkatha youths were being trained in Israel. Sayco vice-president Nyami Boozi claimed his organisations had videotaped evidence from Inkatha defectors.

But KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week refuted the allegations, describing them as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

He also said: "I know nothing of the story in *Umafrika*. I issued a statement on this story when it first appeared that I knew nothing about the allegations."

Alleged members of KZ

'army' to spill the beans?

The Israeli embassy in Pretoria denied its government had given military training or military assistance to Inkatha.

Umafrika claimed its independent investigation had revealed that:

- At least 200 people went for training in 1986, divided into two groups;

- The first group left from Louis Botha Airport in Durban, having been driven from Ulundi in a removals truck;

- The second group flew from Ulundi in a big aircraft and travelled for about seven to eight hours;

- They were not informed where they were going to be trained; and
- The plane landed at a place which had apparently been cleared about two weeks before.

The group was met by white soldiers who jokingly informed trainees that they, the whites, were going to make soldiers out of the group.

The second group joined them later.

They underwent training in urban and guerrilla warfare, unarmed combat, releasing hostages, intelligence service and security. The training took seven months.

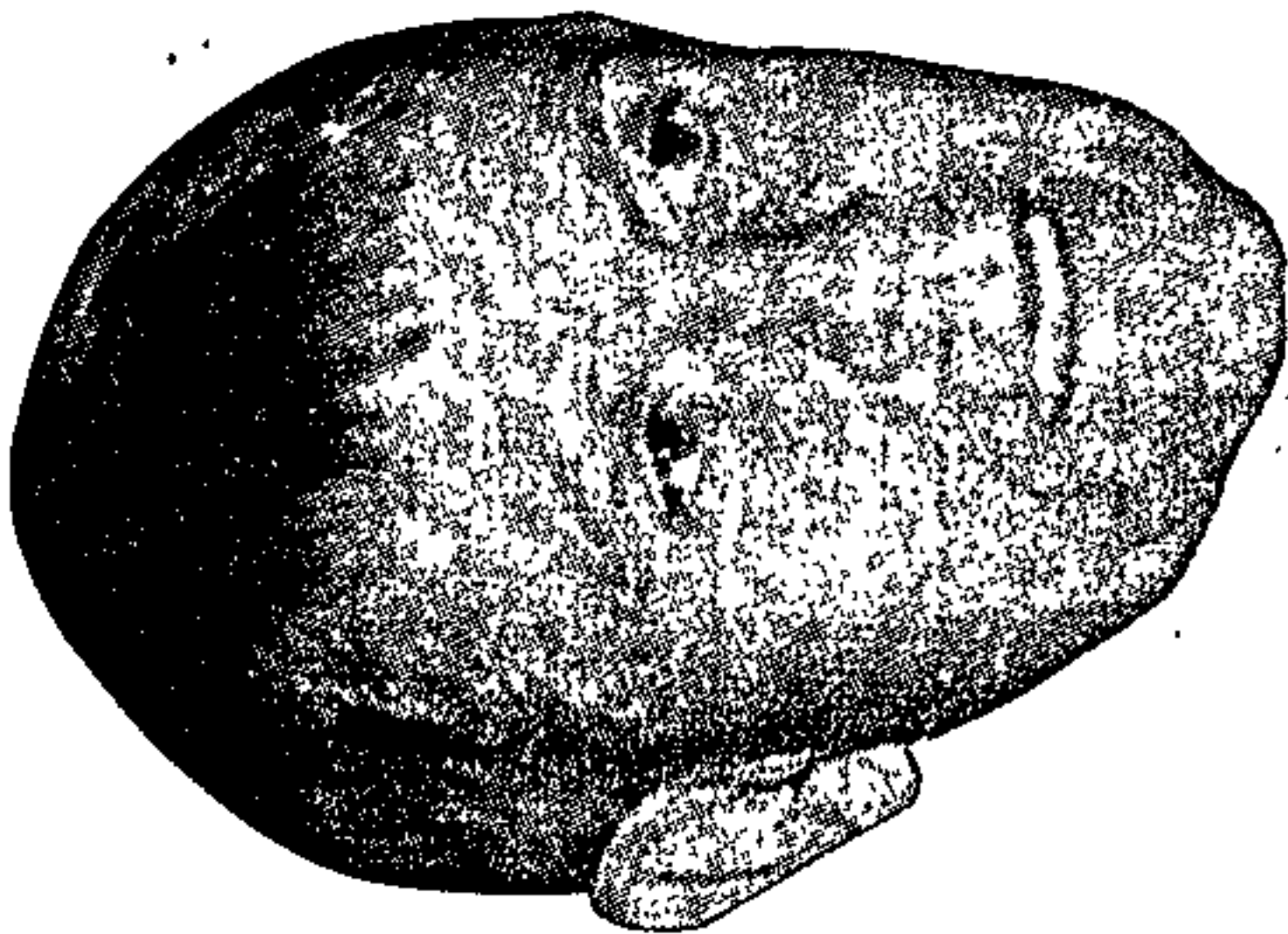
Before the trainees returned home, they were divided into four units: offensive, defensive, aides and intelligence, *Umafrika* said.

Harms?



Mangosuthu Buthelezi... claims are "untrue and ridiculous".

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Capt Dirk Coetzee ... poisoned men.

Two killed because they were 'untrustworthy'

CP Correspondent

CAPTAIN Dirk Coetzee, the self-confessed leader of the alleged police "hit squad", tried three times to poison two of his men because "I did not have the heart to shoot them", he told the Harms Commission in London this week.

He said that when the poison failed to work another officer shot the men behind the ear.

The reason they had to die was because as Askaris - former ANC guerrillas who had become members of the police death squad - they were considered untrustworthy.

He had tried to kill one of the men, Peter, by putting poison in his beer and

had tried to poison the other, Isaac, with a "spiked" cool drink.

He claimed Gen Lothar Neethling, a deputy commissioner of police and forensic head, had supplied the poison. It had killed a sheep within seconds with only four drops, but had not worked on humans.

"Isaac was a very nice chap, but had I received instructions to shoot him I would have done so, because you have to obey orders in the Security Branch."

Coetzee was giving evidence in the basement cinema of the South African Embassy in London, where Judge Louis Harms and five teams of lawyers are hearing his evidence.

They have already heard evidence

from former policeman and one-time gardener to Coetzee, David "Spyker" Tshikalanga.

The men had to be eliminated, Coetzee said, because "Peter was always late and had a number of problems and Isaac did not have his heart in his work."

He said Neethling had been amazed that his poison had not worked.

"New poison was obtained from Neethling and two more attempts were made to poison the two men, but both attempts failed."

They were shot behind the ear and their bodies burnt and dumped in the Koomati River.

An ANC member, Vusi, who refused to become an Askari and whose attitude

was "kill me or charge me", was also killed in this way.

Cross-examination of Coetzee by Advocate Sam Maritz SC, for the police, became a slanging match.

Maritz told Coetzee: "You are a murderer, a thief and a liar who is trying to justify your cesspit of crimes by trying to drag into the gutter with you highly respected policemen. I despise you!" Maritz shouted.

Coetzee replied: "What disgusts me is you are defending these dishonest policemen."

He named the present Commissioner of Police, Gen Johan van der Merwe and the former Commissioner of Police, Gen Johan Coetzee, as having knowledge of the "hit squads".

Coetzee criticises Harms investigation

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Former police captain Dirk Coetzee has criticised Mr Justice Louis Harms's handling of the probe into the alleged hit-squad, saying: "I would have done it completely differently."
His comments followed an outburst in which he criticised the investigation done for the commission into a murder at Lindley in the Free State.

Mr Justice Harms responded sharply, saying: "I think it is quite unfair attacking the way I handled this investigation."
Mr Coetzee said his criticism had been directed at the investigators. Mr Harms replied that he had told them "where to look and what to look for".
Yesterday, the sixth day of the commission's special sitting in the South African Embassy

began with more angry exchanges between Mr Coetzee and Mr Sam Maritz, representing various policemen.
At one stage Mr Maritz described Mr Coetzee's reasoning as "absurd" and asked if he was "stupid".
Security police
Mr Coetzee replied: "Are you so stupid that you want to argue with me about how I should have killed them?"
Earlier Mr Coetzee had recounted how he had operated for the security police in Swaziland, including breaking into the United Nations High Commission Offices there and blowing up an ANC transit house.
The hearing continues.

Germiston appoints new bosses

East Rand Bureau
Germiston's City Council officially appointed its new Management Committee at a special meeting yesterday.

Mr Leon Louw of the National Party was officially elected chairman and Mr Sarel Hattingh (NP), vice chairman.
The new members are Mr Herman Immelman (NP), last year's mayor and Mr Piet Delpont (NP), last year's deputy mayor and Mr Ray Hofmeester, a member of the independent alliance.

The previous chairman, Mr Stan van Eeden, the vice chairman, Mr Fanie Coetzee and Mr Johan Roussouw all members of the NP, resigned under pressure from the caucus last week.

Stop ostracism of SA, pleads BJS academic

By Ramsay Milne, The Star's Foreign News Service
NEW YORK — The president of one of America's premier universities made a stirring appeal yesterday to United States academics to end their ostracism of South Africa's "open" universities — which, he said, have received scant credit for having been at the forefront of opposition to apartheid for years.

It was odd, said Dr Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University, that "supposedly liberal academics outside South Africa who claim to favour a non-racial society there, have ostracised the educators and researchers fighting an anti-apartheid war on the academic front".
Dr Mayer said that by refusing to acknowledge the battle against apartheid waged by the administrators of South Africa's five non-racial universities, and forcing them to operate in intellectual isolation, the world's academic community has done them a disservice.

With high-quality, integrated higher education — the key to a multiracial society — South Africa needed a mass of educated blacks to participate in government and to improve the primary and secondary system for all people of colour.
Many publishers refused to supply South Africa with journals and textbooks, he said. This ostracism had been especially costly to South Africa's medical research community and all its citizens who depended on the country's health care system.

Dramatic ^{Star} meeting at ^{11/5/90} Harms probe ³⁴

By Chris Whitfield,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — In a moment of drama at the Harms Commission hearing here, alleged hit squad boss Dirk Coetzee yesterday came face-to-face with one of the men he claimed may have played a part in the killing of an ANC member.

Mr Coetzee alleged that in 1981 a Captain Doep du Plessis of Port Elizabeth Security Branch and another senior policeman had driven ANC activist Sizwe Kondile to Komati-poort, where he was killed.

Mr Coetzee added that he understood Captain du Plessis had been involved in some way in the Steve Biko case.

Mr Maritz turned and pointed to a greying man dressed in a charcoal suit in the public benches. "Is the Colonel du Plessis sitting in the commission the Captain du Plessis you are referring to?" He asked.

"He looks familiar ... It's 10 years ago. I can't say for sure" replied Mr Coetzee, looking straight at Colonel du Plessis.

Mr Maritz said the Colonel du Plessis "sitting here" would deny he had anything to do with the Biko case or the Kondile killing. Mr Coetzee asked if the colonel had been in the Port Elizabeth Security Branch in 1981.

When Mr Maritz replied that he had, Mr Coetzee replied that "one would then have to check" if it was the same person he had been talking about.

● See Page 2.

Police warn of fake R50 notes

Own Correspondent

THOHOYANDOU — The Venda police announced yesterday that hundreds of counterfeit R50 notes were in circulation in the homeland.

CID chief Colonel D N Makwarela said arrests were expected soon.

The police said that the notes were discovered on Tuesday last week when a farmer wanted to deposit R400 at the Thohoyandou Standard Bank. He had earlier sold his produce to local pensioners who received the money as old age pension.

The Director-General of the Venda Department of Pensions and Welfare, Mr Samson Makhuvha said the money was withdrawn from the First National Bank at Thohoyandou for pensioners.

The Venda police said that so far their investigations were based in Johannesburg.

Coetzee criticises Harms investigation

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The Star Bureau

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began with more angry exchanges between Mr Coetzee and Mr Sam Maritz, representing various policemen.

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Security police

Mr Coetzee replied: "Are you so stupid that you want to argue with me about how I should have killed them?"

Earlier Mr Coetzee had recounted how he had operated for the security police in Swaziland, including breaking into the United Nations High Commission Offices there and blowing up an ANC transit house.

The hearing continues.

'Coetzee planned to bomb SP offices'

By Chris Whitfield,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Former police captain Dirk Coetzee planned to bomb security police headquarters after fleeing South Africa, the Harms Commission heard yesterday.

The alleged hit-squad leader also wrote a letter to a friend in which he said he might one day return as chief investigator in a "post-war Nuremberg trial".

The commission's eighth day of its London hearing began with Mr Sam Maritz, for various policemen, reading from a statement by a Mr James Stevens, who had been sent on a mission into South Africa by the ANC but handed himself over to police.

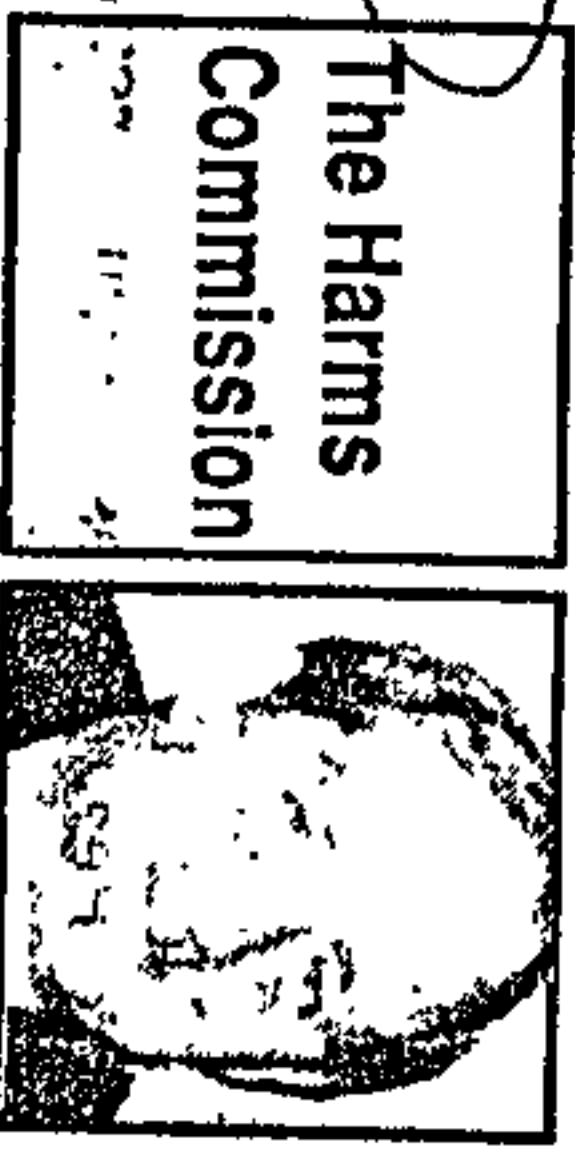
'Worked out plan'

Mr Stevens said Mr Coetzee had "worked out a plan" to blow up security police headquarters. The ANC, however, said he should wait because such an action would jeopardise negotiations.

Mr Coetzee flatly denied the claim yesterday.

However, he agreed that he still felt that

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it might one day be a "privilege" to head a Nuremberg-style investigation, as he had written in an intercepted letter to his brother-in-law, Mr Chris Krause.

Mr Coetzee had written the letter in Lusaka and given it to Mr Stevens to post when he was in South Africa.

The commission also heard that from late 1984 Mr Coetzee's telephone was tapped.

Mr Maritz said he had in his possession a transcript of a call in which Mr Coetzee used "abusive language" against senior policemen.

The advocate contended that this indicated how he was filled with hate for the police and this feeling fuelled his confessions. Mr Coetzee wrote in a letter to a Mrs

Minnie Robertson — which was also intercepted by police — that he thought the commission was in danger of becoming "a circus".

He explained yesterday that he did not see how the "truth can easily come out... if this is the way the security police are going to mislead the commission".

He said he did not doubt Mr Justice Louis Harms's abilities, "but he has got to rely on the evidence put in front of him and the mandate given to him".

ANC spies

Mr Coetzee revealed that he was to be used in intelligence by the ANC and claimed the organisation had spies within the security branch and at Vlakkplaas, the alleged hit-squad base.

Mr Maritz concluded his cross-questioning by accusing Mr Coetzee of using his relations as "an opportunity to vent your hate toward the police... There's not a word of truth in it."

Mr Coetzee responded that he could "just sit and lie like everybody else", but he had opted to clear his conscience by telling the story.

Deadly gas Bop radio, airport road

Top brass 'will deny claims'

Star 21/5/90

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By Chris Whitfield,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Senior security policemen named by Captain Dirk Coetzee as being part of a hit squad network will deny all of his allegations, the Harms Commission heard yesterday.

Mr Sam Maritz, for various policeman, said Mr Coetzee had scurrilously involved them, and they would testify that the stories were a "load of nonsense".

Mr Coetzee, facing his third day of cross-questioning, responded by saying the policemen had no other choice than to deny his accusations.

Police records

The seventh day of the commission's special hearing at the SA Embassy in London saw the former police captain facing accusations that he was being dishonest and of inventing "ridiculous" stories as he went along.

Mr Coetzee — repeatedly asserting that his stories were "100 percent correct" — and Mr Maritz again engaged in several sharp exchanges.

Mr Maritz read from police records detailing Mr Coetzee's various transfers, which ended in a recommendation that he be placed in the firearms section at police headquarters. Mr Maritz concluded that "you, the big hitman, were given a backhander ... thrown to the wolves".

The Harms
Commission



Mr Maritz said the picture that emerged from evidence and the documents was "that you were not regarded as a very good policeman".

"I was one of the best," replied Mr Coetzee.

Mr Justice Louis Harms often interjected with questions. At one stage the commissioner asked Mr Coetzee if a quote in a newspaper in which he had said "I was the commander of the SAP hit squad" was correct.

"That is not a true statement," Mr Coetzee admitted. He had earlier explained that when there was an operation from Vlakplaas, named as the hit squad base, he had "usually led the squad".

Mr Maritz also accused Mr Coetzee of being responsible for a botched kidnap in Swaziland that became a major diplomatic embarrassment for Pretoria. In the incident, ANC operative Mr Joe Pillay was abducted and taken across the border after being severely beaten up.

Mr Coetzee said he was asleep in his bed after being recalled to Pretoria at the time of the incident, and it had been As-

karis (former ANC members "turned" to help the police at Vlakplaas) who had run amok in Swaziland without his permission.

Mr Maritz pointed to contradictions in Mr Coetzee's evidence to the commission and his revelations to a journalist after fleeing South Africa last year.

Some of the argument revolved around the whereabouts of alleged hit squad member Almond Nofemela in the days before the killing of lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge in November 1981.

Mr Maritz pointed out that Mr Coetzee had told the journalist he had asked for Nofemela to be sent to Durban to assist with the case. However, he had said in his evidence that Nofemela was already in Durban when he (Coetzee) arrived there.

Mr Coetzee defended himself by saying the incidents had taken place 10 years before and he had to depend entirely on his memory. If he had access to certain SAP documents he could get his story "100 percent".

"Why would I leave my country just to tell a whole lot of lies to the world?" he asked.

He said he had only been able to relax and get his facts straight once he was in the hands of the "so-called enemy" — the ANC — and out of the reach of the SAP.

Mr Maritz disputed the ex-po-

liceman's claim in his evidence-in-chief last week that security policemen were above the law. He pointed out that from 1981 to 1989, 208 criminal cases were brought against security policemen, and 21 were found guilty.

During his evidence Mr Coetzee said a hunting knife used in the murder of Mr Mxenge was still in SA. He said the knife was in the possession of a Mr Paul Pretorius on a farm near Bon Accord and "should be available" even now for forensic tests that would establish whether it matched wounds found on Mr Mxenge.

Thrown away

The knife had originally been handed back to Sergeant Koos Schutte, foreman at Vlakplaas, and returned to Mr Pretorius because it was "precious".

Two Okapi knives used in the killing had been thrown away.

Mr Coetzee also charged that a report by Captain Koos Vermeulen, from Vlakplaas, in which he said Askari Isaac "Ace" Moema had disappeared in February 1982 while on an operation was a falsification.

He said Captain Vermeulen had told him he had "taken out" Mr Moema and destroyed the body in the second half of 1981. The decision had been taken to kill him because they feared he would return to the ANC.

'He's not the Peter Dlamini I helped kill'

Star 3/5/90 The Star Bureau

LONDON — "He's 100 percent for sure not the same Peter," Mr Dirk Coetzee told the Harms Commission yesterday.

He had just been asked to identify a Mr Peter Dlamini brought to the hearing by Mr Peter Harris, a lawyer for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression in South Africa.

Mr Coetzee denied that the man was the Peter Dlamini he had helped to kill.

Earlier Mr Coetzee told the commission how a man named Peter had defected from the ANC and been recruited as a police Askari at Vlakplaas. He was then found to have the wrong "attitude" and was killed.

Mr Sam Maritz, for various policemen, then told Mr Coetzee the man was alive. Mr Maritz said his name was Peter Dlamini and that police had intercepted an ANC message recommending he be sent from Luanda to Sweden for training as a teacher.

Yesterday Mr Harris said the Mr Dlamini brought to the hearing was an ANC member who was transferred from Luanda to Sweden.

Mr Harris said the man had stated that he had never been at Vlakplaas. It was clear he was the same man Mr Maritz had referred to, said Mr Harris.

But Mr Coetzee was sure it was not the man he had known.

THE STAR BOD

Huge business scam exposed

By Craig Kotze

34

Police have smashed a huge countrywide network of front companies run by a Johannesburg syndicate of businessmen who allegedly stole goods worth about R20 million from major suppliers. The Star has learnt. *Wed 3/5/90*

Thirteen people, most of whom own businesses, have been arrested.

The scam was allegedly run by a company called Osben Investments in Amalgam, Johannesburg, and was uncovered after intensive investigations since January last year by Warrant Officer Jaap Coetzee of the Hillbrow CID.

Alleged members of the "highly professional" syndicate have already appeared in court and were released on bail ranging from R20 000 to R30 000.

According to The Star's information, the scam operated on goods being ordered from major suppliers and front companies being created to "vouch" for credit-worthiness.

After checking with the "credit references" and granting credit up to several hundred thousand rands in many cases, suppliers would deliver the goods.

These were rapidly removed in hired trucks and distributed to secret storehouses in various places.

The stolen goods would then end up in the warehouses of certain businesses, to be sold in turn by members of the syndicate for vast profit.

Any supplier or business which was issued cheques by a Mr Dmitri Demetrious or Mr Paul Merimarakis is asked to telephone Warrant Officer Coetzee at (011) 643-4811.

Harms outburst at Coetzee evidence

By Chris Whitfield,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — In an outburst during the Harms Commission's final day here, Mr Justice Louis Harms described a claim by Mr Dirk Coetzee as "a lot of crap".

The commissioner's blunt comment came as Mr Coetzee, giving evidence for the sixth day, explained how he had been trying to protect an old friend when he told a newspaperman about the hit squads.

Mr Coetzee had claimed in his evidence before the commission that the friend, Brigadier Jan du Preez, former second-in-command of the Security Police, had taken the car radio from Mr Griffiths Mxenge's car after the civil rights lawyer had been murdered in Durban. Mr Coetzee explained that he had not been specific about this when he told the journalist his story after fleeing the country because he did not want to embarrass the brigadier.

Mr Les Roberts, appearing

for the commission, pointed out that Mr Coetzee had already implicated the brigadier in the murder of Mr Mxenge by saying he had ordered the burning of the lawyer's car.

"Now you say you were protecting him — that's a lot of crap," said Mr Harms.

At times during Mr Coetzee's evidence Mr Harms interjected sharply, sometimes commenting sarcastically on his claims.

The ninth and final day of the hearing in the South African Embassy heard Mr Coetzee claim that two truckloads of Russian arms had been taken out of Vlakplaas, the alleged hit squad base, before a party of newsmen was allowed in after Almond Nofemela's confession on the alleged hit squads.

And Mr Coetzee alleged that Brigadier Hannes Erasmus, former chief of the diamond branch, was given an early pension and had to pay R6 000 admission of guilt for an illicit diamond deal. He said the case had

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been covered up at the time.

Mr Coetzee made the claim about Brigadier Erasmus as he tried to explain why he had not been shocked when three of his Askaris — ANC members "turned" to help the security forces — came to him to borrow money for illicit diamond buying. He said such deals were "not like murder" to policemen.

Destroyed body

Mr Coetzee had borrowed money for the men, who had killed the diamond dealer after he sold them "trash". He then destroyed the body to cover the men's tracks, claiming before the commission he had done so with the full knowledge of some of his superiors.

The dead man had been taken away in a mortuary bag: "I always carried two in my car just in case," said Mr Coetzee.

The commission heard Mr Coetzee travelled an average of 500 km a day when based at Vlakplaas: "When did you get time to work?" asked Mr Roberts.

Mr Coetzee said later that "driving the way police drive" he could cover that distance in three to 3½ hours.

Mr Roberts probed Mr Coetzee's assertion earlier that he would like to head the investigation for a Nuremberg-style post-war trial, saying he did not have

the qualities of impartiality, integrity and reliability needed.

"According to my view the present police team assisting the commission is not at all impartial," said Mr Coetzee.

Mr Roberts asked if anybody had suggested he would be given the "Nuremberg" job: "Not at all. I was hoping for it. As I said: It takes a thief to catch a thief," responded Mr Coetzee.

Mr Harms questioned Mr Coetzee's claim that he did not have the heart to shoot two victims in cold blood. The judge pointed out that Mr Coetzee had claimed instead that he tried several times to poison them, then allowed a squad member to torture them and sat around a fire as their bodies were burnt.

"Mr Harms, you draw your inferences," said Mr Coetzee.

"I can draw many inferences," responded the commissioner.

In his evidence Mr Coetzee said he had changed his view about what he had believed was a "just war" by the police when he met the "so-called enemy" — the ANC — in Lusaka and realised he had been brainwashed.

He said he was now against violence in any form and planned to work in intelligence for the ANC.

Much of the legal argument in the proceedings here has revolved around the whereabouts of documents to support Mr Coetzee's contentions. Yesterday Mr Marais revealed that a document which was said to contain the real truth about a shooting incident at Lindley in the Free State "no longer exists".

I am missing SA - Coetzee

LONDON — Mr Dirk Coetzee desperately misses South Africa and his two sons, but "if I had to, I would do it all again".

Speaking in the SA Embassy after finishing his evidence to the Harms Commission Mr Coetzee said he planned to stay with the ANC.

"I will go wherever the organisation needs me... I will not be part of an armed onslaught against South Africa but will help in intelligence."

He was optimistic about the talks between the ANC and the Government in South Africa, saying that his new leaders were "honest guys... Yes is yes and no is no with them".

He admitted he missed his country and particularly his two sons, aged 13 and 11.

"They are standing behind their father," he said. "I'd very much like them to join me but only with my wife's permission," he said. He understood his wife might re-marry.

"This is the price I have got to

pay for the truth and I feel much better for it... If I had to do it all over again I would."

He was writing a book about his experiences, and hoped it would be published shortly.

Late in yesterday's proceedings Archbishop Desmond Tutu arrived to join the public benches.

Immediately after finishing his evidence Mr Coetzee went and greeted the Archbishop, who joked: "I just wanted to find out about the monkey's foetus."

Coetzee quizzed on 1982 bombing of ANC offices

LONDON — Scotland Yard's long-running investigation into the 1982 bombing of the ANC's London offices was taken a step further yesterday when detectives interviewed former security police captain Dirk Coetzee.

Mr Coetzee said he had given the officers the names of South Africans he alleged were involved in the bombing. One of these was an SAP sergeant who assembled the bomb in London, he said.

He repeated the allegation that the explosives had been smuggled into Britain in the South African Embassy's diplomatic bag.

Scotland Yard confirmed that Mr Coetzee had spoken to officers but declined to comment on his evidence.

Mr Coetzee, speaking at a press conference after leaving Scotland Yard, said he still feared for his life. He had been told shortly before he left Lusaka

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recently for London that "a hit squad was on the way".

Mr Coetzee has been in London to give evidence before the Harms Commission's special sitting at the South African Embassy.

His experience in the hands of the ANC had been "very pleasant ... a real eye-opener".

"I found out that these so-called terrorists were actually decent, honest people."

He has joined the organisation and hopes to work in intelligence.

In London this week he met Mr Tilly Moema, brother of Mr Isaac-Moema, the former police Askari allegedly killed by a hit squad member because his "attitude" was not right.

Mr Coetzee is writing a book on his life story.

Coetzee quizzed on 1982 bombing of ANC offices

LONDON — Scotland Yard's long-running investigation into the 1982 bombing of the ANC's London offices was taken a step further yesterday when detectives interviewed former security police captain Dirk Coetzee.

Mr Coetzee said he had given the officers the names of South Africans he alleged were involved in the bombing. One of these was an SAP sergeant who assembled the bomb in London, he said.

He repeated the allegation that the explosives had been smuggled into Britain in the South African Embassy's diplomatic bag.

Scotland Yard confirmed that Mr Coetzee had spoken to officers but declined to comment on his evidence.

Mr Coetzee, speaking at a press conference after leaving Scotland Yard, said he still feared for his life. He had been told shortly before he left Lusaka

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recently for London that "a hit squad was on the way".

Mr Coetzee has been in London to give evidence before the Harms Commission's special sitting at the South African Embassy.

His experience in the hands of the ANC had been "very pleasant .. a real eye-opener".

"I found out that these so-called terrorists were actually decent, honest people."

He has joined the organisation and hopes to work in intelligence.

In London this week he met Mr Tilly Moema, brother of Mr Isaac Moema, the former police Askari allegedly killed by a hit squad member because his "attitude" was not right.

Mr Coetzee is writing a book on his life story.



■ 24-HOUR WATCH

Keeping tabs on the news

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Coetzee wants 'war crimes' trial

ALLEGED former police hit squad leader Dirk Coetzee told the Harms Commission hearing in London on Thursday he hoped one day to be chief investigating officer in South Africa at a post-war Nuremburg-type trial to bring out the truth.

Cross-examined by Les Roberts, legal counsel for the Harms Commission, he confirmed he did not believe the full truth about death squad atrocities could be uncovered by Judge Louis Harms because the security police, who denied his allegations, were manipulating evidence.

Coetzee agreed with Roberts that after he had "flushed everybody out" he would be first in the dock.

Said Roberts: "That makes about as much sense as appointing Rudolf Hess chief investigating officer at Nuremberg would have done."

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A-G asks police to probe holiday points companies

The Attorney-General's office has asked the commercial branch of the police to investigate the Flexi Club Foundation and Summer Leisure International holiday points venture saga after receiving complaints from investors.

This is the latest development in the "inflation-beating" vacation scheme run by Mr Larry Botes and Mr Bill Nosworthy into which investors poured millions of rands.

Shortly after Star Line highlighted investors' dissatisfaction with the scheme last year, the Harmful Business Practices committee stepped in to probe the operation of the two companies and the activities of Mr Botes and Mr Nosworthy.

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According to a Harmful Business Practices spokesman the investigation was still compiling a report. This would enable the committee to determine whether the holiday scheme's management or the companies they ran had been guilty of any unhealthy business practices.

However, it would appear that the holiday empire is crumbling financially as the marketing arm, Summer Leisure, was placed under liquidation last month when Epsom Downs Properties of Sand-

ton sued for R181 220 in outstanding rent on the four-year lease on their Bryanston premises.

Flexi Club Foundation, however, remains intact, and several legal experts maintain it has been constituted in such a way that there is great uncertainty as to whether or not it can be liquidated.

One legal expert told Star Line:

"It is a ghost-like body similar to a trust into which the public has invested and it is difficult to say what can be done about it because of the way it was constituted."

A police spokesman has confirmed that investigations were underway after a complaint was received through the Attorney General's office.

* Probes to cross paths as Pretoria hearing reopens

The first direct link between the Harms and Hiemstra commissions will come to the fore when the Harms Commission resumes its South African sittings in Pretoria today.

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The commission has been hearing evidence in London from self-styled hit squad members Mr Dirk Coetzee and Mr David "Spyker" Tshukulungu.

One of the witnesses due to testify before Mr Justice Harms is Mr Hannes Gouws, a former Johannesburg City Council security department training officer, who has admitted to having given to The Star documents detailing the existence of a spy ring within the department.

It is understood that the first witness to take the stand today will be Brigadier Floris Mostert, commander of Witwatersrand Special Investigations.

He is to be followed by an alleged SADF Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) operative known as "Christo Brits" and by former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad commander Mr Staal Burger.

Mr Gouws is expected to testify after these men, and will probably be followed by Mr Joe Verster, the managing director of the CCB.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) and (2)(a) As far as could be ascertained the Judicial Inquest and investigation to determine the causes and factual circumstances of the person's death have not been completed by the responsible Department.
- (b) The name supplied by the hon member.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's answer, could he justify how more than two years could go by without the parents knowing what the cause of death was? They are in possession of a death certificate which simply says of the cause of death "Being investigated". Could he also tell us what the responsible body or bodies is or are that he has referred to now?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have great understanding for the fact that two years have elapsed since the death of this boy. However, the investigation is not being done by the SADF; it is an ongoing police investigation. I suggest the hon member directs his question to that Department.

Robertson Civic Hall: dispersal of crowd

*8. Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What is the rank of the officer in charge of the members of the South African Police who allegedly used bird-shot and teargas to disperse a crowd that had gathered at the Robertson Civic Hall on the night of Wednesday, 11 April 1990, and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations did he issue instructions to disperse the crowd;
- (2) whether he will disclose the name of this officer; if not, why not; if so, what is his name?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2).

The investigation into this matter by a senior Police officer has been completed and the docket has already been submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision. In view of this fact, I do not consider it advisable at this

stage to furnish any information which may possibly anticipate the trial process.

Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply where he says that the investigation has been completed, may I ask why this does not seem to be so from the statement of Brig Potgieter who says that the investigation has not been completed and that he is still seeking further information? [Interjections.] Brig Potgieter: Is the person who is investigating the matter the person who is telling that he cannot complete the matter as he needs more information. Why then does the hon the Minister say that the matter has been completed?

The MINISTER: I said to the hon member that the investigation had been completed and the docket submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision. It may well be that certain statements are still awaited because certain persons were . . . by that hon member—no, perhaps he didn't do it. [Interjection.] It is because certain persons in the town were advised not to assist the Police with the investigation. Not this hon member. He offered to help me to obtain statements. Therefore I do not want to be unfair towards him. If further statements are still outstanding the Attorney-General will call for them. We investigated the matter promptly and submitted the docket to the Attorney-General as soon as was possible. That is the information at my disposal.

Thabazimbi: death of certain person

*9. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- Whether any charges were laid in connection with the death on or about 13 December 1982 near Thabazimbi of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) against whom, (b) for what offences, (c) what progress has been made with regard to the investigation of the case and (d) what is the name of this person?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

- (a) to (d)

On 1 April 1985, in the instruction of the Attorney-General, the persons stood trial in

the Regional Court, Rustenburg on charges of murder and kidnapping and were acquitted.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Thabazimbi: autopsy

*10. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether an autopsy was held in connection with the death on or about 13 December 1982 near Thabazimbi of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what were the findings;
- (2) whether any evidence suggesting a connection between this person's incarceration by his employer and his death was found; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether this matter was referred to the Attorney-General; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) to (3)

I refer the hon member to my reply to oral question 9.

Removal of crimes from penal code

*11. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- With reference to paragraph 1.5 (g) on page 4 of the Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, which crimes are currently under consideration for removal from the penal code?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

During the debate on my budget vote in 1987 and 1989 I already indicated that minor traffic offences in particular are under consideration in the whole process of decriminalisation and depenalisation. The legislation referred to in the Annual Report is still under consideration.

Nihorwane: residents moved to schools

*12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education:

Whether there are any schools in the area to which the residents of Nihorwane, near Greylingstad, are being moved; if so, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) pupil capacity of each such school and (b) how many teachers are employed or are to be employed at each; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

No.

To date only 16 housing units have been erected by residents in Nihorwane. At least 95% of the residents are still living in the old township where there is a school catering for 840 pupils from Sub A to Std 6.

Lenasia bus service

*13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether a certain bus service, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has a monopoly on bus transport in the Lenasia area; if so, (a) on whose authority, (b) in terms of which statutory provisions or regulations and (c) since when;
- (2) whether his Department and/or the Local Road Transportation Board has received any representations in this regard; if so, what was the (a) purport of and (b) response to each such representation?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) No. The following bus companies render services in the Lenasia area:

- * M I Tilly trading as Golden Highway Bus Lines;

- * A Kandassamy and A K Govender trading as Lenasia South Bus Service; and

- * Lenasia Bus Service (Pty) Ltd.

- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away;

- (2) Yes.

- (a) A Kandassamy as well as S K Bus Lines applied to the Local Road Transportation Board (LRTB), Johannesburg, for public carrier per-

Judge in sharp clashes with CCB witnesses

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

The Harms Commission



The Harms Commission and the South African Defence Force clashed head-on yesterday over missing files and the disclosure of a secret military committee that is probing the activities of the covert Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB).

Mr Justice Louis Harms described the committee — headed by General Rudolf "Wilkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence — as making a mockery of the judicial commission, which was set up to probe allegations of politically motivated murders.

It was the first time since the hearings began that the judge has commented publicly on differences between the commission and the SADF. Evidence has been led previously about clashes between the two.

The battle by commission officers to obtain financial files relating to CCB activities, particularly those of its Sector 6 operation, were given in some detail yesterday by an angry Mr Justice Harms and by Free State Attorney-General Tim McNally, SC, who is assisting the commission.

They spoke of representatives of the Auditor-General being hampered by files being taken from a Pretoria West house, by keys being "lost" and by people "forgetting" vital information.

In a series of sharp clashes with witnesses, Mr Justice Harms asked one, a heavily disguised CCB co-ordinator code-named "Christo Brits", whether he was aware of a parliamentary committee's ruling that all documentation had to be given to the commission.

The witness said he knew. A second disguised witness, code-named "Braam Celliers", was rebuked by the judge for

The judge said: "But you are the administrative manager."

"Mr Celliers", looking uncomfortable in the witness box, said he had left the keys at a secret place at CCB headquarters where they were to be picked up by Joe Verster, managing director of the organisation.

Mr Justice Harms then reminded "Mr Celliers" that he had disappeared in March and the commission had been unable to contact him.

"You remember that, don't you?" the judge said.

The chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuis, had also tried to locate him.

"Mr Celliers" said Mr Verster had had the documents, as far as he could recall, to which the judge said: "You are testifying what you have been instructed to testify. Did you tell the truth to the Auditor-General?"

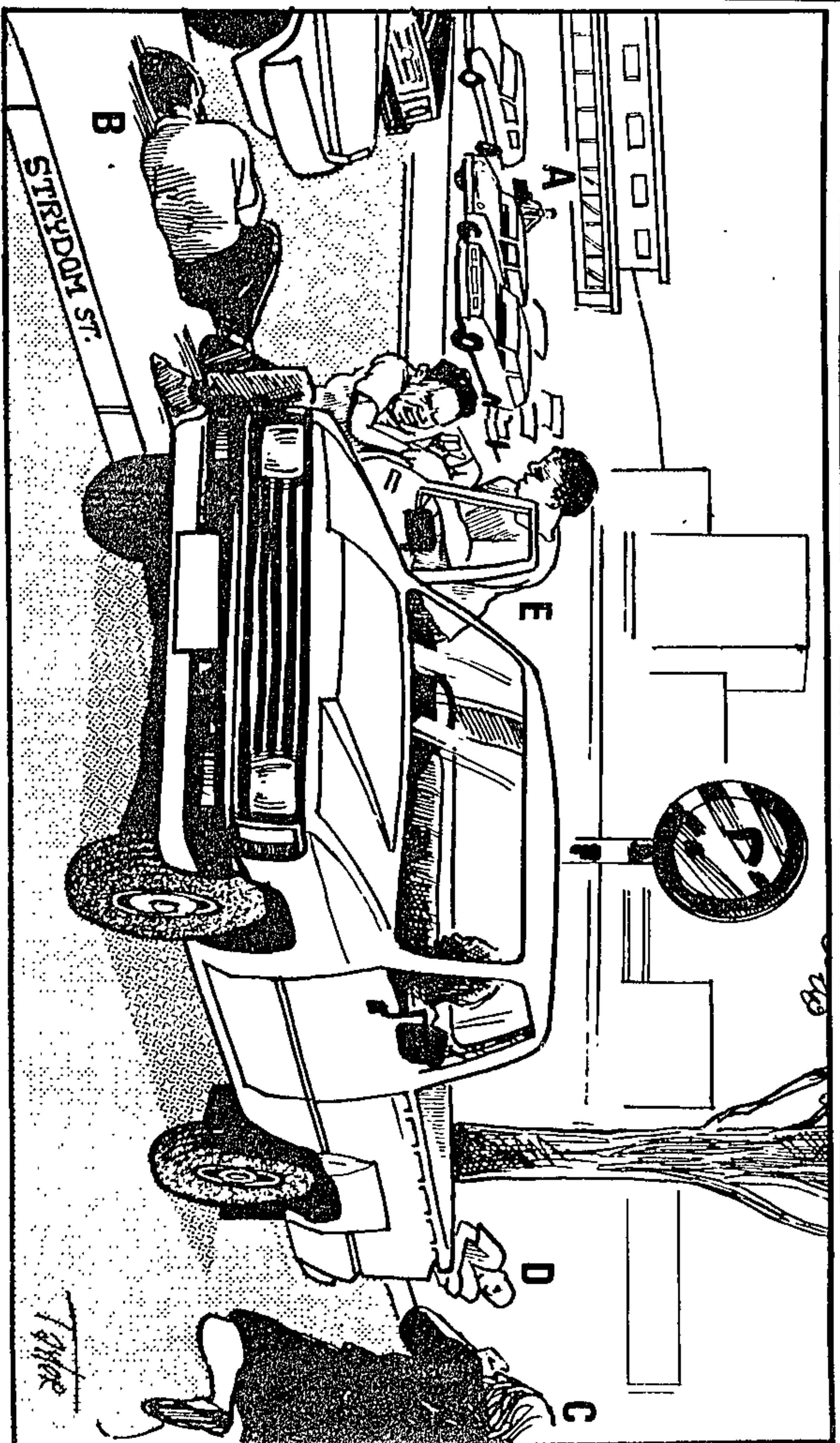
The witness did not reply.

Mr Justice Harms then disclosed that R1 million had been found to be missing from a safe at the CCB offices, but he said the money had since been located. No other details relating to the money were given.

"Mr Celliers" was told he was suspected of having taken the documents as he knew the safe's combination, and had access to the keys along with Mr Verster.

Evidence was led that Dolf Brits of the Auditor-General's office had attempted to investigate CCB files but had been prevented from doing so by "Mr Celliers" on Mr Verster's orders.

Mr Justice Harms asked him: "So you would rather obey the orders of the managing director



An artist's reconstruction of the shootout: Mr Dirk de Villiers is robbed of R6 500 (A). Mr Achilles Pataras, who tries to divert the robbers, is shot in the chest (B). Mrs Pataras is threatened with a gun (C). After being pistol-whipped, Constable Jannie Janse van Rensburg is shot in the arm and leg (D). The robber, shot in the back, is pulled into the backie, which drives off (E).

East Rand Bureau
A member of a gang of robbers fired at point-blank range at a young constable's chest during a shootout — but the firearm was empty.

Constable Jannie Janse van Rensburg (21), a former State President's guard, was off duty on Wednesday when he was involved in the shootout with the gang in the parking area of a Birchleigh North, Kempton Park, shopping centre.

The constable said he had visited the centre at about 10 am to buy a dog kennel. As he got out of his car he heard shots being fired. He saw two men push Dirk de Villiers (64) to the

Young constable has close brush with death

ground and another grab his attache case.

The constable ran to his assistance, grabbed Mr de Villiers's firearm, fired two shots and then chased after the gang.

He grabbed one of the gunmen from behind. The man turned around and fired the gun at his chest... but it was empty.

Another robber hit him with the butt of a firearm.

He dived into a ditch as a robber opened fire and was wounded in the arm and leg. Paramedics treated him at the centre.

Within hours of the incident, police with helicopter support arrested six suspects and recovered a stolen car and R1 500.

Mandela team itself as threat, court told

Speak

Judge in sharp

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

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The witness said he knew.

A second disguised witness, codenamed "Braam Celliers", was rebuked by the judge for not answering questions quickly enough and was told that "the only pressure you are under is to tell the truth".

"Mr Celliers" was asked where the keys were to the safe in which CCB files were kept.

"I don't know", he replied.

The judge responded: "Oh come on, Mr Celliers, where is the register? Who has it? Who has the keys to the safe?"

"Mr Celliers" said a woman colleague codenamed "Petro Viljoen" had the keys.

The Harms
Commission



The judge said: "But you are the administrative manager."

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Evidence was led that Dolf Brits of the Auditor-General's office had attempted to investigate CCB files but had been prevented from doing so by "Mr Celliers" on Mr Verster's orders.

Mr Justice Harms asked him: "So you would rather obey the orders of the managing director than the chief of the SADF?"

The witness said he was under great pressure, to which the judge responded: "The only pressure you are under is to tell the truth."

In earlier evidence, "Christo Brits" said he had joined the CCB in 1987 and told the commission that Sector 6 was a key player in the operation. It was used as a conduit to try to ease South Africa's re-entry into the international community.

The hearing continues.

Commercial crime netted R3-bn last year

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Pretoria Correspondent 34

Commercial crime is on the increase in South Africa, with "white collar" criminals netting almost R3 billion during 1989.

The head of commercial crime units, Major-General JA Hulme, yesterday revealed that police had investigated 3 061 cases of financial crime — including foreign exchange manipulations — from the beginning of 1989 until February this year.

Speaking at a security conference at the CSIR, he said a total

of R79 million had been involved in financial crimes in the first two months of this year.

Commercial crime was broadening and becoming highly technical and sophisticated.

One of the areas where commercial crime has showed a marked increase was the procuring and misappropriation of foreign currency. General Hulme said fraudulent manipulation of the financial rand amounted to more than R1,7 billion in 1989.

Cases of bribery and corruption

escalated in both the private and public sectors. Either the person doing the purchases or the salesman was bribed, to clinch a contract, General Hulme said.

Ordinary offences with regards to the company and insolvency acts, as well as complaints of employees pilfering from employers, have also increased.

But General Hulme warned it was up to employers to stem the rising tide as police was hard put to cope. Police commercial crime units numbered only 135 men.

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Business must carry out its social responsibility

By Thabo Leshilo

The business world must break with the immoral practices of the past and carry out its social responsibilities to improve the quality of life of all South Africans, the internal leader of the ANC, Walter Sisulu, said last night.

Mr Sisulu was delivering the keynote address at the 1990 Corporate Banquet of the Black Management Forum.

He said the ANC was committed to a mixed economy in which the private sector would be free to operate so long as it co-operated with the State in the sphere of social responsibility and the realisation of the Freedom Charter.

Mr Sisulu said developments in the country had made it possible to believe that a new phase, in which the process of negotiations could bring about desired fundamental change.

The conditions within which such negotiations can take place

have yet to be met. However, we hope that, following the talks between the ANC and the government, the situation will become conducive to a climate for negotiations.

He said the perspectives of the ANC had not changed and the organisation would not be diverted by anything which fell short of a "united non-racial democratic South Africa".

"We mean to bring about an integrated non-racial society in which the rights of every individual are protected," he said, adding that proponents of "group rights" have enjoyed the fruits of minority group domination for too long.

He said representatives of capital in South Africa had recently also voiced support for a non-racial South Africa, but they placed great emphasis on the need to avoid concentration of political power in the hands of any one particular group.

He said that concentration of political power was only one side of the coin: "What about the existing concentration of economic power in the hands of a tiny section of the population which has developed out of the system of national oppression and exploitation of South Africans," he asked.

He said a whole range of mechanisms, of which nationalisation was one, had to be employed to diffuse such concentration of economic power.

"Just as political power must be shared by all South Africans, so must the wealth of the country."

At the same time, said Mr Sisulu, there was a need to recognise that "our potential to truly share in the economic life of the country and to reap its benefits to the fullest is limited to some extent by the low level of education and experience in managerial and technical skills of the oppressed black majority."

Investors are wary of new share-swap offer

Wim Schulte, once closely linked to Swiftsure boss-on-the-run Javor Gourkov, has joined the controversial venture capital company, Equity Participation Investments (EPI), to help brokers urge shareholders to enter a share-swapping deal.

The Swiftsure connection is the newest information to emerge in the complex "EPI development of old gold and diamond mines ... to generate huge profits". This saga was highlighted by Star Line recently.

In 1988, Swiftsure promised investors that R11 million would turn South Africa into "the world's yacht-building Mecca". But within months it sunk.

Police opened a dossier, and Mr Gourkov, the Bulgarian boiler-maker turned "venture capital multimillionaire", fled.

Last month liquidators told Swiftsure investors that their mil-



lions were untraceable. Now EPI group investors — who hold a R14 million stake — fear they are heading for the rocks in a scheme touted by promoters Steven Wolff and ex-lawyer Roy Sellers as "venture capital's Rolls Royce".

Mr Wolff is in California, and recently Mr Sellers sold his majority EPI shareholding to Norman Tilley of Livingstone Mining and Exploration, claiming his move to East London was prompted by threats from boxer-wrestler-debt collector Jimmy Abbott, who had demanded he repay an investor R250 000.

Capital Growth Investment (CGI), EPI's broking arm, is run by Colin Hartley who, with Mr

Schulte, sold Swiftsure shares too.

To date all promises that EPI, Multi Gold Holdings, Mazuma Gold Holdings, Quinset Diamonds and Montrose Mines would be listed are unkept, and many investors are suspicious of the Livingstone share-swap offer as they are, once again, promised a stock exchange listing.

Mr Hartley said Mr Schulte, who appeared at a Swiftsure inquiry last month, had advised CGI brokers on the mechanics and legalities of offering options.

"Wim stayed to face the music. We're hopeful we'll pull the Livingstone deal off. If we don't, within 21 days everything will collapse."

Mr Schulte told Star Line: "The biggest mistake of my life was to get involved with Javor Gourkov. But my experience with Swiftsure taught me how to safeguard investors' interests. I'm doing my best to make sure they don't lose."

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Harms warns CCB witness of prosecution

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12/5/90
PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT

A SENIOR member of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau could be prosecuted for obstructing the proceedings of the Harms Commission, Mr Justice Harms indicated yesterday.

Mr Braam Cilliers — a codename — was giving evidence about the disappearance of CCB files containing details of projects carried out inside South Africa.

The judge put it to Mr Cilliers that he was "deliberately trying to obstruct the proceedings of the commission and to mislead the commission".

Mr Cilliers commented by shrugging his shoulders.

His lawyer, Mr P A Hattingh, said Mr Cilliers could not be expected to incriminate himself by commenting on the judge's statement.

"It seemed as if Mr

Justice Harms was "considering referring the matter to the Attorney-General for prosecution", Mr Hattingh said.

"Yes," Mr Justice Harms answered.

Earlier, Mr Cilliers said when the commander of Special Forces, Major-General Eddie Webb, had phoned him to inquire about the files on the instructions of the commission, he had told him that either CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster or regional director Mr Staal Burger had the files.

"In other words, you lied to General Webb," Mr Justice Harms said. "You knew the files were at Special Forces headquarters at the time."

The commission adjourned until Monday, when the cross-examination of the CCB regional

● TO PAGE 2.

him, he said: "Who the (expletive deleted) is the guy on this photograph?" He then took the newspaper into the commission room, where he studied it together with lawyer Mr Hennie Goosen.

CCB chairman Major-General Eddie Webb, seeing an article quoting alleged former CCB regional co-ordinator Mr Marius Botes, just asked: "Is dit Botes wat dit se?" He then smiled briefly before walking away.

Mr Justice Harms has not reacted to the article yet, although the commission's secretary, Mr Chris Erasmus, confirmed that a copy had been filed as an exhibit. Mr Erasmus said the commission had already obtained an affidavit from Mr Botes. Mr Botes would testify before the commission later, he said.

Warning

● FROM PAGE 1.

co-ordinator code-named Christo Brits will resume.

The publication of a photograph of CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster by the Afrikaans weekly Vrye Weekblad — in spite of an order by Mr Justice Harms that no photograph of Mr Verster may be published — was greeted with shock by lawyers and CCB members attending the hearings.

Former Brixton Murder and Robbery squad commander and now a CCB regional director Mr Staal Burger, on being shown the photograph of Mr Verster, exclaimed: "God, what is this!" Then, seeing this reporter standing next to

Retailers open war on thieves

Spec 12/17/90 (34) (10)

CAPE TOWN — Soaring levels of theft in the retail sector are causing deep concern as they bite into profits.

With the R60 billion a year industry traditionally writing off about one percent a year for "shrinkage", as it is euphemistically known in the trade, it is already costing at least R600 million a year.

In the end the consumer pays as the loss, along with costs of security to try and control it, is written into price tags at the counter.

It is a subject many retailers prefer not to talk about, but it was brought into the open this week when OK Bazaars released its results.

The group said that abnormally high shrinkage losses had accompanied the widespread social instability and was one of the factors accounting for operating income increasing only marginally over the year.

Group financial director Mr Brian Borchers said he could not disclose how much was lost through theft and other factors such as incorrect pricing, but it had reached such proportions that the directors felt it was appropriate to inform shareholders that shrinkage was a factor in poor performance.

"But, on sales of R4 billion, at the accepted norm of one percent shrinkage, that would cost us R40 million a year.

"And a increase of only 0,1 percent would mean a further R4 million lost, or 16 cents a share.

"It's something the retail industry tends to shy away from and we believe

DICK USHER

that by raising it in our report we're helping to bring it into the open."

A major factor in thefts from stores was gang activity, said Mr Michael Moore, MD of Sabre Security, who handles security for many stores in the Western Cape.

"This has increased heavily, especially in the suburbs.

"They are very organised and work in groups of three or four and often two groups will travel in a vehicle so that they can move through several areas a day."

He said his company made about 30 arrests a week at stores they covered.

"The usual method is to distract the attention of the shop assistant or security operatives while other members of the gang lift the goods."

He pointed out that a hidden cost in theft was management downtime spent in court while offenders were prosecuted.

Mr John Lupton, director of marketing and merchandising at Garlicks, said the company regarded the problem as so serious that a special loss control officer had been appointed at senior executive level.

"We've identified theft as a major problem and are addressing it with the utmost urgency," he said.

"It's a very peculiar thing that shrinkage, which in the end is nothing more than stealing, has become accepted as almost a norm in the industry.

"But you can't accept it, because if you

don't control shrinkage as tightly as possible you haven't got a bottom line."

As for gangs, he said his experience was that it was usually inside groups rather than outside gangs who were mostly responsible for shrinkage.

Pick'n Pay recently took the step of putting one of its top men, Mr Sakkie Joubert, in charge of the war against shrinkage and promoted him to the company's main board of 16 directors with the position of group loss and expense control director.

Mr Joubert has been 20 years with Pick 'n Pay and was a director of the trading subsidiary. He opened hypermarkets in Bloemfontein, Steeldale and Ottery.

losing his head.

the incident with ironical words.

Beware get-rich-quick schemes

FANTASTIC rates of interest lured hundreds of investors to put their life savings into a Johannesburg company, Equipment and Business Consultants (EBC) - and their money disappeared along with EBC director Patrick Rudman.

Rudman's target investors were black people with a few thousand rands

to invest. ~~19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30~~
EBC advertised in Johannesburg daily newspapers, offering investors a dividend of at least 50 percent a year, paid monthly.

For factory worker Gabriel Mofokeng an investment of R18 000 meant a monthly dividend of R750.

But Mofokeng received only six monthly cheques, then the money stopped coming. When he visited EBC's offices in Jeppe Street, they were empty.

Rudman had disappeared from his offices without a word to landlords Standard Bank Properties. He also disappeared from the Mariston Hotel room he had rented for several years.

Attempts by the police and irate investors to trace Rudman have failed.

His victims believe he is now in Australia.

All of them have little chance of getting their money back.

Be warned - don't fall for investment schemes that sound too good to be true. You may end up losing everything.

READERS' HOTLINE

Helping you with your problems

PO Box 548 Kengray 2100

Watch for bogus agents

HOUSING fraud seems to be on the increase in the Johannesburg area again.

In the past few weeks, more than a dozen readers have complained to *City Press* that bogus estate agents have disappeared with deposits they have paid for houses in Soweto and other townships.

Taxi driver Elias Mbethe paid his life savings to bogus agent Emmanuel Lidimo. Lidimo told Mbethe he had a house for sale - and that he needed R20 000 in cash to give to the sellers.

Mbethe paid the R20 000 and then found out the house had been sold to someone else. The new owners had already taken occupation.

Johanna Mchunu also paid money to Lidimo's bogus estate agency, Lidimo Estates. Lidimo promised her a new house in Soweto and asked for a deposit in advance. She paid R5 700... then Lidimo disappeared from the offices he rented in Johannesburg. *City Press* has established that Lidimo is being held in custody on unrelated charges of cheque fraud.

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Rudman's target investors were black people with a few thousand rands

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City Press

13/5/90

Harms Commission starts turning into farce

BY DESMOND BLOW

EVIDENCE before the Harms Commission — and some of the witnesses — are beginning to take on the appearance of a whodunnit farce.

This week a spectator seen at various times during the hearings in different guises eventually identified himself as Christo Brits.

That was not his real name, the Commission was told, but his code name, and he was the co-ordinator of Section 6 of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, of which former policemen Staal Burger, Calla Botha and Slang van Zyl were members.

"Brits", aged about 30, took the witness stand in a

farcical disguise of black curly wig, jet-black whiskers that covered everything but his nose, mouth and eyes, and horn-rimmed spectacles covered his eyes.

Later in the week another secret agent, "Braam Cilliers" also appeared in disguise.

What witnesses are telling the commission is also confusing.

Earlier, Brig Floris Mostert, head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, who is investigating officer into the murder of left-wing activist David Webster, first told the commission he had received information that Ferdi Barnard and Calla Botha had been involved in Webster's murder.

But a day later Mostert said he was reasonably sure that Barnard, Botha and Slang van Zyl had not been in-

volved.

Cross-examined by Paul Pretorius for the SA Council of Churches and Cosatu, Mostert said that soon after Webster's murder identikit pictures of three suspects had been issued to the Press but it was later found that the witness, a national serviceman, had only arrived at the scene 30 minutes after the murder.

Another set of identikit pictures, obtained from a true witness, had not been released to the Press, nor had any further investigation been undertaken as to why the national serviceman had lied.

During the evidence of "Christo Brits" it was found that a diary of projects handed to the commission had pages missing, including entries for August 31 and September 1, 1989.

Cross-examined by E Bertelman, for the David Webster Trust, he said he had torn them out to place them in files.

Bertelman expressed surprise that pages had only been removed on dates when important things had happened: the two dates referred to were the day a limpet mine exploded in Athlone, Cape, and the day Anton Lubowski, a Swapo executive, was assassinated.

Towards the end of the week Judge Harms was involved in sharp clashes with both "Brits" and "Cilliers".

Harms said a secret military committee, under Gen Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, Chief of Staff Military Intelligence, was making a mockery of the judicial commission that was probing political murders.

34

Nicro supports community service

SA PRISONS can accommodate only 83 000 people, yet the daily average of prisoners is 115 000, indicating overcrowding at the rate of 38,5%, says a report by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) report.

To help alleviate the problem, Nicro has pioneered the Community Service Order (CSO) as "an option to imprisonment in a bid to reduce the social problems caused by imprisonment to the offender and his family", according to Nicro's Johannesburg director Heather Reganass. *Bidam 15/5/90*

Offenders work in charitable organisations such as old age homes, hospitals, fire stations and animal shelters instead of going to jail.

More than 1 200 people convicted of

34
DANIEL FELDMAN

shoplifting, drunken driving, fraud and other crimes have utilised the CSO programme over the past 10 years. Magistrates sentence those convicted to work an average of 500-1 000 community hours. If offenders do not go to work, their case is sent back to the court.

Reganass said the "success rate is quite incredible. The recidivism rate for all SA prisoners is 72%, but the recidivism rate for CSO participants is only 7%". As a result, she said, the number of CSO placements had risen by 291% in 1989 compared to 1988.

She said another benefit of the programme was that it was privately funded. Nicro estimates that each prisoner costs the state R14,64 a day.

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Fake dollars scam: man held

By John Miller

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A Randburg man was arrested yesterday after he had allegedly conned at least 50 job seekers into paying him R2 500 each and, in exchange, given them 1 000 counterfeit US dollars to use for employment opportunities in Mauritius.

A police spokesman said the man allegedly began manufacturing counterfeit dollars about nine months ago.

An advertisement was placed in a daily newspaper on March 9

It asked people interested in working in Mauritius — project managers, civil and electrical en-

gineers, architects, accountants, computer programmers, personnel managers and vehicle and equipment maintenance experts — to send a CV to a given address.

Once the CVs were received, the suspect would telephone the job seeker and arrange a meeting at a Johannesburg hotel. He requested they bring R2 500.

He allegedly exchanged this money for \$1 000 in counterfeit notes, to be used as a deposit.

Police have asked anyone who answered the advertisement to telephone Major Fred Kitching at (011) 838-8363 during office hours.

Not all secret projects ours — Burger

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Former top policeman Staal Burger told the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday that some secret operations in African states were not connected to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

He also denied knowing anything about last year's murder of activist Dr David Webster.

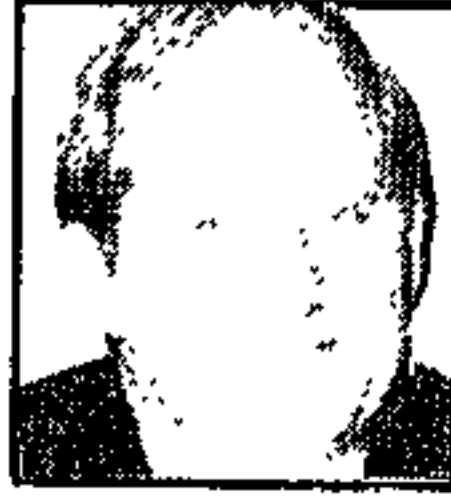
Mr Burger refused to answer questions about surveillance work and the hanging of a baboon foetus at the home of Cape Town's Archbishop Desmond Tutu on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

In his testimony before Mr Justice Louis Harms yesterday, Mr Burger — full name Daniel Ferdinand du Toit Burger — also denied knowing the whereabouts of vital project and financial files missing from CCB headquarters in Pretoria. Most of the files concern Region 6, of which Mr Burger was regional manager in Johannesburg.

The appearance of Mr Burger on the witness stand follows his decision to come out of hiding after the Namibian police earlier this year issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with the murder of Anton Lubowski, a Swapo national executive member who was shot in Windhoek on September 12 last year.

In a short affidavit read into the record yesterday, Mr Burger denied having knowledge of cer-

The Harms
Commission



tain secret projects, which he said were not the work of the CCB.

Earlier evidence by the co-ordinator of Region 6, "Christo Brits" — a code name — revealed the Region was responsible for a large number of foreign projects carried out under the banner of the CCB.

Front

These included infiltrating an African country's intelligence unit, setting up businesses in various countries as a front for obtaining information, and providing a man with a new identity to enable him to infiltrate a foreign state. The countries have not been revealed.

It was said that millions of rands was spent on the projects so far revealed.

These have been detailed in paragraph 10 of a lengthy affidavit provided by "Mr Brits". The paragraph has been ruled to be "secret" by Mr Justice Harms.

Referring to missing files, Mr Burger yesterday told the commission he "had no idea" where they were and that he had last seen them in January this year

Star 15/5/90 (34)
"in a hotel room" in Johannes-
burg when he had given the files
to "Mr Brits" for safekeeping.

Mr Burger refused to answer any questions concerning last year's limpet mine blast at the Early Learning Centre (ELC) in Athlone, Cape Town, as well as questions concerning a plot to kill Cape Town advocate Dullah Omar or the surveillance of journalist Gavin Evans on the grounds what he had to say about the incidents might incriminate him.

In earlier evidence yesterday, Mr Justice Harms heard that three days before the murder of Dr Webster, "Mr Brits" had supplied ammunition to a unnamed CCB operative.

The supplying of ammunition prior to an incident had happened on at least one previous occasion, according to "Mr Brits'" office diary, which has become an exhibit. This was a limpet mine which was, according to earlier evidence before the commission, given to an operative three days before the ELC explosion.

Dr Webster was killed outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1 last year, three days after 9mm ammunition was supplied to the operative. Dr Webster was shot dead by a person using a shotgun.

Asked by E Bertelsman, acting for the Webster Family and Trust and other parties, whether it was purely coincidental that

ammunition had been supplied, "Mr Brits" said that he had access to other weaponry and not only to 9mm ammunition.

Cross-examined by Paul Pretorius, acting for Cosatu and other parties, "Mr Brits" said he understood Cosatu to be an organisation "which looked after trade unions, but was a front for the African National Congress".

He added that it was his view that Cosatu was "part of the enemy" facing South Africa.

Meeting

Asked about meetings of members of Region 6, "Mr Brits" said that he could not recall such meetings, but admitted under cross-examination that there had been a meeting between himself, Joe Verster (managing director of the CCB), and Mr Burger.

He could not recall the venue, but the meeting had taken place two days after the establishment of the Harms Commission in February and the prime aim was to offer co-operation to the commission.

Mr Verster had at the meeting told him to pass on documentation to commission officers — "at that time, the files were available," he said.

Later "Mr Brits" was told by another operative, known as "Braam Celliers", that Region 6 files were missing.

The hearing continues.

● See Page 11.

broad consultation would be necessary on any ~~tion from~~

Concern over security levy

Labour Reporter

Shared concern over new regulations for the security industry has sparked a ground-breaking encounter between organised security employers and the sector's largest union.

At the same time, the managing director of Securitas, Jean-Louis Jaquet, has told the Star of the "tremendous insecurity" caused by the regulations, which require workers to pay a hefty levy to the Security Officers Board.

Yesterday, the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) also met the board to voice its concern. Arguing that the R70 annual fee is exorbitant in a low-wage sector, it plans nationwide protest action on June 1 — a working day.

SA National Security Employers Association (Sansea) chairman Jimmy Nuns said Sansea and the union had agreed at talks yesterday that the immediate goal should be suspension of the regulations until all interested parties were consulted.

Man in court over counterfeit dollars

By Celeste Louw

A Randburg man, who allegedly conned job seekers by forging US dollars which he offered in exchange for rands, appeared briefly before a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday.

Donald Julian Walker (63), of Windsor West, allegedly placed an advertisement in newspapers

offering employment in Mauritius. At least 50 were allegedly conned when he replaced R2 500, paid by people interested in the job, with 1 000 forged dollars.

No formal charges were put to Mr Walker and he was not asked to plead. He will remain in custody until his next appearance in court on June 29.

9/5/90
16/5/90
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Webster: Staal repeats denial

Staff Reporters

Staal 16/5/90

Former top policeman Staal Burger again denied to the Harms Commission yesterday that he was involved in the murder of Dr David Webster and said he had not been aware the name of the activist had appeared on a list found in the offices of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

He also said that he was not aware Dr Webster was regarded "as a potential enemy of SA."

Dr Webster was murdered outside his Johannesburg home on May 1 last year. His killer or killers have not been found.

Teargassing

Under cross-examination, Mr Burger — the regional manager of the CCB in Johannesburg and also former commander of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad — said he had never exchanged information obtained by CCB operatives with the police nor had he anything to do with the teargassing of workers at the Matthysen Bus Services company at Midrand.

Mr Burger told Mr Justice Louis Harms, chairman of the commission, that he was still a member of the CCB.

Questioned by Eberhard Bertelsmann, acting for the Web-

ster Family and Trust and other parties, Mr Burger said he had disappeared from public view earlier this year after Namibia had issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with the murder of Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski.

"Where were you?" asked Mr Bertelsmann.

"I was away," replied Mr Burger.

He had not been told to go into hiding by anyone.

Following Mr Burger's cross-examination, he left the witness stand and spoke briefly to his attorney, P A Hattingh.

He asked to be allowed to explain events leading to a discussion he had with Sector 6 co-ordinator "Christo Brits", who gave evidence under that alias, and about an entry in "Mr Brits'" diary about rumours of Mr Burger being involved in a smuggling racket.

Mr Burger said he had never been involved in smuggling and a rumour to the effect he was involved had emanated from a member of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

He said the problem had been sorted out at a meeting with the squad's then-commander, Brigadier Floris Mostert, which was attended by two other officers.

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10/5/90

Acheson had links with the IRA, says Barnard

By Norman Chandler and Karen Stander

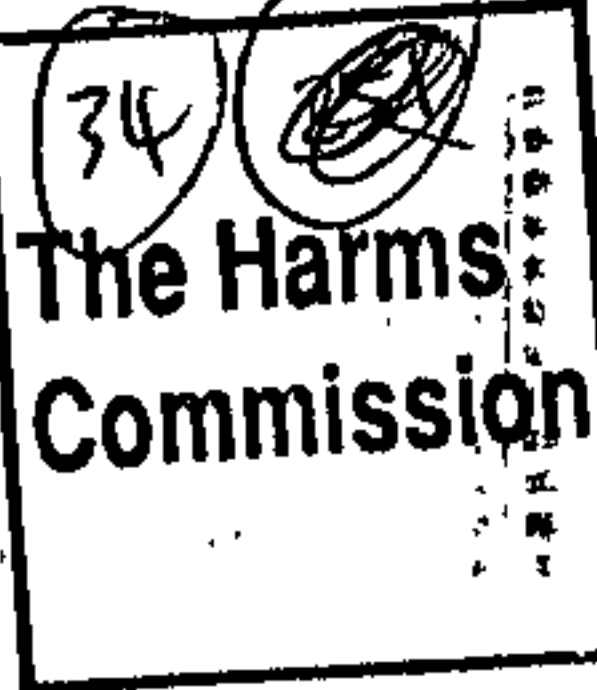
Donald Acheson, released by Namibia last week for lack of evidence in his alleged involvement in the murder of Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski, was described to the Harms Commission yesterday as a former bounty-hunter and Congo mercenary with Irish Republican Army links.

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Ferdi Barnard told Mr Justice Louis Harms he had met Mr Acheson through Sergeant Willie Knox, a police friend, and "saw his potential" and made him a "superficial job offer" with the CCB.

Mr Acheson, now in Swaziland, was told he would work for a consortium who wanted information on certain organisations which were "sabotaging the economy".

Mr Barnard was cross-examined by Martin Luitingh, for the Webster family and trust, and other parties, when he was recalled to the stand for questioning on his evidence-in-chief given some weeks ago.

He said Mr Acheson was a former mercenary; had worked as a bounty hunter, which involved receiving "head money" for arresting or killing suspects and had had links with the IRA, the British Green Berets



and the former Rhodesian Special Forces. He knew Mr Acheson as "Donald Nolan".

Mr Barnard said he had given Mr Acheson's details to Calla Botha, another former operative, as a possible recruit for the CCB, a covert unit of the SADF's Special Forces.

Objections

There were objections to Mr Luitingh's questioning from lawyers representing the SADF and the Minister of Defence on the grounds that the questions related to alleged activities in Namibia. The terms of reference of the Harms Commission, which is investigating alleged politically motivated murders, specifically exclude investigating of projects outside South Africa.

Mr Luitingh said the questions did not necessarily relate to Namibia as it was pos-

sible Mr Barnard could have knowledge of other activities indulged in by Mr Acheson.

"What we have here is that this witness has admitted to contact with Mr Acheson. He has told us what kind of human being Mr Acheson actually is," Mr Luitingh said.

Mr Justice Harms asked Mr Barnard: "Do you know if Mr Acheson worked for the CCB before his arrest in Namibia?"

Mr Barnard: "No."

Asked by Mr Luitingh to confirm that he had mounted a monitoring programme on Mr Lubowski, who was shot dead in Windhoek on September 12 last year, Mr Barnard denied this was the case.

Mr Luitingh quoted from evidence given by another former operative, Abram "Slang" van Zyl, who said Mr Barnard had monitored Mr Lubowski in Cape Town.

Mr Barnard told the commission: "I never monitored Mr Lubowski."

It emerged under cross-examination that Mr Barnard had been arrested in the then-South West Africa in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with investigations into Mr Lubowski's murder.

Mr Barnard had been released and left the territory at once, leaving his car at Windhoek airport. He paid a man identified as Kobus le Roux R2 000 to collect the vehicle. He did not return as he "was busy".

'I wanted to admit to killings'

By Norman Chandler
and Karen Stander

Ferdi Barnard offered to make a false statement admitting he had killed activist David Webster and Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski to secure his release from Section 29 detention, he told the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday.

Desperate to get out of a tiny cell and "interrogated for seven to nine hours a day", he still managed to keep a diary, which had been smuggled in.

Mr. Barnard was detained in terms of the Internal Security Act on October 31 1989 and released on February 14 this year.

Affidavit

He served three years' jail for two murders and the attempted murder of drug dealers while a Narcotics Bureau member, and is a former member of the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The disclosure of the contents of the diary came as a result of a request by Paul Pretorius, acting for various parties, for access to the diary, which was mentioned in Mr Barnard's affidavit to the commission.

"The diary detailed what I had seen, what had been said. I kept it for about a month," Mr

Barnard said

The commission heard there was the possibility that Section 29 statements made by Mr Barnard and others who had been detained would be handed in as evidence before the commission.

Mr Justice Louis Harms asked Mr Barnard about the statements, and Mr Barnard pleaded for his Section 29 statements not to be taken too seriously.

He said 90 percent of their contents was false and he had made up a story in a bid to secure his release. He described Section 29 detention as inhuman.

It was obvious that police were not going to release him "till they had a story from me".

Once he had offered to make a statement admitting he had killed Dr Webster and Mr Lubowski. "I said 'Give me the paper and I will give you the statement'. I would have done anything to get out of that cell."

Interrogators had refused to take such a statement from him.

Brigadier Floris Mostert, Commander, Witwatersrand, S&P Special Investigations, had told him he was being used as "a political football" and that some Ministers wanted to sign his release orders and others did not.

"Brigadier Mostert told lies to keep me inside," he claimed.

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Friend's arrest 'may lead to missing girls'

Crime Reporter

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Car Theft 16/5/90

POLICE have arrested Mr Arthur Barrett, the man they believe may lead them to the five missing girls abducted by paedophile Gert van Rooyen.

East Rand Murder and Robbery detectives caught Mr Barrett, 40, in Pretoria West on Monday night after he was last spotted in Cape Town 10 days ago. They also detained, but did not arrest, a 16-year-old boy who was with him.

Police liaison officer Major Reg Crewe said that both were being questioned by members of the Child Protection Unit.

The girls are widely considered to be the victims of Van Rooyen, 52, and his lover, Joey Haarhoff, 49, who shot themselves when faced with imminent arrest.

Police think Mr Barrett could have been in contact with Van Rooyen over the past few years and that the two men could have been involved in exporting stolen vehicles to other African countries.

It is possible that the girls may have been sold into slavery.

Mr Barrett met Van Rooyen 10 years ago while he was serving a prison sentence for car theft at the time



Mr Arthur Barrett

when Van Rooyen was in prison for molesting two girls.

Police are questioning all people known to have had any contact with Van Rooyen.

Mr Barrett, of no fixed address, is expected to appear in court soon to face charges of possessing a stolen vehicle, and several charges of car theft.

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Sapa 12/5/90

Malan 'would accept Harms responsibility'

PARLIAMENT — If the Harms Commission investigating the Civil Co-operation Bureau found he had issued orders that led to the commission of crimes, he would accept responsibility, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on the Defence vote, he said the CP should not say politicians had to accept responsibility for the actions of the CCB if it had no grounds for doing so. "If you have reasons, put them before the Harms Commission.

"Many allegations have been made recently before the Harms Commission. But many people and organisations asked for the Commission. Let us give the Commission time and wait for its report. We mustn't now begin pressuring it for the report."

The Chief of the SADF would act on what was wrong. He would excise it clinically with a dissecting knife that cut deep, and ensure that the SADF came out the other side with its laurels intact.

It was extremely unfair that possible and alleged misdeeds of a portion of a fraction of the total SADF be held against the whole organisation, General Malan said.

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP, Overvaal) said any action taken concerning the CCB should be aimed at the politicians who gave the orders, not at the soldiers who carried them out.

He said it was regrettable that a person such as General Witkop Badenhorst had to stand around at the Harms Commission hearings like an accused. — Sapa.

CCB agents 'may have shot Webster'

Sec 17/5/90

By Norman Chandler and Karen Stander

It is possible that members of the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) murdered activist Dr David Webster, the organisation's managing director Joe Verster told the Harms Commission yesterday.

Members were "not always directly" under his control, he said, and this would make it possible for him not to know what they were involved in.

A heavily disguised Mr Verster, giving evidence for the first time, said that as far as he knew, the CCB was not involved. No authorisation had been given to any project involving Dr Webster, who was shot dead outside his home on May 1 last year.

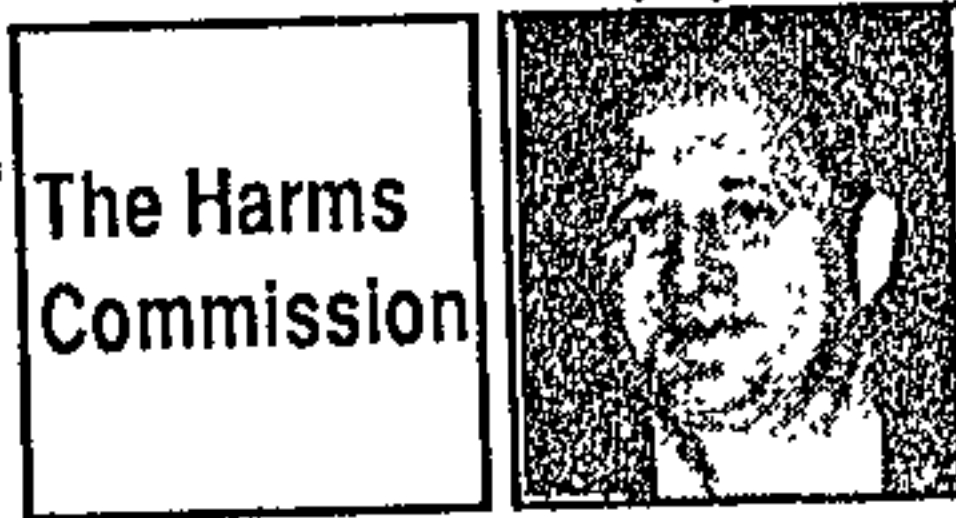
His testimony follows on evidence given by top police investigator Brigadier Floris Mostert last week to the Harms Commission, chaired by Mr Justice Louis Harms, at which he said he believed the CCB and its members had been involved.

The next day he changed his evidence, stating that no members of the CCB who had been detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act could be held responsible.

The CCB's Sector 6 regional manager Staal Burger has also told the commission he did not believe the organisation or its personnel were involved.

Mr Verster, wearing a false beard, wig and dark glasses, confirmed yesterday during his evidence-in-chief that he had asked members of Sector 6 after the murder whether they had been involved in the

34



crime. He had received assurances this was not the case.

Under cross-examination by Eberhard Bertelsmann, representing the Webster Family and Trust and other parties, Mr Verster (44) described the question as a normal part of his duties. Mr Bertelsmann said his answer was "particularly illuminating".

No authority

Earlier Mr Verster had said that CCB projects were approved at a higher level than the organisation's chairman. He himself had no authority to approve projects.

The routine was that a document setting out a proposed project would be handed to the chairman, General Eddie Webb, who, with others, would listen to a presentation about the particular project. If consensus was reached, the project would be "taken further for approval on a higher level".

Mr Verster said he had the authority to approve the writing of feasibility studies. The ideas for these studies often came from individual cell members.

However, under cross-examination by Mr Bertelsmann, he said he did not know

whether authority was granted by anyone higher than General Webb. He was not a member of General Webb's office, he said.

Reading from an affidavit handed into the commission, Mr Verster said the CCB was involved in internal and external activities, particularly relating to the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and the South African Communist Party. Infiltration of the organisations and its intelligence pipelines was a key aspect.

Regarding decisions on infiltration, he admitted there had been occasions when normal procedures could not be followed and decisions had to be taken orally. Some decisions were given over the telephone.

The CCB had monitored activist Bruce White, journalist Gavin Evans and Cape Town attorney Dullah Omar "because they were all prominent leftist activists".

He would not answer questions about the intimidation of Archbishop Desmond Tutu or about a limpet mine explosion at the Early Learning Centre in Cape Town.

Tim McNally, Attorney-General of the Free State who is assisting the commission, asked, as he led Mr Verster through his question-and-answer affidavit prepared for Brigadier Mostert, whether the CCB had had a five-point plan to intimidate Archbishop Tutu.

"No. One or two jokes were made in respect of his superstition," said Mr Verster, but he refused to answer questions on the "jokes".

Cross-examination continues today.

Files hidden in emergency plan - Verster

By Norman Chandler and Karen Stander

An "emergency plan" was evolved by Joe Verster, the managing director of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, to ensure that project and financial files disappeared because the CCB was "concerned" about the political situation and action being taken against operatives.

The result of the "plan" is that the files are still missing and Mr Verster claims that even he cannot get his hands on them.

Obvious

Mr Justice Harms said it appeared obvious to him that if the CCB was innocent as it claimed, handing the files over could prove this.

The CCB legal representative, P A Hattingh, pointed out that Mr Verster and other CCB witnesses had pleaded privilege on the grounds they could be incriminated. Therefore the judge's remarks were not entirely accurate.

Mr Justice Harms conceded this, but said this was not true of all the files and he could not understand why at least some of the files were not handed over.

He said the problem with Mr Verster's

"plan" was that other people could have access to CCB files. Mr Verster protested that the files were locked in suitcases — but the judge said it was not difficult to break open a suitcase.

Mr Justice Harms then said: "I don't believe you had such an emergency plan. A second problem with the plan was that there was no control to regain possession of the files."

Mr Verster told how the "emergency plan" was put into effect in mid-January, just before the Harms Commission was appointed to investigate alleged politically-motivated murders. This entailed Mr Verster telephoning a person unknown to him and asking that the files on internal and external operations be moved to a safe place.

He made the call from his car telephone.

The person could have been "one of 20 or 30" who worked at CCB headquarters and it was now impossible for him to find out who the person was.

According to Mr Verster, who at one stage remarked that the State had decided he was a "terrorist", the next stage of the "plan" was for the person to hide the files. He said keys to a strongroom were to be

left in "a certain place". Someone would then take the keys and remove the files to a place only that person knew of.

The person who moved the files would not be known to anyone so as not to "contaminate" other CCB members.

He then said the files could have been handed to anyone. It did not necessarily mean they were members of the CCB.

Monday

Mr Justice Harms (to laughter from the gallery): "Maybe Martina (Navratilova) has it."

Mr Verster then claimed that a man had telephoned him yesterday to say he "knew" where the external files were being kept, to which Eberhard Bertelsmann, acting for the Webster Family and Trust, immediately asked when these may be available.

"On Monday," said Mr Verster.

Tim McNally, the Free State Attorney-General who is assisting the commission, then requested that Monday's proceedings be postponed to enable him to study the files.

Mr Justice Harms granted the request.

Revamped Punch Line still faces uphill task

Investors seem to be responding positively to the restructuring of Bill Venter's computer empire, although analysts say there are other factors which could affect its recovery.

Punch Line, which was built up over eight years by Barry Schechter, became the second computer company to be listed on the JSE in 1986.

At that stage Mr Schechter sold a 20 percent stake to Fintech.

Two years later, Fintech's computer interests were injected into Punch Line to create the second-largest computer group in SA, with projected sales of R400 million.

Then, in 1989 Punch Line was hit by staff resignations, its share price falling sharply and the group reporting a R1,5 million loss in the year to February 1989.

A major restructuring of operations was announced, with Fintech selling its other operations to Punch Line.

Punch Line's retail and systems division was sold and its distribution division rationalised.

Fintech management took direct control of Punch Line and huge write-offs were made.

For the year to end-February Punch Line reported a R53,4 million loss and this weighed heavily on Fintech, which showed a R46 million loss.

This, in turn, impacted badly on Fintech's controller, Altron, which reported a 22 percent drop in earnings.

The group recently announced that Fintech would be merged with Punch Line to form Fintech Informatics through the inclusion of Fintech's 43 percent holding in National Data Systems (formerly NCR).

Fintech might become a cash shell. Directors said recently that the fate of that shell had not yet been decided.

But over the last few weeks Punch Line's share price has shown a remarkable recovery, appreciating 118 percent to 70c since the beginning of the month.

Diagonal Street

Jabulani Sikhakhane



This helped boost Fintech, which went up 60,07 percent to 530c, while Altron has appreciated by 16,6 percent to R35 over the same period.

Davis Borkum analyst Pierre Greyvenstein says the market believes Punch Line shares had been oversold and that the company has now turned the corner.

He forecasts a good recovery in earnings in the current financial year, with earnings of 100c per share not impossible to attain.

Mike Haworth of Frankel, Kruger & Vinderine says Punch Line now has a new and stronger management team.

The restructuring means that all Fintech's assets have been moved into Punch Line where use can be made of its huge assessed loss. He says the group is now very diversified and has a much more solid base.

Although analysts agree that the restructuring may be complete and that its operations are now sounder, they point to some other factors which could impact negatively on performance.

Mr Haworth warns that the hefty debt level, particularly with high interest rates, could have a negative impact.

Another factor is the finance costs to be serviced in the form of preference shares. This, analysts say, could weigh heavily on Punch Line's performance.

One analyst says the company is already in arrears with its preference share dividends, a factor which will operate harshly against ordinary shareholders.

Another uncertainty is the extent to which Punch Line will be able to cope with the major changes taking place in the computer industry.

Malan should 'consider giving evidence'

18/5/90
It would appear that the organization and responsibilities of the South African intelligence family needed an overhaul, General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer) said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during debate of the defence vote, he said the SADF could not be blamed for the misdemeanours of the CCB, but a slur had been cast on the force's proud name.

Although Minister of Defence

34
General Magnus Malan had played an admirable role in the SADF, "he must accept responsibility for the actions of the CCB, whether he knew about them or not".

"I would ask the Minister to consider giving evidence before the Harms Commission in an endeavour to bring a better sense of direction and clarity to the proceedings, and in order to speed up the process of justice." — Sapa.

34
stew
18/5/90

Probe told of poison razor blades plan

By Norman Chandler
and Karen Stander

A document allegedly outlining a Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) plan to murder a Durban attorney by smearing poison on his razor blades was handed in as evidence to the Harms Commission yesterday.

The man allegedly to be killed was K E Mlaba, said to be a senior member of the internal wing of the ANC, and involved with the UDF.

The document was handed in by Pieter Botes, former regional co-ordinator for Sector 2, an external operation of the CCB.

Mr Botes said the plan was proposed by Shane du Plooy, an operative who also worked outside the country. Mr du Plooy and Bois Nolo, a Mozambican, were to attempt the assassination.

Talks on taxis

The document — dated March 4 1989 — was a proposal to be presented to Joe Verster, managing director of the CCB, but Mr Botes told the commission that he declined to be involved, and the plan was scrapped.

According to the plan, Mr Nolo was to visit Mr Mlaba's offices in Durban, where he was "to wait to see him to talk about regulations pertaining to black taxis".

He was to enter the office carrying two bags. In the one was a razor in its original holder. Blades were also in their original packing — but treated with poison.

It was anticipated that as soon as anyone shaved with the blades, the poison would enter their system.

See 18/5790 (A5)

Guarantees of safety useless, says

By Karen Stander
and Norman Chandler

The managing director of the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) told the Harms Commission yesterday that neither the commission nor lawyers could guarantee the safety of its operatives if missing project and financial files fell into the hands of the wrong people.

Joe Verster told Mr Justice Louis Harms that "even the assurance" of safety would be useless.

He was replying to cross-examination by Paul Pretorius, for the South African Council of Churches and other parties, on the question of the missing files.

Mr Verster and other CCB witnesses have told the commission that the files are missing from the

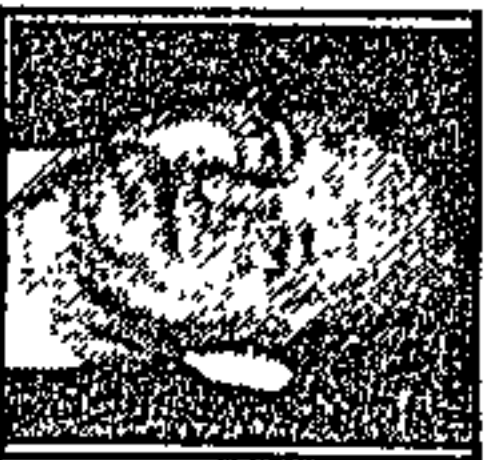
strong-room at the organisation's headquarters in Pretoria.

According to Mr Verster, they vanished after he activated an emergency plan to hide the files because of concern over the political situation and action being taken against operatives.

Mr Justice Harms said it appeared that military intelligence, according to Mr Verster, could not be trusted because they would have exposed people.

"You also did not trust me. You never told me there was an emergency plan in action. When I in-

The Harms Commission



quired about the files, you told me there was a law protecting information, or the Official Secrets Act."

Mr Verster also revealed that the CCB was not involved in any projects at present, and the only work he was doing was "financial".

Earlier, the commission heard that the CCB obtained weapons from outside South Africa as well as from the SADF.

Mr Verster said that an operative, Pieter Botes, was responsible for moving weapons between countries.

Mr Botes began his evidence-in-chief before the commission yesterday.

Under cross-examination by Eberhard Bertelsmann, for the Webster family and other parties, Mr Verster said the CCB did not keep a register of weap-

CCB boss

ons it had outside South Africa. The weapons it had inside the country were licensed.

"Are you saying that Makarov pistols and other weapons, taken from Swapo in Namibia for instance, were licensed?" asked Mr Bertelsmann.

Mr Verster said Mr Botes was responsible for weapons "in other countries", and for moving these weapons between countries.

On the day President de Klerk unbanned the ANC, weapons were being made available from Zimbabwe.

There were, at that time, 150 "terrorists" waiting to enter South Africa from Swaziland and Mozambique -- "and people told me it was a pity that they were now unable to do their work" (as agents).

The hearing has been adjourned till Tuesday for commission officials and lawyers to study various documents.

Alleged CCB target for a kill survived

Star 19/5/90

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Shooting

THE Durban lawyer, Kwenza Mlaba, who was allegedly marked by the Civil Co-operation Bureau for assassination, narrowly escaped death in August 1986 when unknown gunmen severely wounded him.

Mr Mlaba, a civil rights lawyer with African National Congress sympathies, was named as the target of an alleged CCB assassination plan by Mr Pieter Botes, a former CCB regional co-ordinator.

Mr Botes (35), gave evidence to the Harms Commission on Thursday, having earlier submitted an affidavit and a purported CCB draft plan to murder Mr Mlaba.

Under surveillance

His allegations were dismissed as "absolute nonsense" by the CCB's managing director, Mr Joe Verster. The heavily disguised Mr Verster described Mr Botes as a man who had become completely irrational and vengeful (*wraak-sugrig*) as a result of a dispute within the CCB over his reported administrative mishandling of nearly R200 000.

Mr Botes submitted a handwritten document to the commission, claiming that it was the draft CCB plan to murder Mr Mlaba. Dated March 4, 1989, and written in Afrikaans, it read in part: "K E Mlaba. Reason for elimination. Senior internal ANC leader... involved with the UDF... Method. Poison."

Mr Mlaba's name appeared on a separate file marked "Kinross Finances" confiscated from the CCB offices by Colonel Johann Wright of the police. He was identified in the file as a person under CCB surveillance.

Whatever the truth about Mr Botes's charges, an actual attempt was made to kill Mr Mlaba in August 1986. He was attacked outside his Umlazi home. Six bullets were fired into his chest. Later two AK-47 shells were found outside his home.

The Harms Commission had heard earlier, in March and April, of the killing of another Durban lawyer, Mr Griffiths Mxenge. He was brutally stabbed to death in November 1981 after his three bull terrier dogs were poisoned.

Three former policemen — Mr Dirk Coetzee, Mr David Tshkiliange and Mr Almond Nofemela — told Mr Justice Louis Harms that Mr Mxenge had been murdered by a police death squad on the orders of superior officers. The trio identified themselves as members of the alleged death squad.

During the past week three senior members of the CCB — Mr Verster, Mr Staal Burger, the CCB regional director of Region 6, and "Mr Christo Brits", the alias of the Region 6 co-ordinator — strongly denied that they were involved in, or knew anything about, the assassination last year of Dr David Webster.

The way in which Mr Brits phrased his denial drew comment from Mr Eberhard Betelsmann, SC, representing the David Webster Trust. Mr Brits said: "The CCB was not involved in Webster's death. If it had been a Region 6 project, I would have known about it."

Mr Betelsmann remarked during cross-examination of Mr Brits that his choice of words was "interesting."

They did not, Mr Betelsmann reckoned, expressly exclude assassination as a CCB objective and thus meant that, if the "elimination" of Dr Webster had been a Region 6 project, it would have been carried out.

Later Mr Verster admitted under cross-examination that the Webster murder could have been carried out by an undisciplined CCB member as he did not have day-to-day supervision over their activities.

It was for that reason that Mr Verster made inquiries after the gunning down of Dr Webster on May 1 last year as to whether a CCB member had been involved. His inquiries satisfied him that the CCB was not involved, he said.

Before Mr Verster took the witness stand another CCB man, Mr Ferdi Barnard, testified. Mr Barnard acknowledged that he had been "put on ice" or suspended in February/March of last year.

Convicted

Mr Barnard, a convicted murderer, admitted too, that he had been anxious to resume his work with the CCB and that at the end of June he had been paid between R9 000 and R12 000 by his CCB handler, even though he had not worked for the CCB for at least three months.

Mr Barnard, like his colleagues in the CCB, denied involvement in, or knowledge of, the murder of Dr Webster. Evidence before the Harms commission over the past

few days left a trail of what legal observers saw as contradictions. One was the dispersal of CCB documents, according to what Mr Verster called an "emergency plan". The objective, according to Mr Verster, was to protect CCB members from the "present political situation". He was referring to the detention of CCB members and to the unbanning of the ANC, complaining that he, a man who had served in the SADF for 27 years, had been detained like a terrorist. But, as Mr Justice Harms pointed out, the identities of Region 6 CCB members were all known and they were, therefore, not protected by the "disappearance" of CCB files relating to their activities. On the contrary, Mr Justice Harms said, the missing files were vital to their protestations of innocence: they were suspected of responsibility for murdering Dr Webster by some people but could prove their innocence if the relevant files were produced. One bit of evidence which had not disappeared was Mr Brits' diary, although some key pages were missing. It contained an entry on April 28: "Get ammo". Three days later Dr Webster was murdered. The same three-day lapse occurred between the issue of a limpet mine and a bomb explosion on August 31 last year at the Early Learning Centre in Cape Town. Another contradiction related to Mr Burger's denial that he was involved in the murder in September last year of the white Swapo leader, Mr Anton Lubowski. Mr Burger emphatically denied involvement in the killing but refused to go to Windhoek to stand trial as a co-accused with the Irishman, Mr Donald Acheson.

Sta 21/5/90

34

NEWS

Suspect is shot dead in police crackdown

By Craig Kotze

A housebreaking suspect was shot dead yesterday after he allegedly opened fire on security forces who were being deployed for a crime-prevention operation in a township near Pinetown, Natal, police said.

A Defence Force soldier was also wounded when he accidentally shot himself in the leg.

Police said 3 000 policemen and troops took part in Operation Watchdog in Kwadabeka yesterday, in which 70 suspects

were arrested. It was the biggest sweep in the country since the operation began on May 1.

Large numbers of guns — including two AK-47 rifles with full magazines — and homemade weapons, pangas and spears were discovered. Police also seized 80 kg of dagga.

Natal police spokesman Lieutenant Bala Naidoo said another three people were injured during the operation, but said he

could not confirm a total number of seven injured.

Lieutenant Naidoo said the operation started at 4 am when 3 000 policemen and soldiers moved into Kwadabeka. Road-blocks were set up and room-to-room searches were conducted.

He said a suspected housebreaker, wanted for attempted murder, shot at troops as they moved into the area. A soldier returned fire and the man was

killed. Security forces also destroyed a dagga plantation.

Lieutenant Naidoo said the latest arrests brought to 4 384 the number of people arrested in Natal in connection with the operation. Of this number, 30 were held in connection with the illegal possession of guns and ammunition.

● Johannesburg police arrested 101 suspects in an Operation Watchdog swoop in Hillbrow

and the city centre at the weekend. Witwatersrand police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said two of the suspects were being held for murder and three for alleged robbery.

In Friday night's clean-up police recovered three stolen cars and 4 000 litres of alcohol. Stolen goods worth R8 000 were found in a cafe.

Colonel Malherbe said 25 motorists were arrested for drunken driving and several women were detained for prostitution.

BOOTS

ENQUIRIES
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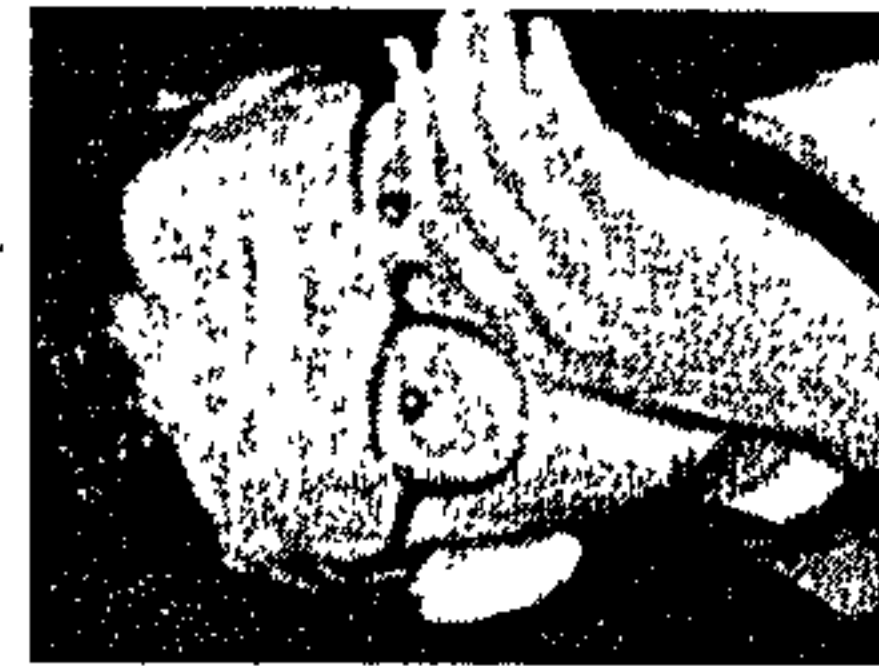
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ON BAIL ...
Mr Nicolaas Griesel

Forex probe: R1/2m bail

By RONNIE MORRIS

TWO city businessmen, arrested on fraud charges in their offices yesterday morning, were each granted R500 000 bail by a Cape Town magistrate yesterday evening.

Mr Nicolaas Griesel, 35, of Nederburg Street, Welgemoed, and a British citizen, Mr Allan Desmond Latham, 43, of Theomar Court, Constantia, both smartly dressed in suits, appeared relaxed while talking to their legal representatives be-

fore court proceedings started at 5.18pm. In Johannesburg, a prominent banker, Mr Adriaan Prakke, 35, appeared in the Regional Court on fraud charges and was also granted R500 000 bail.

The national chief of the Commercial Crime Unit, General Nollie Hulme, said the charges related to foreign-exchange dealings involving at least R350 million. A Reserve Bank spokesman said the exact amount of the alleged fraud could not be

determined until the investigation was completed.

Mr Griesel and Mr Latham appeared before Mr Deon Oosthuizen and were not asked to plead.

The bail conditions agreed to were:
● That they surrender their passports to police.

● That they report daily to police.
● That they refrain from "directly or indirectly" contacting 178 people.



LEAVES COURT ... Mr Allan Latham gets into a car after he was released on bail.

Picture: OSED ZAM

Police said he had been stabbed several times.

1 00000 60

R350-million forex fraud: 3 top men arrested

Staff Reporter

34

Three top Johannesburg and Cape Town businessmen, including former Repfin Finance managing director Adriaan Prakke (35), were arrested yesterday in connection with a R350-million foreign exchange fraud.

SAP Commercial Branch chief Major-General Nollie Hulme said the actual amount involved could be greater than R350 million and investigations were continuing. Further arrests were not expected.

The fraud, one of the biggest of its

kind in South Africa, was uncovered after about five weeks of investigations by the Cape Town Commercial Branch, the Reserve Bank and the Cape Attorney-General's office.

Mr Prakke was arrested in his Braamfontein offices yesterday. Detectives detained Nicolaas Griesel (35), of Welgemoed, and British citizen Allan Latham (43), of Constantia, Cape Town, simultaneously.

Mr Prakke appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday and was released on bail of R500 000. He had to surrender his

passport. Mr Griesel and Mr Latham also had to pay bail of R500 000 after appearing in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court.

All three men appeared in their personal capacities. Mr Griesel and Mr Latham are employed by Zenith Industrial Consultants.

Mr Prakke, who must report daily to the Fairland police station, was ordered not to contact the more than 170 witnesses in the case.

The three suspects will all appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on November 26.

Mr Prakke resigned as Repfin managing director yesterday.

Repfin chairman Christoffel Erasmus said today that an internal investigation showed the company itself was not implicated in the alleged fraud but the board of directors had approved Mr Prakke's resignation.

"The investigations seem to be concentrated on complex conversions between commercial rands and financial rands by bank clients in the flow of funds to purchase industrial plant and equipment."

Official Secrets Act did not apply, says witness

9/2/ 23/5/90 (34) (21)

By Norman Chandler and Karol Stander

A commission threatened to reveal Official Secrets Act violations while giving evidence to the Civil Information Bureau



The Harms Commission

The witness, Petrus Botes, a former co-ordinator in Sector 2 of the CCB, claimed during cross-examination that he had been present in 1987 when the organisation's future "civilian character" was discussed with the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys. The general has said he learnt of the CCB's existence after media reports had appeared.

Mr Botes, cross-examined by P A Hattingh for the CCB, was asked why he had disclosed information about the organisation to the press and if he had not contravened the Official Secrets Act in the process.

Mr Botes argued that the CCB had broken ties with the SADF at the end of 1987 and was a civilian organisation.

He told Mr Justice Harms, the commission chairman, that he no longer worked for the CCB at the time he had granted an interview with a newspaper and, therefore, the Official Secrets Act did not apply.

Mr Justice Harms asked Mr Botes, a former captain in the Permanent Force and former acting major in the Citizen Force, if it were his understanding of the Act that it no longer applied once somebody resigned.

Mr Botes: "Yes. What can they do to you if you are out of the SADF?"

Mr Hattingh: "Perhaps you will still find out."

Later, Mr Botes agreed with the chairman that what he had been telling the commission was that "everything the CCB

did in 1989 had nothing to do with the SADF as it (the CCB) was an independent organisation".

Mr Botes said that from 1988 he could no longer approach the SADF directly. The only link was through General Eddie Webb, the CCB chairman.

He told Mr Justice Harms that prior to this he had attended a meeting with General Geldenhuys, during which a proposal to separate the organisation from the SADF was presented.

He did not know if General Geldenhuys had approved the proposal, but assumed he had done so as the CCB had become civilian in character.

Evidence was also led about a clash between Mr Botes and CCB managing director Joe Verster. Mr Botes claimed they quarrelled over alleged maladministration of the affairs of Sector 2, a foreign arm of the CCB operating in Mozambique and Swaziland. Mr Botes claimed Mr Verster threatened to kill him or have him killed.

Shortly afterwards, his identity was disclosed to "unconscious" members of the CCB. He did not know who had passed on this information.

Six days after the argument, an explosion took place in the Verwoerdburg office he shared with a colleague. He suspected Mr Verster had ordered the placing of the bomb.

Mr Botes confirmed he had claimed R1,4 million from the CCB on behalf of "indirect" and "unconscious" agents he had placed in the field. This money was still outstanding and he intended taking the SADF to court, he said.

Asked why he divulged the names of CCB agents to Vrye Weekblad, Mr Botes said it was because his own identity had been disclosed. He denied having given the paper a photo of Mr Verster, although he agreed he had "organised" a passport for him at one stage. Mr Hattingh said Mr Verster would say the photo in the paper was the same as that in the passport.

The hearing continues today.

R350-m forex fraud: probe widens

23/5/90 By Michael Chester
and Craig Kotze

Police are investigating several financial schemes following the disclosure yesterday of an alleged R350 million foreign exchange fraud.

And a chain of new business ventures, financed by inflows of foreign investment cash, may also come under scrutiny by the Reserve Bank and CID detectives as more clues are unearthed about possible breaches of exchange control laws.

The Reserve Bank suspects that profits from infringements of forex rules may be running into tens of millions of rands in the swopping of financial rands into commercial rands in the flow of investment finance from overseas.

New funds

The profits may have been scooped from the big discounts offered overseas investors bringing in new funds in financial rands; in turn converted into commercial rands to buy plant and equipment.

Insiders believe complex financial packages behind a number of recent major industrial ventures and expansions — worked out in scams planned by specialist advisers — may have broken exchange control regulations.

Investigations widened after the arrests yesterday of the managing director of a Johannesburg banking operation and two employees of a Cape Town consultancy firm.



Adriaan Prakke . . . former MD of Repfin out on R500 000 bail.

They are Adriaan Prakke (35), who resigned yesterday as MD of Repfin Finance, and Nicolaas Griesel (35) and British citizen Allan Desmond Latham (43), both of Zenith Industrial Consultancy.

Further arrests were not expected, said SAP Commercial Branch chief Major-Gen-

eral Nollie Hulme.

The amount involved could be greater than R350 million and investigations were continuing, said General Hulme. The alleged fraud — one of the biggest of its kind in South Africa — was uncovered after about five weeks of investigations by the Cape Town Commercial Branch, the Reserve Bank and the Cape Attorney-General's Office.

Mr Prakke was arrested in his Braamfontein offices on Monday, and detectives detained Mr Griesel of Welgemoed and Mr Latham (43) of Constantia, Cape Town, simultaneously.

Alleged fraud

Mr Prakke appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday, was released on bail of R500 000 and had to surrender his passport. Mr Griesel and Mr Latham also had to pay bail of R500 000 after appearing in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court.

All three appeared in their personal capacities.

They will appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on November 26.

Repfin chairman Christoffel Erasmus said today that an internal investigation showed that the company itself was not implicated in the alleged fraud. The board of directors had approved Mr Prakke's resignation as managing director.

"We have pulled out all the stops to give assistance to the Reserve Bank in its investigation," Mr Erasmus said.

SP 24/5/90

(24) (34) (24)

Witness: Vlok lied about CCB

By Norman Chandler and Karen Stander

A Harms Commission witness yesterday accused Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok of lying when he said he had not been informed of the existence of the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Petrus Botes, a former foreign-based co-ordinator for the CCB, said he had told Mr Vlok about the nature and operations of the organisation on the afternoon of August 29 last year.

He visited Mr Vlok at his offices to tell him a bomb had wrecked his business premises and that he believed his employees were responsible.

Louis Visser, for the Minister and the SAP, told Mr Justice Louis Harms that Mr Vlok would say that Mr Botes might have mentioned the name "CCB" during the interview but that this would have meant "nothing" to him.

In evidence presented to the

The Harms Commission



commission by Brigadier Floris Mostert, Commander, Witwatersrand, SAP Special Investigations, on May 8 this year, it was said that he (Brigadier Mostert) had first heard about "a mysterious organisation called the CCB" as a result of a tip-off on August 29 to Mr Vlok.

Mr Botes told the commission he had told Mr Vlok of his involvement with the CCB and that he had worked for CCB managing director Joe Verster.

He told the Minister that the previous week he had been involved in an operation in the then South West Africa in which cholera germs were placed in the water of a Swapo refugee camp.

He also told Mr Vlok about his argument with Mr Verster

over auditing queries and his suspicion that a bomb which damaged his office at Verwoerdburgstad had been the work of Mr Verster.

Mr Visser told the commission that the Minister said Mr Botes had never mentioned Mr Verster's name.

Mr Botes said: "I did."

Mr Visser: "Then the Minister must be lying."

Mr Botes: "Then the Minister lies."

Mr Visser then said Mr Vlok's recollection was that Mr Botes had not said anything about cholera germs being introduced into the water supply.

Surprise

Mr Justice Harms, addressing Mr Botes, said: "Surely this must have been a surprise to him that you, as a private person, came and said that, on behalf of a private organisation, you put cholera in the water of a refugee camp?"

Asked by Mr Visser whether the Minister had expressed astonishment, Mr Botes replied he had not expressed astonishment nor had he commented.

Mr Justice Harms: "He also didn't offer you a medal?"

According to Mr Visser, the interview with Mr Vlok was arranged because Mr Botes was a voter in Mr Vlok's constituency and "it was shortly before a general election".

When Mr Botes arrived at Mr Vlok's offices, the Minister was already aware of the explosion at Verwoerdburgstad and had made preliminary inquiries. Indications were that it had not been politically motivated, the commission heard.

"When you arrived and said your office had been bombed, the Minister was no longer interested in you because you could help the detectives and it had nothing to do with politics," Mr Visser told Mr Botes.

The next sitting of the commission will be on Monday.

Witness tells of an agreement, between Security Branch, CCB

8771 2415190
A formal agreement was reached between the South African Police's security branch and the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) that intelligence operations in Swaziland and South Africa would be the responsibility of the security police.

This was claimed at the Harms Commission yesterday by Petrus Botes, former CCB co-ordinator for sector 2, which covered Swaziland and Mozambique.

Mr Botes told Mr Justice Louis Harms that for this reason his sector had never operated in Swaziland. He also gave this agreement as a reason for refusing to co-operate in a plan to assassinate Durban attorney K E Mlaga. The plan was not carried out.

The alleged agreement was originally mentioned in an article in Vrye Weekblad. The article said the agreement was between Mr Botes himself and the police but, in an affidavit to the commission Mr Botes claimed it was with

the SADF. In evidence yesterday, he said both statements were incorrect and the agreement was between the police and the CCB.

Under cross-examination by Willem Burger, for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, Mr Botes was asked: "So the police were aware of the existence of the CCB? Is that why they locked the members up?"

Mr Botes: "I believe they did know." He based this reasoning on another incident in which he and another CCB member were arrested and promptly released.

Mr Burger: "Did you tell them you were a member of the CCB?"

Mr Botes: "Yes. I told them I worked for Joe Verster."

Mr Burger, laughing: "It was surely because you worked for Joe Verster that they let you go."

Mr Burger then accused Mr Botes of "talking nonsense" under oath and making wild guesses.

CCB chief trained in Beirut and Taiwan, Harms is told

Star 24/5/90

Top spy Joe Verster was trained in Beirut, attended a "warfare school" in the Republic of China and underwent further training with the former Rhodesian military unit, the Selous Scouts.

This emerged in evidence given to the Harms Commission yesterday.

Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) managing director Mr Verster, in disguise, heard P A Hattingh, for the CCB, describe his military background prior to joining the organisation five years ago.

He had previously been a colonel in the SADF.

These details emerged when Petrus Botes, a former regional co-ordinator, was being questioned over an interview he had with the Afrikaans weekly newspaper Vrye Weekblad. A report claimed Mr Verster (44) had no operational

experience.

Mr Hattingh also revealed that Mr Verster had been a founder-commander of 5 Reconnaissance Unit and had frequently fought in Angola and South-West Africa.

Mr Botes said he was not aware of this.

Under cross-examination, Mr Botes claimed there were several errors in the Vrye Weekblad reports.

Willem Burger, for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, asked Mr Botes about a statement he made to Vrye Weekblad that the CCB had permeated the civil service.

Mr Botes said this was correct. He knew of a CCB member in Military Intelligence, and another who either worked for the Pretoria City Council or was a city councillor. He was prepared to give their names to the hearing.

Star 25/5/90

34

NEWS

Multi Gold under new attack

The crises-ridden venture capital scheme Multi Gold Holdings, which took millions from investors and failed to meet promises of large profits and a stock exchange listing, has now been attacked by the former general manager of its Nigel gold reclamation plant.

Laurence Matthews has slated Multi Gold, which was controlled by Equity Participation Investments (EPI), for failing to channel enough investors' cash into the gold recovery project to make it profitable. He is also furious that R150 000 owed in salaries to 62 Nigel plant workers since February has not been paid.

Mr Matthews, who resigned from the company last month, told Star Line: "Multi Gold owes me R25 000



Star
Line
JUNE
BEARZI

for outstanding pay and bonuses and the balance is payable to the other workers."

He criticised EPI directors for not giving him a chance to put the scheme in the black during the 18 months he managed the recovery operation, adding: "I tried to work the area without the necessary equipment but it was impossible to work to full capacity although the gold was there."

Over the last three weeks Star

Line has put the spotlight on the controversial venture capital scheme in which some investors hold stakes of R250 000.

Several investors who fear they are about to lose their money have expressed outrage at Mr Matthews' disclosures and have demanded the directors give a full explanation.

However, the two men who launched the scheme, former lawyer Roy Sellers, now living in East London, and Steven Wolff, have severed their links with EPI.

When Star Line contacted Mr Wolff in California recently he said he was not accountable for problems experienced by EPI or its subsidiaries.

Norman Tilley of Livingstone Mining and Exploration stepped

into Mr Sellers' shoes two months ago to untangle the scheme's affairs and attempt a rescue.

Colin Hartley, who runs Multi Gold's marketing arm, Capital Growth Investments from Rodland House in Craighall Park, said the next few weeks would be critical to the survival of the operation as they would know if additional funding would be forthcoming.

"We have a cash flow problem and we can only survive for as long as creditors allow us. Our offer to existing Multi Gold investors to reinvest 50 percent of their original outlay and to take up options in Livingstone Mining is on hold while we draw up documentation."

He said Mr Tilley should explain why Nigel staff had not been paid.

INVESTIGATION IN INDUSTRY

TOLL FREE
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R4 billion fraud tip of the iceberg

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iceberg

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Solid
Investment in Government and other stock was brought down by a quarter to R1,6-billion, while investment in equities was well up at R2,8-billion.

Mr Chapman welcomes the withdrawal of prescribed asset requirements, which were replaced by prudent investment regulations. But the changes have not gone far enough and are still too restrictive.

Investment in Government and other stock was brought down by a quarter to R1,6-billion, while investment in equities was well up at R2,8-billion.

Investment in Government and other stock was brought down by a quarter to R1,6-billion, while investment in equities was well up at R2,8-billion.

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Investment in Government and other stock was brought down by a quarter to R1,6-billion, while investment in equities was well up at R2,8-billion.

Imminent

About half the value of the CCU's workload involves financial rand round-tripping and other exchange-control crimes totalling R2-billion.

The largest-ever alleged forex fraud — involving R350-million — was uncovered this week, leading to the arrest of Repfin Finance managing director Adriaan Prakke.

General Hulme, who would like to double his staff to deal with the unprecedented crime wave, faces these daunting statistics:

- The CCU has 12 branches country-wide;
- Its full-time staff — including the "kite-flying unit" — numbers 152;
- A total of 3 500 cases involving R4-billion is under investigation;
- Of that, R2-billion represents financial rand offences; SA is the only country to have a two-tier exchange system.

The Reserve Bank has called for the introduction of a specialised unit with wide-ranging powers to deal with commercial fraud. Harms Commission chief investigating officer Frank Kahn is tipped to head it.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee's office says legisla-

Tucked into Southern is African Life, which last week reported tremendous growth in earnings — income rose by 46% to R61-million. African Life's total assets are R188-million.

It wrote R21-million of recurring individual premium business, of which R2,3-million — 11% — was through direct mail.

The small life office has achieved a spread of share-

Spread

makes its share of the life-
assurance market at 8%.



NOLLIE HULME ... so many cases, so few men to catch the big fish Picture: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

tion to introduce the unit is being drawn up.

General Hulme is under great pressure. His department's workload increases while staff numbers fall.

He says: "Many members of our staff have law or commerce degrees. We are losing them to the private sector

because we can't match the salaries paid by poachers."

Commercial crimes — the offenders generally have good addresses, drive fancy cars and send their children to private schools — have increased in volume, monetary value and sophistication.

General Hulme says: "Ten

years ago, one case a year involving R2-million was the largest we had to deal with. Now cases involving from R47-million to R350-million are commonplace."

Speed and co-ordination are the key elements in investigations.

An example of success was the early arrest of Australian Ranier Moringer on forex fraud charges amounting to

R47-million after an investigation by the Harms Commission.

It took four weeks from the time the Harms Commission was tipped off to Moringer's arrest.

Experts say there are three essential players in fraud investigation: the policeman, the accountant and the prosecutor.

General Hulme says chartered accountants are appointed from "the outside" when needed. To save money the CCU is employing its own CAs.

Crash

What he does not say is how long the young CAs will stay before being enticed into the private sector. The same is true for computer specialists.

Some CCU members have been on "crash courses to get a basic idea of how to deal with computer-related crime".

But General Hulme does not believe that a solid financial background is essential for commercial crime investigators.

"You don't need a degree in pathology to investigate a murder. So you don't need to be an actuary to investigate commercial crime."

General Hulme says it is not his department's function to find loopholes in the law and close them.

"If we believe there are loopholes, we make suggestions to the appropriate authority."

General Hulme insists that in spite of the shortage of manpower, the department's efficiency has been maintained.

Cops plotted to frame Boesak - claim

A PLOT of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) to lead Allan Boesak, other anti-apartheid leaders and Soviet diplomats into a trap to prove a communist conspiracy against South Africa and cause an international scandal, has been exposed.

A former agent of the NIS and the security police spilled the beans in an interview with the Afrikaans weekly *Vrye Weekblad*.

He also revealed that plans were made to lead Albertina Sisulu, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Cosatu leader Jay Naidoo into traps to prove a "communist onslaught" against the country.

Boesak, who had two meetings with the agent, a Springbok sportsman, described the plan this week as "diabolical".

He said it could have destroyed his career in the NG Sendingkerk. "It shows to what depths the government is prepared to stoop to prove the 'total onslaught'," he said.

The plan failed because the agent became too friendly with the Russians and respected Boesak too much to betray him.

According to the plan: Meetings between Boesak and an Oleg D Khodyref, a senior Soviet diplomat based in Lesotho, were to be arranged. The two would then be led into a trap; Secret meetings were to be arranged between Jay Naidoo and other Cosatu leaders and the Soviets in Lesotho. The Co-

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 c/press

Cops 'plotted to frame Boesak'

■ From Page 1

satu leaders were to be arrested when they re-entered South Africa. The agent said he met former Cosatu official Frank Meintjes twice; and

■ Meetings between the Soviets and Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Albertina Sisulu were to be set up. The agent failed to contact Sisulu but he said he met Tutu once at an airport.

Khodyref, who has strong links with the KGB, was to be used to create an international incident and an embarrass-

ment to the Soviet Union.

The agent had two meetings - in 1987 and beginning of 1988 - with Boesak in his office in Bellville. Boesak said he had no objections to meeting Khodyref in the interest of peace.

Boesak told *Vrye Weekblad* this week: "I remember him very very well. We saw each other twice. He (the agent) told me about his links with the Russians. During our first meeting we drank tea and discussed politics, church and other things. I remember well that he

asked me how I felt about whites.

"During our second meeting he directly proposed that I meet the Russian diplomat in Cape Town. He proposed the meeting in the interest of peace. He said the diplomat would influence his countrymen and government to bring peace to South Africa.

"He was very credible and I had no idea he was an agent."

Political comment and newsbills by K Sibya, headlines and sub-editing by K Naidoo, both of 2 Herb Street, New Doornfontein, Johannesburg.



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NEV

Harms: nine refusals to answer questions

Pretoria Bureau

A Harms Commission witness yesterday refused nine times to answer questions, including one on the murders of Mamelodi's Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife.

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Willie van Deventer refused to answer a question on the double murder on the grounds that what he would say could incriminate him.

Dr Ribeiro and his wife, Florence, were shot dead at their Mamelodi home on December 1 1986.

Tim McNally, Attorney-General of the Free State who is assisting the commission, asked Mr van Deventer whether he in fact wanted to give evidence.

'Memory loss'

He hesitated for some time before saying he would do so but he immediately refused to answer questions on the Ribeiro murder. He claimed to have lost his memory 24 days after making accusations in London about car bombings and murders.

A number of former CCB operatives as well as SADF generals and brigadiers have refused to give evidence on the grounds of possible incrimination.

Earlier, during cross-examination of a disguised CCB witness, codenamed "Shane du Plooy", Mr Justice Harms threatened to hold a closed hearing if attorney Ebelhard Bertelsmann, acting for various parties, did not change his line of questioning.

Mr Bertelsmann had just asked Mr du Plooy whether he could identify the person who gave him information that Durban lawyer, Kwenza Mlaba, was an alleged ANC official.

The hearing resumes today with cross-examination of CCB chairman General Eddie Webb.

Lubowski watched in SA

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The chairman of the Civil Co-operation Bureau yesterday claimed he had little knowledge about the monitoring of "suspect" individuals by his own organisation.

However, General Eddie Webb told the Harms Commission he knew that assassinated Swapo national executive member Anton Lubowski had been placed under surveillance in Cape Town and Johannesburg last year.

"There were report-back meetings regarding the surveillance," he said during questioning by Eberhard Bertelsmann, acting for the Webster Trust and family.

General Webb told Mr Justice Harms he had been suspended from the South African Defence Force (under which the CCB falls) since the start of the hearings in March.

He said he had had "overall control" of the monitoring of individuals, but then said he was unaware that monitoring Cape Town attorney Dullah Omar had had a R10 000 budget. He described the funding as too expensive.

General Webb, who was being cross-examined on evidence presented to the hearing in March, said it was possible that CCB operatives had monitored journalist Gavin Evans "but then he was coupled with (Hein) Grosskopf. A person called Evans used the name 'Grosskopf' as a codename. (CCB man-



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aging director) Joe Verster told me that".

Mr Grosskopf, son of a Stellenbosch University lecturer, is a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe and lives in Lusaka. The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, blamed him for two car bombings in South Africa in which three civilians died.

General Webb did not know if Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and other people had been monitored. Evidence was previously led that a number of people had been placed under surveillance.

Individual

Asked by Mr Bertelsmann why he had investigated a possible CCB role in the murder of Wits academic David Webster in Johannesburg on May 1 last year, General Webb said he had contacted General Joop Joubert of the SADF to tell him that "as far as we (the CCB) were concerned, we had nothing to do with the incident".

General Webb later told Willem Burger, for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, that "no member of the security forces" could have killed Dr Webster, although he agreed an individual military-trained person could have done so.

Mr Burger: "Could this have happened without you knowing about it?"

General Webb replied that there was no reason the CCB should have been involved: "Anyone could have done it. But not anyone in the security forces. It is possible that a foreign person could have ..."

Unlikely FW knew about CCB - agent

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The existence of the super-secret Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was probably not known to the State President, a former operative told the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday.

Calla Botha, who worked from 1988 until this year for a Sector 6 cell in Johannesburg, said it would be "naive" for someone to believe otherwise, just as it was naive for him to have thought that a State President would have pardoned him for actions undertaken on behalf of the CCB.

Two presidents were in office during his employment — P W Botha and F W de Klerk.

Mr de Klerk ordered a judicial inquiry this year — the present commission — into alleged politically-motivated murders, resulting in the activities of the CCB being made public for the first time after media reports of its existence.

Calla Botha was answering questions yesterday by Martin Luitingh, acting for various parties, while under cross-examination of his testimony given earlier this year.

The former policeman told commission chairman Justice Louis Harms that "it was logical that CCB managing director Joe Verster had told him and other operatives about being pardoned while on CCB business".

He could not recall precisely how pardons were to be granted and agreed that from what he had been told, the State President would have given him his freedom.

"I understood there would be

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a pardon ... it was naive of me to think that the State President knew about the CCB."

Mr Botha refused to answer a number of questions yesterday on the grounds that he could be incriminated.

These included an incident known as the "Roskam project" which involved the destruction of a motor car belonging to a student leader.

He denied having any knowledge of projects in which "eliminations" were proposed.

He denied that the monitoring, by himself and former operative Ferdi Barnard, of activist Bruce White was merely the cover for the planned murder of Mr White. It was established in earlier evidence that the two operatives were arrested by the South African Police while keeping Mr White under surveillance.

Mr Luitingh said a witness was willing to testify that Mr Barnard had told him (the witness) that Mr White was to be killed.

The hearing is to continue on Monday.

CRIME - GENERAL

1990 - JUNE - DEC

Ex-CCB man could shed light on Ribeiro murder

The children of the murdered Ribeiro couple recently had their hopes raised when a former agent of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Willie van Deventer, came forward with claims that he had information on the brutal slaying in 1986 of their parents.

But after pledging his co-operation with the Harms Commission early this month, Mr van Deventer suddenly retreated behind a curtain of secrecy when he took the witness stand this week before Mr Justice Louis Harms.

Mr van Deventer refused to answer questions about the killings on the grounds that he could be incriminated.

He also claimed to have lost his memory between the time he made the claims in London and giving testimony this week.

His sudden silence may be regarded as strange considering his former courage in revealing his complicity in the affair.

But Mr van Deventer also told the commission that his legal representatives had been threatened and harassed "to intimidate me and the people who help me".

A frustrated Chris Ribeiro, son of the late Dr Ribeiro, said he would consult his attorney to discuss following up the lead.

"I don't think the police are investigating the case any longer," he said.

But the mere fact that Mr van Deventer refused to give evidence indicates either his direct involvement or his knowledge of who was responsible.

"The CCB was definitely involved and I would like to know what happened," Mr Ribeiro said.

Colonel Suiker Britz, commander of Pretoria's Murder and Robbery Unit said:

"We are still looking at the Van Deventer story. That's all I can say at this stage."

Yet another politically motivated murder has come under the spotlight of the Harms Commission hearings — the tragic murder of Mamelodi doctor, Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence. But like the case of Dr David Webster, probes into Dr Ribeiro's death seem fraught with dead-end leads. **HELEN GRANGE** reports.

Many leads have emerged and subsided since the popular Mamelodi doctor and his wife were shot dead in the courtyard of their home on December 1, 1986.

Confusion first arose with the dispute over whether the witnessed assailants — two men wearing balaclavas — were white or black.

Opel Kadett

The killers were seen leaving in a red Opel Kadett but witnesses, including Chris Ribeiro, differed on the colour of the men.

Later, Mr Ribeiro revealed in the preparatory hearing of murder-accused Noel Robey that he had grappled with the men as they got into their car, noticing the driver's hand was white.

He thought the driver had worn something over his face to make himself look black.

Mr Ribeiro was shot at twice during the struggle before fleeing.

Other witnesses said one of the men spoke Afrikaans. The assailants were followed to the outskirts of Mamelodi, where they were seen to swap the Opel Kadett with a white Land Rover.

The two vehicles then sped off in the direction of Pretoria.

After further confusion over the correct registration numbers of the vehicles was resolved, a suspect, Mr Robey, was traced as the owner of the Land Rover.

Just before the arrest of Mr Robey, a former Rhodesian

army Selous Scout, more mystery was added to the case when the then Attorney-General Don Brunette announced that three men would appear at a preparatory examination in connection with the murders.

Mr Brunette soon afterwards changed his mind and said only one man would appear (Mr Robey).

The proceedings were highly unusual.

A preparatory examination was a "pre-trial" procedure which had not been used in South Africa since 1977.

In addition, legal experts said at the time that they could not understand why Mr Robey was arrested in the first place, since the police came up with no evidence against him apart from linking him to a vehicle registration number.

Mr Robey was cleared of allegations against him.

Another mystery in the circumstances surrounding the Ribeiro murders was an incident on the day of the dead couple's funeral.

A key eyewitness to the murders, Joseph Mampuru, and a friend had gone to investigate sounds coming from the deserted Ribeiro home and encountered two men wearing balaclavas.

Mr Mampuru was shot and had to be admitted to hospital.

It transpired later that one of the men was a SA Defence Force member, Graham Cook — who told a Pretoria magistrate that he had been monitoring the dead couple's home with a colleague when an "aggressive" group of blacks approached them.

The magistrate acquitted Mr Cook on the grounds that he shot in self-defence.

In the nearly three years since Mr Cook was acquitted, police have failed to come up with any new leads which may solve the Ribeiro murders. Until Mr van Deventer came forward.



Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence ... killed outside their Mamelodi home in December, 1986. Their murder is still shrouded in mystery.

'Hit squads': time to weigh the evidence

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The Harms Commission of Inquiry into unsolved political murders is to concentrate today on whether convicted murderer Butana Almond Nofemela was right or wrong about "hit squads" being operated by the South African Police.

Nofemela, a former police sergeant who made an affidavit alleging the existence of the squads hours before he was to be hanged for murder last October, earlier told commission chairman Mr Justice Harms that various police officers were involved.

A second affidavit from Nofemela has not been made public.

Use of knives

As a result of the affidavits, Nofemela (31) has been given an "administrative reprieve" from the death sentence.

He said he had been trained in kidnap and ambush techniques, shooting and the use of knives at Vlakplaas police farm, outside Pretoria, and had participated in various projects in South Africa and in cross-border raids.

A third former policeman,



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Spyker Tshukulungu, has also testified to the commission.

Nofemela, who was to be hanged for the murder of a Brits farmer, has been said by lawyers for the police to be lying.

They say he has made scurrilous allegations about individual policemen during the six consecutive days that he spent on the witness stand during March.

According to commission officials, a number of witnesses, including police officers, will be called, and Nofemela may also take the stand for further cross-examination.

Cross-examination of witnesses on what was told to the commission by former police captain Dirk Coetzee and Mr Tshukulungu in London will also feature.

Hijacking ^{star} syndicate ^{4/6/90} crushed ⁽³⁴⁾

Staff Reporter

A multimillion-rand syndicate specialising in the hijacking of commercial trucks in the Transvaal and Free State has been crushed, police confirmed yesterday.

A total of 15 suspected hijackers were arrested and goods valued at R14 million were recovered after five months of intensive investigation, Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said yesterday.

Investigations into activities of the syndicate were being kept secret and could be revealed only on Saturday, he said.

Police expected to arrest a number of top-ranking Johannesburg and East Rand businessmen in connection with the syndicate.

He said the hijackers waited near trucks being loaded with goods. They then followed the truck.

Dugard calls for extension of Harms Commission inquiry

Spec. 5/6/90.

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By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

President de Klerk must extend the Harms Commission inquiry to cross-border raids if the full extent of hit squad operations are to be ascertained, Professor John Dugard, of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He told a press conference: "The restriction of excluding investigations into cross-border raids has made it difficult to uncover the activities of certain State bodies."

The police had also paid little attention to about 256 cases of politically motivated violence presented to them and the commission by Lawyers for Human Rights, Professor Dugard said.

Little information

Brian Currin, of Lawyers for Human Rights and a member of the Independent Board, said that since the appointment of the commission of inquiry into hit squads, very little information had surfaced.

He said Defence Minister Magnus Malan had taken no steps to investigate the disappearance of the internal files of the Civil Co-operation Bureau

(CCB), an SA Defence Force covert operation, which should have been handed over to officers of the Harms Commission. The CCB had a membership of about 200 people but the names of only seven people had been uncovered.

Endorsing the call for the extension of the terms of the commission, Dr Max Coleman said that even while the Harms Commission was in progress, hit squad activities continued.

On April 7, Alexandra Township activist Aldo Mogano had been murdered by unknown assassins. On April 23, Pan Africanist Congress member Sam Chand and his family of four were killed in Botswana by an unknown hit squad. Five days later, the Reverend Michael Lapsley — said to be an African National Congress supporter — survived a parcel bomb explosion in Harare. The parcel had allegedly been posted in South Africa.

Dr Coleman said it was not enough merely to investigate the actions of the CCB and other covert operations. The Government must take steps to halt these actions.

"Negotiations cannot begin if well-defined obstacles like the CCB and other covert operations are not removed."

Multi Gold provisionally wound up

Star
5/6/90 By June Bearzi
Star Line

Multi Gold Holdings Ltd, a venture capital investment scheme which has been under Star Line's spotlight over the last four weeks, was provisionally wound up in the Johannesburg Supreme Court last week.

The order was granted following an application by Kenny's Transport Ltd, a Springs plant hire firm, which claimed R109 430,80 was unpaid for the hire of a front-end loader used for Multi Gold's gold reclamation operation in Nigel.

This is yet another blow to Multi Gold investors who sunk millions of rands into the controversial and trouble-beset gold recovery operation.

In papers before the court,

Star
Line

JUNE
BEARZI



Kenny's Transport director, Kenneth Hart, said over the last year his company had hired out plant to Multi Gold which included a front-end loader for R60 an hour.

On January 4 this year, at a meeting attended by Mr Hart and Multi Gold director Roy Sellers, Mr Sellers accepted the money was owing but said he was unable to make payments to creditors because of a breakdown in the works at the Nigel plant.

However, Mr Sellers said another company, Montrose Mining, would be taking over Multi Gold

and would make R1 million available to settle creditors.

Mr Sellers also undertook to make weekly payments of R7 500 to discount part of the debt and proposed that the front-end loader continue to be hired out to Multi Gold.

But, according to the papers, Mr Sellers failed to honour an undertaking to provide Kenny's Transport with the Montrose Mining takeover particulars by January 9 in which payment of the outstanding hiring fee would be dealt with, or to make the R7 500 weekly payments.

Mr Hart submitted to the court that Multi Gold was not able to pay creditors in general and was liable to be wound up.

Multi Gold has until July 10 to show why the order should not be made final.

Witnesses refuse to testify

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Witnesses have refused to give evidence to the Harms Commission unless their identities are concealed.

Mr Justice Louis Harms, the chairman, was told yesterday that witnesses subpoenaed to testify about alleged South African Police "hit squads" would not take the witness stand because they feared for their lives or for the intimidation of their families.

Lawyers acting for individual policemen — both present and retired — told the judge that the "gravity of the matter" had been underestimated.

The disclosure brought to a halt yesterday's hearings of the commission — at the start of its 14th week. The inquiry is investigating claims by convicted murderer Butana Almond Nofemela, a former police sergeant, that "hit squads" were trained at Vlakplaas prison farm, outside Pretoria, and operated in South Africa, Botswana, and Swaziland.

The "hit squads" allegedly killed, abducted or intimidated political activists and African National Congress operatives.

Urgent consultations took place yesterday and last night between officials of the commission, legal representatives and witnesses in a bid to overcome the problem, which arose after Mr Justice Harms refused an application at the start of yesterday's proceedings that no photographs of security police Sergeant Joseph Mamasela should be allowed.

Sam Maritz, SC, who brought the application, told the judge: "My witness refuses point-blank to testify. I underestimated the gravity of the situation."

Denis Kuny, SC, for Butana Almond Nofemela, who opposed the application, said he understood that "all black witnesses will take this attitude. I understand some white witnesses will also be taking the same attitude."



He did not want witnesses to appear in disguise, and said that consultations would take place to try to overcome "the impasse which has developed". Disguises were used by some witnesses who gave evidence in regard to the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), a unit of the SA Defence Force.

Mr Maritz told the commission that he would today renew his application for Mr Mamasela not to be photographed or sketched.

Mr Mamasela — who refused to enter the commission room until the original application had been dealt with — earlier asked that the ruling be made because he was "in some danger" were he to be identified.

It was alleged in evidence earlier this year that he had been a member of a "hit squad" which allegedly killed Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge.

Mr Kuny said it "was important from the public's point of view" that Mr Mamasela be identified. He said the witness lived in Soweto, was well-known as a security policeman, and had been one since "at least 1981". It would serve no purpose to keep his identity secret.

until such time that they are arrested and appear in court.

Cape Recife Nature Reserve: complaints about SADF members

*14. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Defence Force or the Eastern Province Command has received any complaints about the behaviour or actions of Defence Force members in the Cape Recife Nature Reserve; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) purport of and (ii) response to each such complaint?

B1171E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) The Chairman of the Cape Recife Environment Project Committee and also the Eastern Province Branch of the Wildlife Society of SA.

(b) 21 May 1990.

(c) (i) and (ii) A Board of Inquiry has been convened to investigate the alleged behaviour or actions of members of the SA Defence Force in the area. The investigation has as yet not been completed.

Death sentences

*15. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were sentenced to death from 2 February 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) for what crimes in each case?

B1175E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Position as at 28 May 1990:

(a) 39

(b) Murder 35; rape 4.

TV news bulletins

*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the Government has considered any applications to broadcast news bulletins received from any television broadcasting organ-

isations; if so, (a) from whom were such applications received and (b) what was the result of such consideration in each case?

B1176E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)

Should the hon member with the words "has considered" mean "finalised" the reply is no. The hon member is however referred to my replies of 29 May 1990 to Question 13 and follow-up questions when I have indicated that details are being obtained with regard to an application received from M-Net, whereafter the matter will be considered by the full Cabinet and hopefully be finalised within the next few weeks.

Transfer duty

*17. Mr A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) What amount did the State collect by way of transfer duty during the 1989-90 financial year;

(2) whether the Government intends abolishing transfer duty; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B1180E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) R675 332 729,76

(2) No. Transfer duty remains an important source of revenue and if it was abolished it would mean that tax would have to be levied in another manner to recoup the tax sacrificed.

SADF: propagation of policy of certain political party

*18. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any officers of the South African Defence Force in their capacity as such officers hold information sessions for Commando and/or Citizen Force members in which they propagate the policy of a certain political party, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, of which political party.

(2) whether he is taking or has taken any steps to prevent this; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

B1181E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(2) The guidelines and instructions regarding the participation of members of the SA Defence Force in political activities, are laid down in the SA Defence Force Personnel Code, which is available at all units and is strictly adhered to.

ANC/SACP: policy

*19. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the policy of the (a) ANC and (b) South African Communist Party is in accordance with the staff regulations of the South African Defence Force relating to employment in the Permanent Force; if not, why not, what are the points of difference?

B1182E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The conditions of employment in the SA Defence Force are laid down in Chapters III and IV of the General Regulations of the SA Defence Force. All appointments/employment in the SA Defence Force in a permanent capacity is, therefore, subject to a variety of requirements.

Foskor: privatisation

*20. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises:

(1) (a) When will Foskor be privatised and (b) what is the present value of Foskor's assets;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1183E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) (a) Pending the outcome of an investigation by consultants on the feasibility of the privatisation of Foskor, no indication can be given at this stage when Foskor will be privatised.

(b) R329 927 000, based on share capital and reserves as at 30 June 1989.

(2) No.

Employees of Department: accommodation

*21. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether White and Black unmarried employees of his Department are accommodated together in the same single quarters; if so (a) why and (b) where?

B1184E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Colleges of Education: administration

Mr K M ANDREW to ask the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether he is prepared to transfer the administration and control of colleges of education to universities of their choice; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the answer is no. Fundamentally the missions of the two types of institutions are at variance. Universities are scientific institutions which focus primarily on the teaching and development of the various sciences. Colleges of education, on the other hand, are professional institutions specifically geared to the training of teachers for the primary school. In doing so, a very close relationship needs to exist between the colleges and their client schools.

In the fulfilment of their mission, colleges of education educate from a particular cultural perspective. This is required in order to maintain cultural continuity between home and school. Universities, on the other hand, are focused on a

Mxenge murder: 2 deny involvement

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

A security policeman, said to have been part of a police hit squad which murdered Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge, yesterday admitted having been in the city at the time but "emphatically denied" he and a colleague had been involved.

Brian Ngqulunga and Joseph Mamasela, both former members of the ANC, told the Harms Commission they did not know why they had been singled out by former police Captain Dirk Coetzee and former Sergeant Butana Almond Nofemela.

Mr Ngqulunga told commission chairman Mr Justice Louis Harms that he had been in Durban with the two former policemen at the time the murder had taken place in November 1981. Also present was David "Spyker" Tshukulungu, another former policeman who has fled the country.

Mr Ngqulunga said yesterday: "Most of the Vlakplaas squad was in Durban." He testified that the squad did not include Mr Mamasela.

Vlakplaas is a police training farm outside Pretoria claimed to be the



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headquarters for a hit squad.

According to Mr Ngqulunga, he had no independent recollection of the fact that he was in Durban in November 1981 apart from police worksheets which showed he was there between November 4 and 21.

"I recall reading about the murder of Griffiths Mxenge in the newspapers, but I do not remember when or where. It was not important to me."

Mr Ngqulunga said he was recruited by the ANC in 1977 and underwent training in Angola and Mozambique.

Deported after two years in a Maputo prison, Mr Ngqulunga identified himself to the security police and volunteered his services. He underwent training at Vlakplaas in 1980.

Mr Mamasela in his evidence-in-chief yesterday denied involvement in various alleged hit squad activities.

He was recruited by the ANC in 1979, and sent to Botswana. He was, however, unmasked in 1981 as an agent of the SAP and taken to Selebe-Pikwe in Botswana from where he escaped and returned to South Africa.

He later joined the police full-time, and was trained at Vlakplaas.

He said he had met Mr Coetzee and Nofemela at the farm but denied allegations by the two that he was a hit squad member or had participated in the Mxenge murder.

The hearing continues today.

Star 6/6/90

Elderly Natal couple in ~~2777~~ battle with ³⁴ armed gang ~~28~~

MARITZBURG — Local farmers rushed to the rescue of an elderly Richmond couple early yesterday when six intruders with automatic weapons burst into their farmhouse.

The attack began at about 12.30 am when Olaf Aadnesgaard (74) and his wife Jean (56) noticed torchlights flickering on their bedroom ceiling.

After arming themselves with shotguns, they let two of their dogs out of the house and made for the emergency radio in the passage. As Mr Aadnesgaard looked around a door, an intruder opened fire on him with a .22 automatic weapon. The shot missed Mr Aadnesgaard, who returned the fire with his shotgun.

Neighbouring farmer Bruce Braithwaite arrived on the scene and shot at the attackers' getaway car, forcing them to stop. One of the men was arrested and the others fled.

Natal Agricultural Union president Boet Fourie said the wave of violent crime on farms was very worrying and the matter had been taken up at Cabinet level.

● The Durban Murder and Robber unit yesterday arrested two men in connection with the killing of Henri Edouard Andries (91) 10 days ago.

Mr Andries, doyen of the camping and caravanning movement in South Africa, was shot dead as he went to the aid of his wife Irene after three men confronted her in their home in Pinetown.

↘ Captain Hendrik Engelbrecht, head of the unit, said detectives raided a house and arrested two suspects.

9/24/6/90

Pegg's estate sequestered

THE estate of Mr Stuart Pegg allegedly one of the men behind the R47 million Trust Bank fraud, was finally sequestered in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Pegg was arrested and detained in Switzerland in April this year. Yesterday, the Attorney General for the Witwatersrand Local Division, Mr Klaus von Lieres, said he had decided not to continue with extradition proceedings against Mr Pegg.

Time up

Mr von Lieres said time had run out and the Swiss authorities had not granted his application for an extension.

He understood Mr Pegg faced criminal charges in Switzerland as a result of complaints laid by Trust Bank.

Efforts to contact Trust Bank's attorney, Mr Antony Mostert, yesterday were unsuccessful as he is in Luxembourg for the matter involving Mr Pegg.

Trust Bank's media manager, Mr Louis de Villiers, said the bank preferred not to comment

~~32~~ CATHY STAGG ~~34~~
on what action was being taken by the bank against Mr Pegg overseas — nor on the Attorney General's decision.

Yesterday Mr Justice H J C Flemming granted the final sequestration of Mr Pegg's estate. The application was initially launched in December last year after the bank discovered the R47 million fraud.

In papers before the court, Trust Bank's attorney, Mr Mostert said he had personally spoken to Niko Shefer (who has since stood trial, been convicted of fraud and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment) and Mr Shefer had confirmed Mr Pegg's involvement.

According to evidence led during the trial a former bank clerk, Gotz Guntenhoner, (convicted of fraud and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in an earlier trial) stole clearance vouchers and, after these inter-bank transfer documents had been completed, the funds were

used to buy gold coins, emeralds and an aircraft.

The idea of using funds from this fraud, about R26 million, to buy a Falcon 50 aircraft, was proposed by Pegg, Mr Mostert said in an affidavit.

In an affidavit, a facsimile of which was apparently sent to Cannes, France, Mr Pegg had protested his innocence and said he had earned commission "in the normal course of business" but Mr Mostert rejected this.

Transactions

He said it was significant that Mr Pegg referred to various discussions and transactions with a variety of people and organisations — yet did not submit any evidence from them to support his claims. Among people mentioned by Mr Pegg were members of the Department of Foreign Affairs and local aircraft firms.

Trust Bank has obtained a judgment against Mr Pegg in Luxembourg for more than R47 million.

Access denied to Mxenge files

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

The family of murdered Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge last night asked the Department of Justice to release security and other files relating to the 1981 unsolved killing.

Counsel for the family, Louis Skweyiya, told yesterday's hearing of the Harms Commission in Pretoria that he was distressed he had not been allowed access to the documentation. This was hampering his cross-examination of witnesses, he said.

The chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms, and Tim McNally, Attorney-General of the Free State who is assisting the commission, said that they, too, had not been able to obtain access. Les Roberts, of the Natal Attorney-General's office, had on their behalf checked hundreds of microfilm records about the incident.

No 'paper' records

"The actual (paper) records no longer exist," Mr McNally said.

Mr Justice Harms told Mr Skweyiya that while he sympathised with him, there was little that could be done as the information had been designated as "classified" and therefore he did not have the power to order the de-classification of the material.

Mr Skweyiya said Bheka Shezi, the Mxenge family lawyer, was making "urgent representations to the relevant authorities" for access. Mr Shezi said last night he would make a statement to the commission today.

The Harms
Commission



It has been alleged by former policemen Dirk Coetzee and Butana Almond Nofemela that a police hit squad, based at Vlakplaas police farm outside Pretoria, had first ambushed and then murdered Mr Mxenge at Umlazi, near Durban, on November 19 1981.

Yesterday, it was revealed by Paul Pretorius, for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, that the ANC had provided an affidavit to the Harms Commission stating that the ANC had not been responsible for the murder. Its contents have not yet been made public but the document is likely to be introduced into the commission record later today.

Cross-examining former Port Natal (Durban) security chief Brigadier Johannes van der Hoven, Mr Pretorius asked him whether an organisation would have praised Mr Mxenge to such an extent if it were suspected he had misappropriated R100 000 in ANC funds, as claimed by the police at the time.

"I doubt it, but it could have been a smokescreen (rookskerm)," Brigadier van der Hoven, now retired, replied.

Yesterday Mr Justice Harms ruled that portions of a serving policeman's personal file were admissible as evidence despite po-

lice objections.

He ordered security policeman Brian Ngqulunga to leave the commission room, while lawyers argued over whether or not his file could be introduced into the record for cross-examination purposes.

In evidence led yesterday, the commission heard Mr Ngqulunga say he was "hardly the type of person who would commit a murder".

He then told Mr Pretorius that he had appeared in court and been found not guilty of attempted murder and had also been involved in other violent incidents. These included discharging a firearm on three occasions ("twice off-duty and once on-duty") and having a fist fight with Butana Almond Nofemela, who has claimed that Mr Ngqulunga had been a member of an alleged SAP hit squad which allegedly murdered Mr Mxenge.

Mr Ngqulunga has denied the allegation and also denied that he had been a police spy whose job it was to infiltrate the ANC.

The allegation was put to him by Denis Kuny, SC, acting for Nofemela, who said Mr Ngqulunga had shown a great deal of resourcefulness in escaping from the organisation.

"You are not at all an improbable person to be involved in the killing of Mxenge. You have been depicted here as a puny person who could not have done such a thing. I suggest that that is opposite to what you really are," Mr Kuny said.

The hearing continues today.

Large sums of money for 'venture' go astray

Rags-to-riches businessman Sarel von Biljon, who made millions from a tainted "aid society" scheme which preyed on unsophisticated blacks, has now launched a much criticised venture-capital operation, Gemgold Mining Ltd.

In his latest "make huge profits by investing in alluvial diamond-mining" operation run from Lyndhurst, Johannesburg, Mr von Biljon has targeted society's more affluent sector.

Seven years ago Star Line revealed that a once penniless Mr von Biljon — promoter of Golden Aid (Pty) Ltd — had led an opulent lifestyle on funds raked in from thousands of blacks who were promised "legal advice, burials, and financial and bail aid".

The "aid" to clients who lived a hand-to-mouth existence often never materialised, and Star Line and various public-funded legal bodies took up their complaints. Fi-

Star
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BEARZI



nally, bad publicity and legal pressure forced their closure in SA, and Golden Aid was outlawed in Bophuthatswana.

Gemgold encouraged the public to invest with assurances that investors would double their money in months, as the company would be listed on the JSE at the beginning of June. An offer to buy back their 80c shares for R1 each at a later stage had apparently also lulled them into a sense of security.

However, Star Line established that large sums of cash paid in by certain Gemgold investors were not used to finance the mines; the "share buy-back guarantee" was legally unenforceable; the listing promise is unkept; and the operation does not meet the

JSE venture-capital-market listing requirements.

A Pretoria advocate, who does not wish to be named, told Star Line he represented an overseas syndicate which had asked him to check whether its potential R2,1 million investment would be secure if sunk into Gemgold.

The advocate said: "In the interests of these clients I demanded Gemgold provide a prospectus and comply with all the legal and financial requirements necessary for a listing. But they have failed to do so and I've discovered they have not even lodged a listing application with the JSE."

Wollie Wolmarans of Mooi Nooi told Star Line he had been approached by a broker for Capital Growth Investments in Craighall Park, Johannesburg, run by Colin Hartley, and had paid R4 000 for Gemgold shares.

Mr Wolmarans told Star Line he had endured an eight-month battle with Gemgold after paying for the shares.

26034 Star 8/6/90

Policemen had 'never heard of hit squads'

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Police witnesses at the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday all denied any involvement in murder, car theft or abduction allegations made against them by former police captain Dirk Coetzee and convicted murderer Butana Almond Nofemela.

The claims were that the police had a hit squad which operated from Vlakplaas, a police farm outside Pretoria.

Mr Justice Louis Harms, the commission chairman, heard former divisional security chief Brigadier Johannes van der Hoven, former Vlakplaas operations commander Colonel Jan Coetzee, and Warrant Officer Jacobus Schutte deny the allegations.

Earlier, the African National Congress submitted an affidavit formally denying any involvement in the death of Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge, who was killed by unknown assailants in Umlazi on November 19 1981.

It had been alleged by Mr Coetzee and Nofemela that the hit squad was responsible.

Colonel Coetzee told the commission he had never heard about a hit squad during his time at Vlakplaas — from January 1982 until July 1984. He would have known if any men under his command were involved in untoward incidents, and he could not believe that security policeman Joseph Mamasela had been involved, as alleged by Nofemela, because of his own close relationship with Mr Mamasela.

The Harms
Commission



He also denied claims by Nofemela that a man named Ernest Dipale had been abducted in Soweto, taken to Zeerust and interrogated. According to Colonel Coetzee, Mr Dipale was arrested and then committed suicide in a police cell.

"Nofemela must have heard about the Dipale incident and made up his own story," Colonel Coetzee said under cross-examination by Paul Pretorius, for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression.

Warrant Officer Schutte, now station commander at Calitzdorp, in the Cape, said he was at Vlakplaas from 1980 to 1986. He had also never heard of hit squads and knew nothing about the Mxenge murder.

Nofemela claimed Warrant Officer Schutte had provided knives for the squad members who had gone to Durban.

Warrant Officer Schutte also denied knowledge of a vehicle stolen from trade unionists, as well of the concealment, at his home, of a car belonging to a diamond dealer who was shot at Lindley, in the Free State.

The policeman said he could not have hidden the car in his garage — as alleged by Nofemela — because "I had a snooker table in the garage."

The hearing continues today.

Endless denials over hit squads

IT has been denials — some apparently genuine, others which may bear scrutiny — all the way as the Harms Commission this week entered its 15th week in a bid to unravel the truth about alleged dark deeds of the South African Police.

A parade of policemen have told Mr Justice Louis Harms they knew nothing whatsoever about claims made by former police captain Dirk Coetzee and former sergeant Butana Almond Nofemela that a special unit had carried out "death squad" duties.

Among the victims alleged to have been on the list were Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge, African National Congress operatives and a diamond dealer from Lesotho. There were also abductions and car thefts. All the allegations elicited the same reply from all the witnesses: "I strenuously deny the allegations."



The Harms Commission

NORMAN CHANDLER Pretoria Bureau

Even the ANC has got into the act it has denied the Mxenge murder and also denied police claims that Mr Mxenge may have appropriated R80 000 of ANC funds sent to him for the defence of members who were appearing in South African courts.

London solicitor William Frankel has also told the commission, in an affidavit, that "I can recollect no dissatisfaction expressed by my clients as to the manner in which the late Mr Mxenge applied the funds sent to him for the proper legal costs and disbursements of such human rights matters".

The question which continues to beg an answer is: Who is telling the truth? Nofemela and Coetzee — or the policemen?

It has been strange this week that Dirk Coetzee, who fled South Africa after making his allegations, has not been so strongly attacked by witnesses as has Nofemela, a convicted murderer who to all intents and purposes saved himself from the gallows by providing an affidavit on hit squads just a few

hours before an appointment with the noose on October 20 last year.

He was to hang for the murder of a Brits farmer.

Nofemela — described as "intelligent" by one witness this week — was painted as a person who was a brawler, who did not know security police witness Joseph Mamasela although he claimed

to have done so, and who had a "strange bond" with Mr Coetzee and another squad member, David "Spyker" Tshukulungu.

The story of the bond came from security police constable Brian Ngqulunga: "Although we were suspicious that they were involved in illegal activities, we could never find out what they were about."

Mr Mamasela told the commission he had given Nofemela "a comprehensive beating" during a fist fight.

Mr Tshukulungu, who also fled the country when he backed up the Coetzee-Nofemela affidavits, was described by former Vlakplaas commander Lieutenant-Colonel Jan Coetzee as having "a liking for strong liquor".

He was also dismissed as "not important" by Mr Mamasela, a former welterweight boxer, who said all the allegations made against him and his colleagues were nothing but "scurrilous, horrendous, horrible, outrageous lies."

And added: "He was just a garden boy. Would you believe a garden boy?"

According to an affidavit given by former captain Coetzee, Mr Tshukulungu had done odd-job work in his garden in between hit squad activities.

Try as they may, lawyers acting for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIR), Nofemela, the Mxenge family et al have not

been able to "break" the witnesses.

They seemed to come close with Mr Ngqulunga, who finally had to admit that he had indeed been in Durban when Mr Mxenge was murdered. Not only that, he had been there between November 4 and 21 1981, and that "all the Vlakplaas squad" was with him (Mr Mxenge was murdered on the night of November 19).

But Mr Ngqulunga, who this week appeared quite rattled at times under intense cross-examination, got a much-needed break when the commission adjourned and he was, after the break, able to match his questioners.

He stuck doggedly to his story that he had not been an SAP spy who had infiltrated the ANC. In his affidavit, Mr Ngqulunga said he had been trained by the ANC in Angola and Mozambique, had become "disaffected" with the organisation, and escaped — only to be thrown into a Maputo prison for nearly two years, after which he was deported as "a criminal".

Mr Ngqulunga's testimony brought into the commission room a number of people never before seen there — black men who studied him intently because the judge had issued an order that no photograph or sketch of the constable could be used by the media.

The same happened to Mr Mamasela — "I don't need firearms to fight the ANC. They are not as invincible as you may think," he boasted — but he refused point-blank to enter the commission room until

the judge had overturned an earlier ruling that photographs were permissible.

Mr Justice Harms also heard that Mr Mamasela didn't want to join the police force because he was a Catholic — a remark which brought smiles to the faces of everyone in the room.

It has also been a week for repartee between witnesses and the battery of lawyers trying to make head or tail of the evidence.

Like when Lieutenant-Colonel Coetzee was asked how many insurgents had been captured while he was in charge of Vlakplaas.

"I can think of six," he said.

"Only six?" asked Mr Kuy.

"The men (manne) don't fall out of heaven ...", he replied, to laughter.

"Manna or manne," Mr Justice Harms said, to greater laughter.

The advantages of having former terrorists working on your side became obvious when the commission heard that an AK-47 Russian-made assault rifle had been in use at Vlakplaas.

"They (turned terrorists or 'askaris') didn't have to learn from it; they taught us (the police) how to use it," was the quick answer by Lieutenant-Colonel Coetzee to one question.

The commission hearings continue on Monday, and, according to officials, are likely to end on June 22. Legal argument will be heard during August, after which Mr Justice Harms will hand his report on hit squads and the South African Defence Force's covert Civil Co-operation Bureau to President F W de Klerk.

CITY

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9/6/90 (34)

Law: Hillbrow's cry

IF CRIME is to be eradicated in Hillbrow, occasional crime prevention operations are not going to be enough. More policemen stationed in the area permanently are what's needed.

This is the view of politicians and residents concerned about the burgeoning crime rate. They say that not nearly enough is being done to rid the area of criminals.

James Dryer, chairman of the Hillbrow Traders' Association, told the Saturday Star: "If police have a manpower problem then it is for the authorities to make use of the special powers they have to solve Hillbrow's problems." He said his organisation had decided to act as a pressure group to force the authorities to take action.

"We look at crime in a broad spectrum. We include as crimes, unscrupulous property owners charging tenants exorbitant rents. If laws such as the Group Areas Act are repealed then local authorities can take action against these landlords.

"These landlords exploit people who, under the Group Areas Act, are illegal tenants. They force them to pay any amount they choose in exchange for a roof over their heads," Mr Dryer said.

Insufficient manpower

Mr Dryer supports the idea of a municipal police force for Johannesburg: "The money which has been used on spying could have been spent on establishing a municipal police force ages ago," he said.

Peter Rose, former chairman of the Hillbrow Traders' Association, said police were unable to implement "bobbies on the beat" because they just did not have enough people to do the job. But he said if the Johannesburg City Council established a municipal police force, then the Government should compensate the council. "Hillbrow residents do not mind who protects them," he said, "as long as there is law and order."

Mrs Desiree Simpson, an independent city councillor, said no permanent relief had yet been given to Hillbrow. "We've seen Operation Watchdog in the last two weeks or so. But we need something permanent. Crime stops while these kinds of operations are in progress. But it soon starts up again as soon as they are over," she said.

Mrs Simpson feels so strongly about this that she has even called for SA Defence Force troops to be deployed to curb the violence and lawlessness in the densely populated flatland and has written to Cabinet Ministers requesting that a referendum be conducted to test the opinion of Hillbrow residents on the crime question. To date she has not received any replies.

One major problem in dealing with crime in Hillbrow appeared to be lost confidence in the police by residents in the area, according to Lester Fuchs, Democratic Party councillor for area.

Mr Fuchs said residents tend not to report crimes to the police because they feel the matter will not be attended to properly.

Another problem appears to be political. Important differences of opinion seem to exist between residents, councillors, the police and the Government.

Mr Fuchs does not believe that a municipal police force will solve the crime problem in Hillbrow and he has opposed Mrs Simpson's call for troops to be sent in. He does, however, believe that a municipal police force will be a step in the right direction.

A deterrent

Such a force, he said, will "at least mean that municipal policemen and traffic officers will be given arresting powers which will give us a form of bobbies on the beat and will be a deterrent to crime," Mr Fuchs said.

But, having said that,

he is not satisfied that crime in his constituency is being dealt with adequately, nor is he happy that the police are carrying out their functions properly.

He said he has appealed to the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, for more policemen to be deployed in the area. But Mr Vlok's response was to promise a series of crime prevention "operations".

Mr Fuchs told Hillbrow residents recently: "I'm concerned about the spiralling crime rate and I've spoken to Minister Vlok about it. The situation will be dealt with urgently to make Hillbrow a safe place to live in."

Hillbrow's dream of

More regular bobbies on beat, a backup force to beat crime

Report: JOVIAL RANTAO

municipal policemen patrolling the crime-ridden area drew closer to reality two weeks ago with the announcement by the Johannesburg City Council that a high-powered committee is to be set up to investigate the launch of a municipal police force.

Supplementary

Management Committee chairman Ian Davidson said the aim was not to replace the police but to supplement the force.

The committee, headed by Councillor Christopher Newton Thompson, would include the District Commissioner of Police in Johannesburg, Brigadier AS Venter, or his nomi-



FACES OF HILLBROW: Hungry youngsters (above) prowl Hillbrow's traffic (top) gives to a beggar. At night she

nee; six councillors, including an independent and one member of the Conservative Party; and top council officials.

Mrs Simpson, welcoming the formation of the committee, said she would also be serving on it.

Police, however, dismiss claims that people are not reporting crimes because they have lost confidence in the police as "far-fetched".

Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe, spokesman for the Witwatersrand Police, said: "We have statistics to prove it. All the crimes reported to the police get all the attention they deserve."

He said police have embarked on a series of campaigns to rid Hillbrow of crime. He ad-

vised Hillbrow residents to be security conscious

Among measures taken by the police is the closure of illegal clubs which they believe generate crime.

Pamphlets out

To prove that police crime statistics were off the mark, Councillor Simpson has distributed about 10 000 pamphlets, made up of recent press cuttings on crimes in Hillbrow, and requested victims who did not report attacks on them to the police to phone the Johannesburg Herald.

The caller's identity would be protected on request and the statistics would be used to counter those issued by the police.

Child

NEWSPAPER headlines scream: Boy on murder charge ... teenager charged with killing strict father ... widow tortured by children ... teenage boy hangs youth in cell.

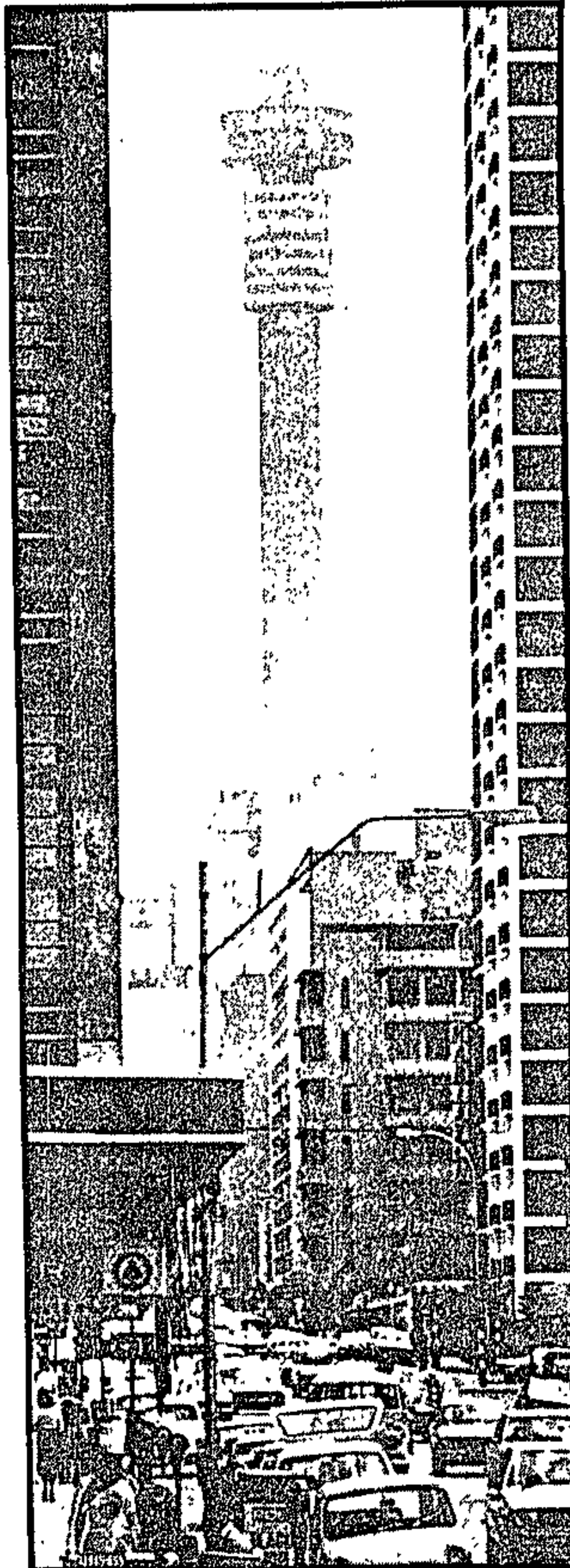
Little Red Riding Hood has turned into a real hood, and there are more Malices than Alices in Wonderland.

But what turns children from loving sons and daughters into dangerous maniacs?

Psychologists describe these children as under-socialised and aggressive. Most of them, though not all, develop this behaviour as the adolescent stage sets in.

(251) (3144) Star 9/6/90

S crying need



Youngsters (above) prowl Hillbrow's traffic-packed streets, hoping for a hand-out. An elderly lady (top) gives to a beggar. At night she wouldn't venture out alone.

Police run off their feet - residents

JOVIAL RANTAO

"POLICE are keen to help, but don't seem prepared to follow up complaints simply because there aren't enough people to do that."

This was said by Robert de Beer, who has lived in Hillbrow for five years.

He said police were interested in big cases such as murder but not in small complaints.

Linda Mgedeza (18), who shares a flat with her sister, said: "This place is not safe, not to me only but to everyone around here. I'm sure policemen sometimes feel unsafe working in this area."

Hillbrow's problem is a complex one, said Shiela Burts. "The big problem is that police are understaffed and this place is overpopulated. If we want police to be everywhere then we probably need about 10 000 policemen in the area."

Pensioners like Suzan van der Merwe live in the 'Brow because they cannot afford to stay anywhere else. "Me and other pensioners live here because we have nowhere else to go. The best is to stay indoors, read and walk up and down the building's passages instead of taking a walk through town."

George Dimitrios, also a pensioner, faces a similar problem: "I cannot do my weekly shopping out of fear of being mugged. I've been mugged thrice in the past two years. I cannot walk Bobby, my dog, through the park because it is dangerous."

Rightwing

Stefan Dryija blamed rightwingers for attacking innocent people walking the streets of Hillbrow at night. He said he was assaulted twice by white rightwingers after he tried to stop them from assaulting blacks in the area.

Mr Dryija said police should concentrate on clearing Hillbrow of its drug traffickers. "Drugs cause more problems because people commit senseless crimes when they are high," he added.

It was not the police's sole responsibility to see to it that there was no crime in Hillbrow, according to Jacob Xaba. "Residents should start behaving responsibly and help the police to make the place liveable. It's only joint efforts which will help us."

A shopowner, who preferred to remain anonymous, said noise was also a headache in Hillbrow. "Early in the morning we are rudely woken up by noise from night jollers leaving discos, motor vehicles and bikes driving up the streets, and music from discotheques."

Laws such as the Group Areas Act should be repealed so that people could stay where they wanted to, said Ismail Naidoo (27). "People are flooding to Hillbrow because it is well mixed and, if apartheid laws are done away with, then people will find other places to live, thus easing the load on Hillbrow's shoulders."

Hillbrow residents are security conscious. Among measures taken by the police is the closing of illegal clubs which they believe generate crime.

Pamphlets out

To prove that police statistics were off the mark, Councillor Mphahlele has distributed 10 000 pamphlets, a copy of recent press reports on crimes in Hillbrow, and requested residents who did not request attacks on them to phone the Hillbrow Herald. The caller's identity will be protected on request and the statistics will be used to counteract those issued by the police.

Children of violence who seek their parents' love

NEWSPAPER headlines scream: Boy on murder charge ... teenager charged with killing strict father ... widow tortured by children ... teenage boy hangs youth in cell.

Little Red Riding Hood has turned into a real hood, and there are more Malices than Alices in Wonderland.

But what turns children from loving sons and daughters into dangerous maniacs?

Psychologists describe these children as under-socialised and aggressive. Most of them, though not all, develop this behaviour as the adolescent stage sets in.

LAST week the Saturday Star reported how two girls, aged eight and seven allegedly kidnapped and murdered a two-year-old in an incident which stunned the Shurugwi community in Zimbabwe. What makes children commit these acts of violence? JOVIAL RANTAO reports.

Drugs and alcohol often aggravate the child's behaviour.

Child expert Mr Terry Kohler said these children had problems establishing affections and bonding with people.

"They can't keep a friend for long and they tend to befriend older people. They also focus on their own needs and

manipulate others for personal gains.

"They are bullies who behave cruelly. They are hostile and occasionally lie. Sometimes they don't have any feelings of remorse and guilt," Mr Kohler said.

Such behaviour was fuelled by responses these children received from society. "They are often dealt with in a punitive-

wrongly treated. This develops feelings of hostility and hate towards people in general."

Under-socialised children developed into adults with an anti-social personality disorder, according to Mr Kohler.

"One of the best remedies is the involvement of the family in this process. Unless parents start to develop a feeling of

parents they would get what they desired: love and affection.

Mr Vogelmann recommended early treatment, such as play therapy, for better results. "Children tend to communicate more through play than in any other way."

"The family should also go for treatment because the problem is not the child's but the family's as well," he said.

South Africa needed to develop a comprehensive programme for children involved in violence, Dr Vogelmann said.

Mrs Helen Renegass of the National Institute for Crime Rehabilitation (Nicro) said there were 1 040 children, between the ages of 12 and 18 in

11/6/90 ^{Swat} public interest to make known the number of members who were involved.

(b) (i) and (ii) The duties that were performed form part of the normal activities of the South African Police and no separate expenditure was incurred.

Cape Province 436
Orange Free State 114
Natal 356
Transvaal 834
Cape Province 623
Orange Free State 211

Police Reserve Force: recruits/retirements

SAP: enlistments/termination of service

466. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

467. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force at police stations in each province of the Republic in 1989;

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Blacks and (d) Indians enlisted in the South African Police in 1989;

(2) how many reservists retired from service in that year?

(2) how many persons in each race group had their service as members of the Police Force terminated in that year (a) on account of (i) resignation, (ii) retirement and (iii) expulsion and (b) for other specified reasons?

Answers 11/6/90 B1087E
(1) Natal 311
Transvaal 608

Answers 11/6/90 B1088E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 3 866

(b) 430

(c) 1 367

(d) 287

	Whites	Coloureds	Blacks	Indians
(2) (a) (i)	2 075	162	775	36
(ii)	264	33	182	20
(iii)	45	34	825	9
(b) Deceased	124	24	227	24

Pietermaritzburg unrest: policemen injured/killed

488. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

jured and (ii) killed in action in unrest in the Pietermaritzburg district during the above period; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

(1) How many members of the South African Police were (a) seriously injured and (b) killed in action in unrest in the Pietermaritzburg district from 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) During the period 1 January 1990 until 31 May 1990.

(a) 22
(b) 12

(2) whether he will furnish information on the number of members of the (a) South African Defence Force and (b) Kwazulu Police Force who were (i) seriously in-

(2) No, because the South African Police do not have these statistics readily available.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Gang warfare/drugs: persons arrested

4. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many persons were arrested in connection with township gang warfare in

the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) what steps were taken in respect of those so arrested;

(2) (a) How many persons were arrested for dealing illicitly in (i) dagga, (ii) Mandrax and (iii) other specified drugs during the above-mentioned period and (b) what steps were taken against those so arrested?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I refer the hon member to my reply which I furnished during interpellation 1 of 18 April 1990.

SAP captain a double agent, inquiry told

By Karen Stander

Renegade former policeman Dirk Coetzee could have been a double agent working for the ANC throughout his career in the SA Police, the Harms Commission was told yesterday.

Pretoria security policeman Joe Mamasela said this when he was recalled to explain why Botswana immigration documents showed he had crossed into Botswana in November 1981 in the company of Captain Coetzee and Death Row prisoner Butana Almond Nofemela. He testified last week that he met them for the first time in 1982.

Mr Mamasela's claim that Mr Coetzee could have been a double agent who forged the documents provided by the Attorney-General of Botswana to "set him up", was greeted by laughter and was described by Paul Pretorius, for various parties, as "a pack of lies".

Mr Mamasela dismissed the documents as the work of "a genius with a sick mind".

The immigration documents showed that three South Africans entered Botswana on November 26 1981, the day of a

shooting incident at the Gaborone home of an ANC refugee, Joyce Dipale. Mrs Dipale was injured in the shooting and identified one of her assailants as Joseph Mamasela.

The men who crossed the border were Mr Coetzee, Joseph Tshepo Mamasela and "Anderson Pule Gumede", an alias used by Nofemela.

The men were driving a vehicle with the registration FZR 593 T, which the commission chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms, said he had ascertained was a white or cream Cortina registered to the Security Police in Pretoria at the time.

The documents also showed that Captain Coetzee and "Gumede" had crossed back into South Africa later the same day.

Two hours later Mr Mamasela drove the vehicle into Botswana from South Africa, although there was no record of him returning to South Africa. There was also no further record of him or the vehicle leaving Botswana.

The original hit squad claims by Nofemela in an affidavit signed the day before he was to

The Harms Commission



hang for an unrelated murder were supported by Captain Coetzee when he testified in London in April this year.

In evidence before the commission last week, Mr Mamasela said he had not been aware of the existence of Mr Coetzee or Nofemela until 1982 when he (Mamasela) joined the Vlakplaas police farm.

He told the commission yesterday that while the Botswana immigration documents looked authentic, they were "full of flaws".

Asked by Mr Pretorius to explain similarities between his signature and that on the documents, he said the person who had forged his signature had done a good job.

Asked by Mr Justice Harms to point out the "flaws" in the documents, he said the passport number and date of birth were incorrect. The documents were not numbered consecutively and he did not recognise the registration of the vehicle in which he was supposed to have been travelling.



Armed at work ... Almost every third day in Johannesburg, a cafe owner is robbed. Police suggest they arm themselves, install alarms and panic buttons and keep their cash levels low.
● Picture by Jacob Rykliff

Easy pickings at corner cafes

"There were five of them. It was just after 7 pm. One of them put the gun in my mouth and said: 'We are not kidding here — I will kill you.'"

The speaker is a corner cafe owner. He is too terrified to disclose his name and begged that The Star not disclose the suburb in which his shop is, for fear the gangsters will come back and "get" him.

He decided it best to pay up rather than face death.

His is not an isolated case of a nervous cafe owner being left fearful after an armed hold-up.

It is the daily diet of fear with which many of Johannesburg's cafe owners and their helpers are forced to live.

Vulnerable and unprotected, corner cafes are soft targets for gang robberies.

Among those who have been terrorised and robbed at the counter recently is a Greek cafe owner near the Wanderers Club. Last week he, his wife and his 12-year-old daughter had guns held to their heads when four men robbed the shop.

The man also does not want his name or that of his cafe mentioned.

"Its not if we are going to be robbed — but when," he said.

"With so many police resigning, robbers know we are easy victims. We are easily accessible, the escape routes are open, plus we open early and close late when only a few people are around.

Every week, at least two cafes are robbed in the Johannesburg area. Every month, a cafe owner is murdered in the city. Easy accessibility, long hours and poor security make cafes soft targets, and owners fear for their safety. **MONICA NICOLSON** reports.

"The gang that robbed me were very professional and slick — so obviously they do this often," he said.

Frank Swarbreck, executive director of the Catering, Restaurant and Tearoom Association (Catra), said cafe owners were anxious about their high profile and weak security.

He and other cafe men interviewed by The Star stressed they believed the answer to the spate of hold-ups was not private security measures, but a stronger police force.

"We are willing to put our money where our mouths are. Cafe owners

want to canvass people's support in the area to put levies on certain commodities to raise funds for a high profile, well-paid police force," he said.

The more militant and angry cafe owners said they should be given a licence to kill robbers.

"The psychological effect on victims who wait for further attacks is very negative.

Captain Eugene Opperman, police liaison officer, said cafe owners had to take responsibility for their own security. He suggested installing alarms and panic buttons and that owners carry guns.

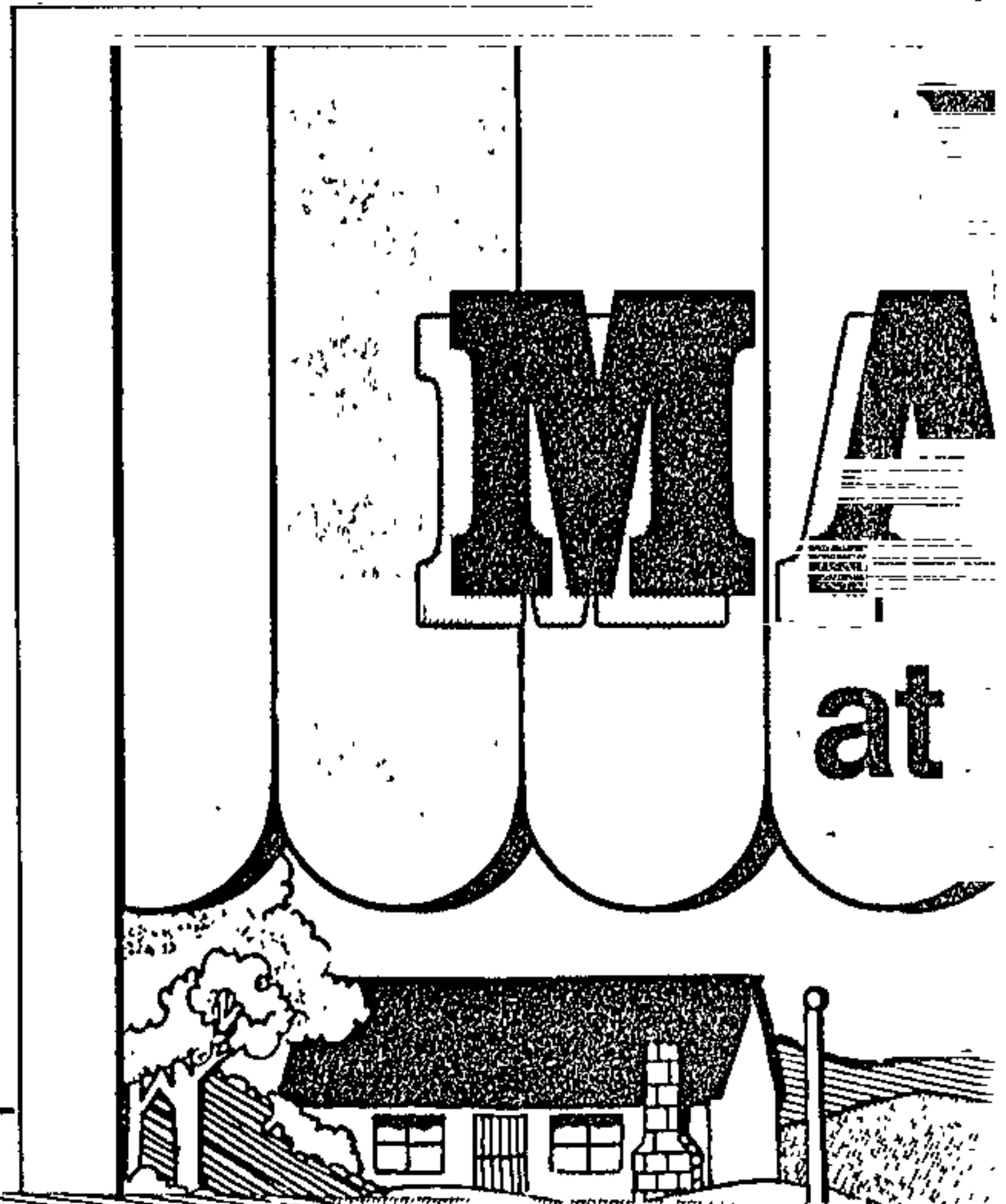
Game sale is a record

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

TSHIPISE — Giraffe, eland, ostriches and waterbuck were in great demand at the annual Greater Kudu-land game sale at Tshipise yesterday which netted a record R446 700 — confirming its status as one of the country's major wildlife auctions.

Keen bidding by more than 200 buyers from all parts of South Africa kept auctioneer Jack Klaff on his toes, and ranch owner Peter Knott described the event as his best.

Some of the highest prices of the season were reached, with giraffe fetching R7 200, eland R3 500, waterbuck R2 700, zebra R2 400, nyala R2 000, and gemsbuck R1 550.



Bank staffers
held on forex
allegations

Two First National Bank employees based in Sandton have been arrested in connection with foreign exchange fraud involving almost R2 million.

Police said the suspects worked in the bank's foreign exchange division.

Bank staffers uncovered the fraud and police are investigating allegations of false declarations and falsified forms used to assist people to take money out of South Africa illegally. — Crime Reporter.

Answered (3) (a) and (b) No. ~~12/6/90~~
 (i) and (ii) Fall away ~~12/6/90~~

Certain persons: order for release by Minister

301. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has ordered the release of (a) Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl and (b) Col Joe Verster; if so, (i) why, and (ii) when, in each case; ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90
- (2) whether he similarly ordered the release of Mr Dutana Almond Nofomela; if not, why not; ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90
- (3) whether he intends ordering the rearrest of Mr van Zyl and Col Verster at any stage; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, and (b) for what offences, in each case;
- (4) whether he intends issuing any other instructions regarding Mr van Zyl and Col Verster to those members of the South African Police currently investigating the murders of Mr Anton Lubowski and Mr David Webster; if so, what are the relevant details? ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.
 (i) In order to allow them to give evidence before the Harms Commission.
 (ii) 8 March 1990.
- (2) No, because Nofomela is a sentenced prisoner and his release does not fall under my jurisdiction.
- (3) A decision in this regard can only be taken after the investigation by the Harms Commission has been completed and if the Police investigation reveals facts which will justify such a step.
 (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (4) No. The investigation into the murder of Dr Webster is continuing and the docket will on completion, be submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision. The murder of Mr Lubowski is being investigated by the Namibian Police.

How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1989 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) the emergency regulations?
~~Answered~~ 12/6/90 B833E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 2 171 persons.
- (b) 303 persons.

344. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90

- (a) How many persons were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1989 for (i) illegal possession of fire-arms and (ii) being in possession of stolen fire-arms and (b) how many of the lawful owners of such fire-arms were traced in each category? ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Cape Province	298	283	77	152
Orange Free State	88	74	38	40
Natal	1 103	625	206	247
Transvaal	703	545	256	268

Patrol vehicles of SAP at Oberholzer/
 Westonaria

352. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the patrol vehicles which are at the disposal of the South African Police at Oberholzer and Westonaria; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such vehicles at (i) Oberholzer and (ii) Westonaria are available and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?
- (2) on what basis are vehicles allocated to police stations? B8359-62E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 (a) (i) 29
 (ii) 14
 (b) 30 May 1990

Prohibited gatherings: arrests ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90

343. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (2) On the basis of organisational and method investigations, the Division Efficiency Services of the South African Police determine the ideal number of vehicles that should be allocated to a station.

Police forces in homelands

383. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, in terms of section 21 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, he has permitted the (a) establishment; (b) control; (c) organisation and (d) administration of a police force in (i) Gazankulu, (ii) Lebowa, (iii) KaNgwane, (iv) KwaNdebele, (v) Owaqwa and (vi) KwaZulu; if so, subject to what conditions in each case; ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90
- (2) whether the (a) control, (b) organisation and (c) administration of any personnel of the police force transferred to the government of each of the self-governing territories referred to above is subject to any conditions determined by him; if so, which such conditions has he determined? B911E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2) No.

Fuel levies

390. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) What amounts were collected by the State in fuel levies during (a) 1980, (b) 1985 and (c) 1989;
- (2) what portion of these amounts was spent by the State on roads in the Republic? B932E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) All the relevant information is not readily available to the Department of Transport. That which can be made available is the portion of the fuel levy which was collected for purposes of the National Road Fund. The amounts are also unfortunately not available in the form of calendar years but in financial years. The amounts for 1980/81 and 1985/86 are R140 863 186.04 and R404 782 830.00, respectively. Since 1 April 1988 funds for

- (2) road building purposes are voted by Parliament and the amount for 1989 can therefore not be made available.
- (2) The full amounts were spent on national road projects.

Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act: persons detained

407. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained in 1989 for interrogation in terms of section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, No 41 of 1971; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period was each detained; ~~Answered~~ 12/6/90
- (2) whether any of these persons were subsequently (a) charged with and (b) convicted of peddling drugs; if so, how many in each case;
- (3) whether any of the persons arrested in 1988 are still in detention for interrogation; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period has each been so detained? B954E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes
 (a) 26 persons
 (b) 1 for 1 day
 1 for 2 days
 1 for 4 days
 1 for 5 days
 2 for 6 days
 1 for 9 days
 1 for 10 days
 2 for 13 days
 2 for 14 days
 2 for 15 days
 1 for 18 days
 1 for 19 days
 1 for 20 days
 1 for 21 days
 1 for 28 days
 2 for 33 days
 1 for 42 days
 1 for 52 days
 3 for 56 days
- (2) Yes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- Hansford*
12/6/90
- (a) 23 persons *(31)*
 - (b) 11 persons
 - (3) No *(34)*
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.

SAP: frauds office

411. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether there is a special frauds office in the South African Police at present; if not, why not; if so, what is the (a) nature and (b) strength of this office;
- (2) whether it is intended to strengthen the said office; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B958E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, because the Commercial Crime Unit of the South African Police is responsible for these investigations.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) Falls away.

Saturdays: postal deliveries

421. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether the postal authorities have terminated the postal delivery service on Saturdays in any areas; if so, (a) with effect from what date, (b) why, (c) in respect of which areas and (d) (i) when and (ii) by whom was the decision taken;
- (2) whether any complaints have been received from the public in this connection;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansford 12/6/90 B998E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Initially during October 1983 only on the Witwaterstrand on two Saturdays of the month. This arrangement was extended country-wide during July 1986 and during January 1990 the

delivery of mail on Saturdays was suspended in general on a trial basis.

- (b) Postmen performing mail delivery services at the larger centres seldom succeeded in completing their delivery rounds before 16:00 or even later on Saturdays. The Department was, therefore, experiencing increasing opposition to Saturday postal deliveries which was visibly starting to have a disruptive effect on the quality of mail deliveries on week-days as well. Timeous action to counter a worsening situation was essential. Only mail intended for street addresses is affected and the arrangement exists that all street mail to hand on a Saturday is delivered the following Monday. Mail addressed to private post boxes is still sorted into these boxes on Saturdays. It is also the case that many businesses are closed on Saturdays.
- (c) At all centres, except these smaller ones where mail can be delivered within the normal Saturday office hours. At the larger centres Postmen now only perform mail sorting functions up to noon on Saturdays in preparation of delivery the following Monday. *Hansford* 12/6/90
- (d) (i) As indicated under (1) (a) above, the measure was introduced in different phases and from different dates. The decision to suspend mail delivery in general on Saturdays was taken on 8 December 1989.
- (ii) Postmaster General.

- (2) The number of public complaints received are minimal.
- (3) Not at this stage. A statement in connection with the matter will be considered once the position has been fully evaluated after a reasonable period.

Johannesburg North: telephone services/private post boxes *Hansford*

459. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises: 12/6/90

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency as at the latest specified date for

which figures are available; if so, (i) how many and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated? B1080E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (a) Yes;

(i) 724 as at 30 April 1990.

- (ii) In addition to applications that are met on demand on a continuous basis where telephone numbers and cable leads are available, service will be provided as follows to waiting applicants in the areas indicated:

Exchange area	Number waiting applicants	When services are to be provided
Bramley (includes the suburbs of Eltonhill, Winston Ridge, Kenview and Birnam)	102	Within the next three months as cable works are completed.
Rosebank (includes the suburbs of Fairway, Illovo, Melrose, Melrose North, Melrose Estate, Birdhaven, Dunkeld West, Parktown North, Parkhurst and Craig-hall Park)	191	Within the next 5 months as cable works are completed.
Randburg (includes the suburbs of Craighall and Blairgowrie)	387	Within the next 2 months when an extension to the Randburg exchange is taken into use and as cable works are completed.
Linden (includes the suburbs of Victory Park, Piemeef Park, Pine Park, Blairgowrie and Beaconsfield Estate)	44	Within the next month as cable works are completed.

- (b) Yes;

(i) 307 as at 17 May 1990 (Birnam Park 19, Parkhurst 21, Craighall 52, Pinegowrie 215);

- (ii) The installation of additional private post office boxes at Birnam Park, Parkhurst and Craighall is not possible because of the structure of the buildings. The waiting applicants at these centres can only be accommodated as and when existing boxes become vacant and specific dates for the elimination of the backlog cannot, therefore, be furnished. The Pinegowrie Post Office will be moved to new premises during October 1990 where 2 100 private post boxes will be installed which will eliminate the backlog of waiting applicants. It should be mentioned that vacant private boxes exist at Saxonwold (64), Northlands (24), Bramley (792) and Parklands (352).

Whipping as punishment

476. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether whipping as a punishment is (a) permitted and (b) applied in South Africa; if so, (i) under what circumstances, (ii) (aa) who applies the punishment and (bb) how are such persons
- (2) whether any alternative punishments are available to the prisoner; if so, what are the alternatives; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedures are available to pris-
- (3) selected and (iii) what precautions are taken to ensure that the health of the prisoner is not adversely affected;

13/6/90 (31) (34)

Vlakplaas police abductions alleged

By Karen Stander

A Soweto man has alleged in an affidavit before the Harms Commission that he and another man were abducted and assaulted by members of the Vlakplaas farm police unit.

Gilbert Phoshoko of Dube, Soweto, said he was abducted from outside his home on October 11 1981 by four armed men in a minibus.

In an affidavit handed yesterday to the Harms Commission — appointed to investigate politically motivated murders — he identified two of the men as security policeman Joe Mamasela and death row prisoner Almond Nofemela.

Assaulted

Mr Phoshoko said he was blindfolded and taken to a building, which he could not identify, where he was interrogated about the whereabouts of Ernest Moabi Dipale and his knowledge of the ANC in Botswana. He was assaulted by five black men, including Mamasela.

The following morning he was handcuffed to a toilet seat until evening.

He was taken to a field next to a river where he was assaulted again until he fainted.

When he regained consciousness he was on the floor of an old house and Mr Dipale was in the room. His (Dipale's) face was swollen and his clothes were bloodstained and torn.

Mr Phoshoko said he was stripped naked and questioned about his activities in Botswana.

"I incriminated myself by saying that I was trained in Botswana and that the ANC had ordered me to kill Mamasela's mother. At that point Mamasela hit me with the flat side of a shovel on my back. I bled as a

The Harms Commission



result. When asked if I was prepared to repeat this in court, I affirmed that I would."

They were taken to the Protea police station and to another police station where they were kept for two weeks.

"At this time, I had an opportunity to talk to Dipale. I learnt that he too had been abducted by Mamasela and his men. He said he had been abducted on October 12 1981 from a friend's house in Dube."

They were taken to John Vorster Square where they were often interrogated and he (Phoshoko) was given electric shocks several times.

They were eventually released in January 1982.

Insurgents

In evidence before the commission yesterday, Major Johannes Vermeulen said he had arrested Mr Phoshoko and Mr Dipale on the road near Mafikeng in Bophutatswana on suspicion that they were insurgents.

They gave their names as John Dube and Michael Sethole but he established their true identities after interrogation.

He gave the men's details to the security police in the Western Transvaal and learned that they were being sought by the security branch in Soweto.

He never again had anything to do with either man, Major Vermeulen said.

The commission hearing continues today.

Gemgold chairman quits after Star Line probe

Controversial business tycoon Sarel von Biljon has resigned as chairman of the venture capital scheme, Gemgold Mining Ltd, and a former director, Andre Hendricks, has been barred from its Lyndhurst offices.

These dramatic developments follow a Star Line probe into the selling of tens of thousands of unlisted Gemgold shares by the two men, who have been accused of playing key roles in creating investor dissatisfaction and cash flow problems in the venture.

The men have been slated for feathering their own nests at investors' expense instead of using funds as working capital to get the alluvial diamond mining ventures in Lichtenburg and Barkly West operational.

Large sums, which investors believed were to go into Gemgold's account for development, were deposited in their companies, Equity Acceptances (Pty) Ltd and Sandton Acceptances (Pty) Ltd, Star Line established.

At least one investor, Johannesburg microbiologist Antoinette Drath, is unmoved by the management changes in Gem-

Star
Line
JUNE
BEARZI



Barred . . . former director Andre Hendricks.

gold and wants her R5 100 refunded, but others say they'll adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

Over the last six years, the now-insolvent Mr Hendricks, a former Eastern Province rugby player, has been involved in fast food, timeshare, investment and consultancy ventures, which crashed owing large sums to investors and business partners.

Mr von Biljon made millions

in a black "aid" scheme, Golden Aid (Pty), which folded after adverse publicity.

Star Line's efforts to trace Mr Hendricks have failed and Mr von Biljon has refused to discuss his activities while at Gemgold.

Rodney Tyson, who has taken control of Gemgold, said he welcomed the men severing links with the company, adding that he had had several altercations with them about the use of funds and unkept promises to investors about "share buy-back guarantees" and large profits.

Last week, Star Line revealed that investors had demanded explanations from Mr von Biljon and Mr Hendricks because assurances of a JSE listing by the beginning of June had not materialised.

Over the last two months Star Line has been inundated with hard luck stories from investors who poured millions into venture capital schemes, which never got off the ground.

Police are investigating Equity Participation Investments and its satellite operations, Multi Gold and Mazuma Gold Holdings, one of the schemes featured in Star Line recently.

How many residents of each of the (a) self-governing territories and (b) independent Black states were employed in the Republic by the South African Government in 1989? *Hansard 13/6/90* B1079E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION:

The required information is not available. In order to answer this question, the address details of more than 277 000 Black employees will have to be scrutinised.

Policemen killed/seriously injured

468. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1989? *Hansard 13/6/90* B1089E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 36
(b) 164.

Imbali township: murders

489. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Hansard 13/6/90*

(1) How many murders of persons in Imbali Township were reported to the Plessislaer police station from 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) How many (i) arrests have been made as a result of such reports and (ii) suspects so arrested have been refused bail and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B1134E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 166
(2) (a) (i) 33
(ii) 11
(b) 31 May 1990.

(1) What is the amount of the damage caused to (a) (i) vehicles and (ii) other equipment of each specified unrest unit of the South African Police in unrest incidents in the Republic in 1990 and (b) how many Police vehicles have to be replaced as a result of having been damaged in such incidents;

(2) in respect of what date in 1990 is this information furnished? *Hansard 13/6/90* B1167E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) Natal	R155 815,00
Northern Transvaal	R 5 300,00
Far Northern Transvaal	R 6 810,81
Eastern Transvaal	R 3 637,08
Witwatersrand	R 84 919,00
Orange Free State	R 64 915,00
Eastern Cape	R 24 319,59
Soweto	R 1 010,00
Western Cape	R 23 781,00
Northern Cape	R 8 700,00
Western Transvaal	R 62 538,00
(ii) Witwatersrand	R 3 840,00
Orange Free State	R 1 600,00

(b) None

(2) 1 January 1990 until 31 May 1990.

Own Affairs:

Rural councils

123. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

(1) (a) How are rural councils to be administered and (b) what are the functions of these councils? *Hansard 13/6/90*

(2) whether rural areas will have to pay rates levied by rural councils; if so, on what basis; if not, from what sources will the funds for such councils be obtained? *Hansard 13/6/90* B1052E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) (a) Rural councils are administered by officials of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works. Where the Department cannot manage the administration on its own, officials of the Local Government Affairs Council or the regional services councils are used on an agency basis, as the case may be.

(b) Rural councils should —

(i) identify the needs of their communities and determine such needs in order of priority;

(ii) state the needs of their communities at meetings of the regional services councils by means of their representatives and negotiate funds; and

(iii) advise the Minister regarding powers which should, in terms of section 12A(6) of the Regional Services Councils Act, No 109 of 1985, be assigned to rural councils.

No powers have so far been assigned.

(2) No. Section 12A(6) of the Regional Services Councils Act, No 109 of 1985, forbids it. The expenditure regarding the administration of a rural council shall be defrayed from funds appropriated by Parliament for such purpose which appears on the budget item of the Minister of the Budget and Local Government.

ste 14/990 (S) (34)

Major admits killing 'eight or 10 terrorists'

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The officer commanding Vlakplaas police farm, made notorious by allegations of a hit squad being based there, told the Harms Commission yesterday he had personally been involved in the killing of "eight or 10" alleged terrorists.

Major Eugene de Kock said this was half the number of deaths recorded since he took over command in 1983.

The dead were all members of the ANC, PAC and South African Communist Party, the commission was told.

Major de Kock described Vlakplaas as "a successful unit" in the anti-terrorism fight and he believed the cost of its upkeep was worthwhile.

He said killings in which he had been involved occurred at Amsterdam (Eastern Transvaal), Piet Retief and Vosloorus (East Rand).

Mr Justice Harms, the commission chairman, issued a temporary order protecting Major de Kock's identity through the use of a photograph or sketch. He made the order after Sam Maritz, SC, for present and retired policeman, said Major de Kock travelled extensively within South Africa and in other countries.

"A high premium is placed on his identity," Mr Maritz said.

Denis Kuy, SC, for Butana Almond Nofemela, objected to

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the request, but the judge granted a temporary order which he may confirm once he had heard the evidence given by Major de Kock.

Mr Justice Harms was told by Major de Kock that "ANC people are still coming across the border. The idea now is to catch them and take them to court".

He said weapons were continuing to be smuggled into South Africa. "I would say they (the terrorists) are coming in to continue to interfere in our internal affairs."

Under cross-examination by De Wet Marais for Nofemela, Major de Kock said he had no knowledge of allegations made by the former policeman, who was to have been hanged in October, that a Vlakplaas-based hit squad had abducted a man from a Swaziland jail and had murdered people.

He said it was "devoid of all truth" and described as "beyond belief" another claim that he had shot dead Japie Maponya, brother of a wanted terrorist, Oridile Maponya, saying: "I know absolutely nothing about it."

The hearing continues.

Claims that detainees were tortured by police

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Claims of detainees being tortured then possibly murdered and their bodies burnt were made to the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday.

According to evidence from doctors, one detainee, arrested in 1981 on security allegations, said he had been made to stand for nine days, was given electric shocks, had his head ducked in cold water for long periods and was wrapped in wet sacks.

Siphiwo Maxwell Mtimkulu was found by doctors to have such a high concentration of thallium in his body that his hair fell out.

Thallium is a substance used for making refractive optical glass.

Believed killed

He has been missing since instituting a R150 000 claim against the police in 1982 and, according to Denis Kuny, SC, is believed to have been killed.

The claims have been denied by police officers who worked in the Port Elizabeth-Jeffreys Bay area during 1981 and 1982. The alleged torture is said to have taken place at the Jeffreys Bay police station.

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Mr Kuny, who is appearing for Butana Almond Nofemela and other parties, also told Mr Justice Harms that, apart from Mr Mtimkulu, two other men had disappeared at about the same time. They were Gonisiziwe Kondile and Topsy Madaka whose burnt-out car was found near the Transkei-Lesotho border.

Released in October 1981, Mr Mtimkulu complained to doctors at two hospitals of leg pains and claimed to have been assaulted. Admitted to Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth, he was later transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town.

Doctors found, according to affidavits filed with the commission yesterday, that Mr Mtimkulu "had been poisoned with thallium".

He said he had been given three tablets, said by police officers to be "for his feet", just before his release, the commission was told.

SA crime rate seen as 'slide into anarchy'

LONDON — An alarming picture of a South Africa "sliding into violent anarchy" as crime invades the country's white areas is painted by Gavin Bell. The Times's correspondent in Johannesburg.

A lengthy report this week begins with his account of three burglaries in two months at his home in the city's northern suburbs.

After the last, he says he "sought refuge" with friends. "In the morning, I emerged from their house into an empty street: my car had been stolen," he writes.

Nor, Bell adds, were the police very helpful. "I now have four cases filed at the local police station, but no

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three minutes."

detective has visited the house. "After the second burglary, when the intruder was disturbed by a friend, I set off in pursuit — and was booked by surly traffic policemen for exceeding the speed limit by 18 kph. The robber escaped."

Bell quotes official statistics showing that last year almost 12 000 people were murdered in South Africa, or one every 45 minutes.

"A rape was committed every 26 minutes, a serious assault every four minutes, and a burglary every

Bell tells his readers: "South Africa is sliding into violent anarchy, and the undermanned and demoralised police force is either incapable or unwilling to do anything about it."

"By all accounts, the gradual abolition of apartheid and its repressive security apparatus has coincided with a marked increase in common crime."

Frightened whites were responding with "instant armed response — the common practice is to shoot first and then put a couple of bullet holes in the ceiling to satisfy inquiries — and turning their homes into fortresses of high walls topped with razor wire."

Abduction and murder tales feature at Harms probe

MISSING people, allegedly abducted and murdered, featured strongly in this week's evidence to the Harms Commission of Inquiry investigating State involvement in politically motivated violence.

Former security police captain Dirk Coetzee has told the commission that several people had been taken to spots near national borders, killed and their bodies burnt.

Three senior police officers on Thursday denied these allegations.

Lt-Col Hermanus du Plessis said he had no knowledge of such incidents and denied involvement in the alleged abduction of an ANC member, Sizwe Kondile, who was supposedly going to become a police informer and who disappeared after his release from Jeffreys Bay police station on August 15, 1981.

Coetzee alleged Du Plessis was involved in Kondile's abduction and murder at Komatipoort on the Mozambique border soon after his release.

The colonel also denied involvement in the disappearance or poisoning of Siphwe Mtimkulu, who disappeared on his way to hospital in April 1982.

Mtimkulu disappeared on April 14, 1982, while on his way to hospital, for treatment for thallium poisoning, reportedly in the company of an organiser from the Congress of SA Students, Topsy Madaka. Neither has been seen again. Madaka's car was found near the Transkei border.

Du Plessis said he had last seen Kondile on August 15, 1981, and nobody had seen him since.

A security policeman seconded to head the KwaZulu Police, Brig Jac Buchner, told the commission that Peter Dlamini, an ANC exile suspected of being an agent for the South African government, was to have been deported from Greece to Tanzania, to be questioned by the ANC on the allegations.

He was then returned to South Africa and Buchner questioned him.

Buchner said he last saw Dlamini near Durban a few weeks after he had interviewed him.

Coetzee alleged Dlamini was taken to a spot near the Mozambique border where he was shot and his body burnt.

The head of the security branch's C and E sections, Brig Nicolaas van Rensburg, also denied on Thursday any involvement in the disappearance of either Kondile or Mtimkulu.

The commission adjourned until tomorrow. - Sapa.

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connection with the Melrose House blast, and also called for
lease on Friday night. Haswell, who had been held after the
leased after police in Bloemfontein said they were satisfied
ing him.

More than 2,5-million guns licensed in 1989

LINDEN BIRNS

MORE than 2,5-million firearm licences were granted to members of the public between January 1 and December 31 last year.

Police spokesman Col Steve van Rooyen said 2 880 050 licenses were issued to 1 114 738 applicants — indicating an average of 2,58 firearms per applicant. This is an increase of 123 415 licences over the 2 756 635 permits granted in 1988.

Van Rooyen said he did not know what the increase could be attributed to. *810am 18/6/90*

In 1988 only 1 098 791 people were licensed to possess firearms — 15 947 less than last year. The number of people in illegal possession of firearms rose from 4 698 in 1988 to 5 059 in 1989 — a rise of 7,68%. Licences were refused to 7 240 people while 8 367 people were declared unfit to possess firearms.

The latest available statistics of firearm-related crimes show that during 1988, 4 078 firearms were stolen from homes, motor vehicles and businesses. The number of people robbed of their weapons was 463, and 401 strong-rooms and safes storing firearms were forced open.

Murders and attempted murders committed with stolen firearms totalled 1 735, while armed robberies tallied 2 089. Rapes involving stolen firearms came to 159. There were 36 cases of culpable homicide, 57 cases of malicious damage to property and 23 crimes of public violence.

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Harms to turn spotlight on the ANC

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The Harms Commission is to begin today an investigation of alleged "crimes of violence" attributed to the African National Congress.

It is the first time that the commission, which was established by President de Klerk in February, will have turned its attention to the ANC.

The commission is looking into the activities of the covert South African Defence Force unit, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, and allegations that the police operated a "hit squad" unit based at the Vlakplas farm near Pretoria.

It was expected that evidence about the activities of both operations would end today and that the commission's hearings

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would be postponed until legal heads of argument are heard in August, but this is now unlikely.

The disclosure that allegations against the ANC were to come under scrutiny was made yesterday by Tim McNally, Attorney-General of the Free State, who is assisting the commission. He said documents "relating to alleged crimes of violence attributable to the ANC" were to be presented.

General Hermann Stadler, the SAP's acknowledged expert on the ANC, is to appear today to

present an affidavit on alleged ANC activities.

Denis Kuy, SC, for Butana Almond Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee, told Mr Justice Harms yesterday that, as the legal teams had not yet had sight of the various documents to be presented by General Stadler, it was possible that an adjournment will be requested to study them.

'Vast field'

"It amounts to opening a vast field of inquiry," said Mr Kuy. "The documents may relate to many alleged acts of violence over a long period of time."

In evidence presented yesterday, Tian van der Merwe, Democratic Party MP for Green Point, told Mr Justice Harms he

knew Mr Coetzee, a former captain in the SAP, who gave an affidavit to the commission about "hit squads."

Mr van der Merwe said that he had met him on two occasions, the first in 1985, in the company of journalist Martin Welz.

"The meeting took place at the request of Van Zyl Slabbert, then leader of the Progressive Federal Party, to hear representations by Mr Coetzee," said Mr van der Merwe.

Mr Coetzee and "a Mr Whelp-ton" had made numerous allegations against "numerous Cabinet Ministers, the SAP and others."

Mr van der Merwe's affidavit was one of a large number handed in as evidence to the commission yesterday.

Gangster gets death for fatal shooting

By Cathy Stagg

A man who committed seven crimes in two days was yesterday sentenced to death for the murder of an Alberton man, as well as an effective 24 years' imprisonment.

Passing sentence Mr Justice M S Stegman said Bostella Sithebe (25) was one of a gang of men who robbed Willie Hancke of his Nissan Skyline in Linden, Johannesburg, on March 18 last year.

An hour later three gang members armed with firearms robbed Johanna van der Merwe, of Raceview, Alberton, of her Ford XR6.

Rian Lotz (27), Mrs van der Merwe's neighbour, intervened and was fatally shot in the head.

The judge and his two assessors came to the unanimous decision that there were no extenuating circumstances.

The judge described the gang as "alert and capable criminals" and referred to Sithebe's many previous convictions.

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The court also found that on March 20 last year the gang held up tellers and customers at First National Bank's Elandsfontein, Germiston, branch. They took R38 000 and one of the robbers stabbed Johannes Motloug, who was on duty behind the inquiries counter. A customer, Michael Galloway, was robbed of his watch and wedding ring.

Forty-five minutes later, two women tellers at Trust Bank, Elandsfontein, were each held up by two gang members. About R19 000 was taken. Charmaine Niewenhuizen was hit in the face with a revolver.

The judge allowed the two 10-year sentences for the robberies with aggravating circumstances on March 18 to run concurrently. Sentences for the three robberies committed on March 20 were combined so that the effective total was 12 years.

The judge also sentenced Sithebe to two years' jail for the unlawful possession of a firearm.

Jan 20/6/90 (34)

SA to get own 'Fraud Office'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Steps to deal with "white collar" crimes — especially fraud and theft cases involving financial rand transactions — were announced by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee yesterday.

He told the President's Council that the Government was serious about fighting corruption.

During the investigations of the Harms Commission into alleged irregularities across the country's borders, the need had emerged for an effective way to deal with serious economic crimes.

There had recently been an unheard-of increase in "white collar" crimes.

Speedy action

Mr Coetsee said legislation was being considered to address this need.

Provision could be made for a body of experts and legal people to act swiftly to protect the legal and financial interests of South Africa and its people.

Such a body would not only ensure that economic offences were dealt with speedily, but it was envisaged that it would eliminate unnecessary duplication of investigative work.

There were similar bodies in some Western countries — including one in Britain which was known as the Serious Fraud Office.

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Why I became police informer - ANC man

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

being freed from a Swaziland cell.

Star
20/6/90

A former top Umkhonto we Sizwe commander told the Harms Commission yesterday how he had decided to quit the African National Congress and become a police informer.

He claimed to have been freed by ANC cadres, but Butana Almond Nofemela has told the commission he was a member of a police hit squad which stormed the Manzini police station to kidnap "September".

The man, whose identity Mr Justice Louis Harms ruled must be kept secret, said he had contemplated leaving the ANC because he was "sick of it and sick of living under cover".

Earlier, the ANC — in its first representative appearance in a South African judicial inquiry or court of law in 30 years — applied for a postponement to give it time to study police submissions about alleged "crimes of violence".

Codenamed "September" by the ANC and police, the man said he had taken the decision after

The commission continues today.

Govt has plans to fight corruption — Coetsee

Bloem 20/6/90 BARRY STREEK (34)

CAPE TOWN — Tougher measures against corruption and white collar crime and an extension of the powers of the Advocate-General were outlined yesterday by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

He also said government was taking various measures to make the courts and legal procedures more accessible to the general public, as well as to boost financial support for legal aid and pro-deo counsel.

Coetsee, addressing the President's Council yesterday, said government was serious about fighting corruption.

He said there had recently been an unparalleled increase in white collar crime, particularly fraud and theft cases involving financial and transactions.

Coetsee said legislation was being considered to address this need which made provision for setting up a permanent body with experts and lawyers to protect the legal and financial interests of the country.

He said the small claims courts had been very successful. So far, 76 had been established which were serving 120 magisterial districts. Discussions were being held to set up 26 more courts.

Support for the Legal Aid Board would be increased from R17,1m in the current financial year to R22,4m in 1992/93, and last year R3,3m was spent on pro deo legal aid, he said.

R1,3-bn cars stolen last year

Star Own Correspondent 21/6/90 (34)

The stolen car industry is worth more than R1,3 billion per year, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order has said.

Questions on stolen cars were put to Mr Vlok in Parliament by Mr Harry Schwarz, the Democratic Party member for Yeoville.

Mr Vlok said that in 1989 a total of 58 298 vehicles had been reported stolen.

They had an estimated value of R1 340 854 000.

Of these 25 764 vehicles had been recovered undamaged while 4 320 had been recovered damaged. A total of 1 535 had been found stripped.

Mr Vlok said a large number of stolen vehicles were taken to South Africa's neighbouring states.

"Although some of these vehicles are identified in the countries concerned, it is very difficult to retrieve them as the co-operation of the authorities of these countries cannot be obtained."

Police shot at car 15 times by mistake

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Durban businessman and his wife were shot at 15 times yesterday by two policemen who thought their Mercedes Benz car was stolen.

Police have opened attempted murder dockets.

Mr Deryck Willans said today he and his wife were driving home from a party when a car

with bright lights drew up behind them in Blair Athol Road, near Clermont, at about 1 am.

Several shots were fired at his luxury car. Four bullets bounced off the windscreen.

Mr Willans said when he realised it was the police, he pulled off to the side of the road. A policeman armed with a gun rushed to him and told him the car had been reported stolen.

Mr Willans said damage to his car was estimated at R6 000.

"I have instructed my lawyer to sue the police for damages. In fact, I believe the two policemen should be suspended until this issue has been cleared up. You just don't start shooting at people.

Lieutenant Bala Naidoo, spokesman for Port Natal police, said that two policemen

were keeping observation in Blair Athol Road when they saw the car go past them.

They checked the registration number with radio control and were told it belonged to a car which had been reported stolen.

"The policemen gave chase for about 3 km and flashed their headlights to ask the driver to pull off. When he refused, shots were fired," he said.

First stage of (34) inquiry complete

Star 21/6/96

The Harms Commission yesterday completed its first stage of inquiry into certain alleged murders by ending the receipt of oral evidence and argument on allegations of police "hit squads" and the covert Civil Cooperation Bureau, a unit of the South African Defence Force.

The chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms, said legal argument on both issues would be heard in early August.

He did not say when he expected to provide an interim or full report. — Pretoria Bureau.

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Harms inquiry gets new info on two Mamelodi murders

Officials of the Harms Commission investigating political murders have submitted new information to the police concerning the killing in Mamelodi of Dr Louis Ribiero and his wife Florence.

Speaking at a press briefing yesterday, Free State attorney-general Tim McNally, who is leading evidence for the commission, said the information should not be regarded "as a breakthrough", but might help police in their investigations into the killings.

He added that another docket concerning one more of the 71 political murders the commission is investigating has also been passed to the police.

The commission, established in February, will forward dockets to attorneys-general round South Africa once chairman

Justice Louis Harms releases his findings.

Mr McNally said the findings would be released in interim reports as Mr Justice Harms deals with the various aspects the commission has covered.

The commission is to finish hearing oral evidence today, and argument will start at the beginning of August.

Argument on the work of the SADF's clandestine Civil Co-operation Bureau is to be heard first. Then attention will focus on the possibility of a police hit squad, as alleged by former Security Police captain Dirk Coetzee, but denied by most serving police officers who testified to the commission.

After that, aspects of the ANC's role in political violence in South Africa will be dealt with. — Sapa.

Key killings unsolved after expensive probe

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Three of South Africa's most baffling murders remain unsolved even though the Harms Commission has spent thousands of rands on investigations, it was disclosed yesterday.

A top State legal expert said the murders — those of activist David Webster, Natal academic Rick Turner, and Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge — were three of 71 which commission officers had "thoroughly looked into" since February.

Tim McNally, the Attorney-General of the Free State who has been assisting the Harms Commission, said at a media briefing in Pretoria that allegations made by Butana Almond Nofemela and former police captain Dirk Coetzee that a police hit squad had been involved in the Mxenge killing — in Durban in 1981 — "had opened the book, whether true or not".

The Harms Commission



The commission also wanted to interview former spy Martin Dolincheck, now overseas, in connection with Dr Turner's death.

The briefing followed the end of oral evidence and argument given to the commission, chaired by Mr Justice Louis Harms, about alleged hit squads and on the SA Defence Force's covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Affidavit

"My feeling is that we haven't moved forward in respect of the murder of David Webster," Mr McNally said.

Mr Webster was shot dead outside his home in Troyeville, Johannesburg, on May 1 last year. His death is being investigated by Brigadier Floris Mos-

tert, commander, Special Investigations, Witwatersrand, of the South African Police.

Brigadier Mostert earlier alleged that some members of the CCB may have been implicated in the killing, but later admitted the CCB was not involved.

Mr McNally revealed that the family of Dr Turner, who was shot dead in Durban in the early 1970s, had provided the commission with a detailed affidavit.

"... in the absence of Martin Dolincheck there is no point in leading evidence."

The commission also probed the alleged assassination of doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, Florence Ribeiro, detainee Siphwe Maxwell Mtimkulu (who has disappeared), Swapo national executive member Anton Lubowski, Japie Maponya and former police informer Sizwe Kondile (who has disappeared).

There had been no breakthrough regarding the killing of the Ribeiros in Pretoria during 1986, said Mr McNally.

NEWS

Mamasela: Soweto '76 rioter turned SAP 'assassin'

DIRK Coetzee, the police officer who defected to the African National Congress after detailing his role in police "death squads" has a counterpart: Joseph Mamasela, the young black militant who crossed the line to join the police.

According to Captain Coetzee, Sergeant Mamasela was one of four policemen who murdered the anti-apartheid lawyer Griffiths Mxenge in November 1981, a charge which the sergeant has emphatically denied. Sergeant Mamasela's testimony to the Harms Commission has attracted less attention than Captain Coetzee's. But, in its own way, it is as dramatic and as crucial as Coetzee's.

Sergeant Mamasela went to school in Soweto, where he attended Morris Isaacson Secondary School the nerve centre of the 1976 Soweto student rebellion.

"During 1976, when I was in Std 9, a number of my friends and I at the school were involved in rioting," Sergeant Mamasela recalled in his affidavit before the Harms Commission.

Many of his friends fled South Africa and joined the ANC. The young Mamasela shared their political

sympathies. But, conscious of his "duty to support his parents", he stayed behind, setting himself up as a trader in soft goods.

In May 1979 he was arrested -- wrongfully, according to him -- on charges of house-breaking. He was released from custody and the charges against him were dropped after he helped the police apprehend the "real culprits".

While in jail, the young Mamasela was approached by Major Gerhard Kruger, of the Security Police. He was asked whether he was prepared to assist the police in "combating terrorism".

In June 1979 he decided to "take up Major Kruger's offer", giving as his reasons the ANC's use of violence and its willingness to believe "scurrilous reports" about him spread by an ANC cadre.

Shortly afterwards, in late 1979 or early 1980, police informer Mamasela was -- in his words -- "recruited into the ANC" and sent to Botswana on an

intelligence course with two co-recruits from Soweto, Joyce Dipale and Lillian Keagile.

Later, in mid-1981, his role as a police agent was discovered; he and a friend were kidnapped and taken from Gaborone to Selebi Pikwe. His friend, named by Botswana police as Chief Monde Mpateni, was murdered and his body burnt.

Sergeant Mamasela identified one of the kidnapers as a Soweto man, Ernest Dipale, brother of Joyce Dipale.

Sergeant Mamasela insisted in his affidavit that he did not go back to Botswana after August 1981.

He was equally insistent on another point: he did not know Dirk Coetzee or Almond Nofomela -- another self-confessed police assassin -- until 1982. His assertion was of crucial significance, given Captain Coetzee's testimony that Sergeant Mamasela and Nofomela worked with him on the mission to murder Mxenge in November 1981.

But Sergeant Mamasela's categorical statements were strongly challenged before Mr Justice Harms. Evidence was led, with supporting documents from

the Botswana authorities, that Sergeant Mamasela crossed into Botswana from South Africa on November 26, 1981. With him in the vehicle -- registration number FZR 593 -- was Dirk Coetzee and one Anderson Gumede, an alias used by Nofomela.

On the same night there was a knock on the door of a house in Gaborone where Joyce Dipale was living. When she opened the door, she was met by a burst of gunfire. She was hit by several bullets.

Later, in a statement to Botswana police, Ms Dipale disclosed that she had been attacked by three men, two black and one white. She identified one of the black men as Joseph Mamasela.

Sergeant Mamasela's path crossed that of the Dipale family again in 1982. He tried to arrest Ernest Dipale in Soweto, firing shots at him when Dipale drove away. Dipale was arrested shortly afterwards, largely due to information given to police by Sergeant Mamasela.

Dipale was detained on August 5, 1982. Three days later he was found dead in his cell, having "committed suicide by hanging".

PATRICK LAURENCE

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Civic association blames cops for grenade attack

By ELIAS MALULEKE

THE Mamelodi Civic Association (Maca) has accused the police of being involved in a grenade attack on political activist Elizabeth Mokotong.

Mokotong, a well-known social worker and educationist, and her family narrowly escaped death last Friday when unknown people hurled a hand-grenade at her car as she was parking in her yard.

Mokotong was slightly injured. Her car and two others parked in the yard were damaged.

Mokotong is a member of several community organisations, including the Mamelodi Education Forum and the Women's League. She was returning home with her husband Adner and daughter Mosima, 11, after addressing a school meeting in Donkerhoek, near Cullinan.

Mokotong, a mother of four, was "still too shocked" to speak to the Press this week and referred all inquiries to the MEF.

However, she said the attack had "unsettled" her. "I am absolutely shocked," she added.

Maca said the attack on Mokotong was carried out by "forces" who were involved in the disappearance of detainee Stanza Bopape and the slaying of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence.

Maca alleged that on Thursday last week, after leading a protest march by local teachers, Mokotong was trailed by a white bakkie with white "policemen in it". The association claimed the bakkie had no registration plates.

According to Maca, the policemen asked residents where Mokotong, activists Moss Chikane and Nomalizo Malefo were staying.

The association claimed Mokotong might have made enemies with the police for testifying for the defence in the Delmas Trial. Her evidence focused on police violence in Mamelodi and in detention.

Maca officials said they saw the policemen in the unmarked white bakkie when they went to report the bombing at the local police station.

"Taking this into account, we believe police may have been involved," the statement said.

Lt Van Barkhuizen, a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, appealed to witnesses to come forward with "concrete" information, because it was easy to make unsubstantiated claims.

Barkhuizen said police were still investigating.



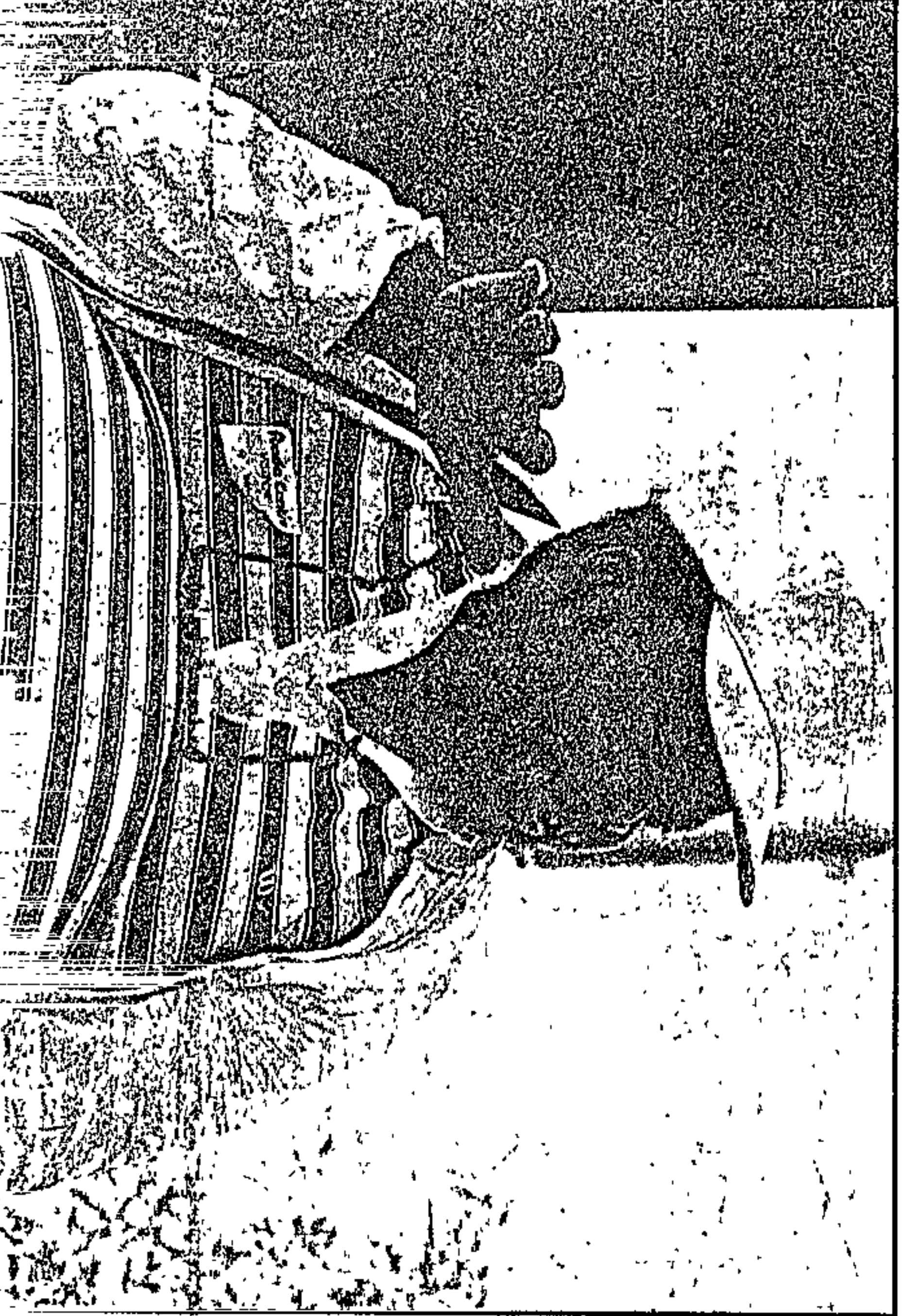
Dr Fabian Ribeiro... he and his wife, Florence, were murdered.

WOMAN DIES AFTER TORTURE

34
Cl/mss, 24/6/90

Police dismiss rightwing hit list report
By DESMOND BLOM

THE SAP yesterday described as groundless allegations of a rightwing plot to assassinate State President FW de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, among others, but investigative reporter Jacques Pauw maintains the allegations



Body thrown into a well; four beaten up by white men

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A DELMAS farmworker was allegedly killed and his body thrown into a well and four of his colleagues brutally assaulted by six white Delmas men after being accused of stealing wheat.

One of those assaulted, Stephens Vilakazi, 17, has disappeared and is feared dead. One of the white men involved alleged he escaped from them.

The dead man is Samuel Ngwenya, 24, a breadwinner and harvest-machine operator, who lived with his three invalid brothers on the farm Stompfontein.

His brother-in-law, Aaron Mkwazi, said he saw the body at a government mortuary this week after its recovery from the well on a farm in the Wolwefontein area. "It was all swollen up and there was blood on his head and face." There was soil all over the body.

A post mortem has already been held, but the Legal Resources Centre - which was approached to act on behalf of the family - will apply for a private post



Survivors... Jeremiah and Daniel Moreku.



three invalid brothers on the farm Stompiesfontein.

His brother-in-law, Aaron Mkwai, said he saw the body at a government mortuary this week after its recovery from the well on a farm in the Wolvenfontein area. "It was all swollen up and there was blood on his head and face." There was soil all over the body.

A post mortem has already been held, but the Legal Resources Centre - which was approached to act on behalf of the family - will apply for a private post mortem tomorrow.

LRC spokesman Ellen Francis said: "Something is not right in this case and the family is disturbed by the manner in which the police have handled the matter."

The six whites involved are alleged to be Martins "Makapi" Oosthuizen, a farmer; his son Jaco, a former Delmas policeman; farmer Frik van der Walt; a man only known as "Alterse"; and two unnamed Delmas police detectives.

Three survivors - Milton Kollie Mkwai, 15, Jeremiah Moreku, 18, and his 16-year-old brother Daniel - said they had made statements to the Delmas police on Friday.

They said they were abducted near their homes and taken to a farm in the Wolvenfontein area where they were assaulted in a garage and locked up for several hours.

Jeremiah Moreku said he was in his room repairing a radio when a yellow bakkie pulled up just after midday on Monday.

"A white man came to me and demanded to know where 'die boys', who ran into the yard, were hiding. I said I did not know. He started to push me about and ordered me to help him look for them in the wheat field," said Jeremiah.

According to sources, the youths ran away from the farmer after he threatened to beat them up for operating the harvesting machine without permission.

The machine was supposed to have been operated by Samuel Ngwenya who was absent when the farmer arrived.

Jeremiah Moreku said while they were searching the field, another white man joined. They found about six bags of wheat before they found Daniel Moreku, Vilakazi and Mkwai in a hiding place.

"They started to kick and beat us with their fists and demanded to know who hid the wheat. After beating us, they forced us to load the bags on the bakkie."

One of the men drove them to where Ngwenya was harvesting wheat after he returned to the harvesting machine, Jeremiah said.

Ngwenya was ordered to jump on the bakkie, and they were driven to a farm house in the Wolvenfontein area where two other whites were repairing a car, Jeremiah said.

Milton Mkwai said the farmworkers were taken to a garage where the brutal beating continued.

"They assaulted us with sjamboks and fists, and kicked us while they asked who hid the wheat in the field."

Daniel Moreku said after the beating the white men gave Vilakazi and Ngwenya sjamboks to beat each other with.

"Then we were separated from Vilakazi and Ngwenya and taken to another garage where we were locked up," said Jeremiah.

The youths said after 9pm the garage door was opened and two whites,

See Page 6

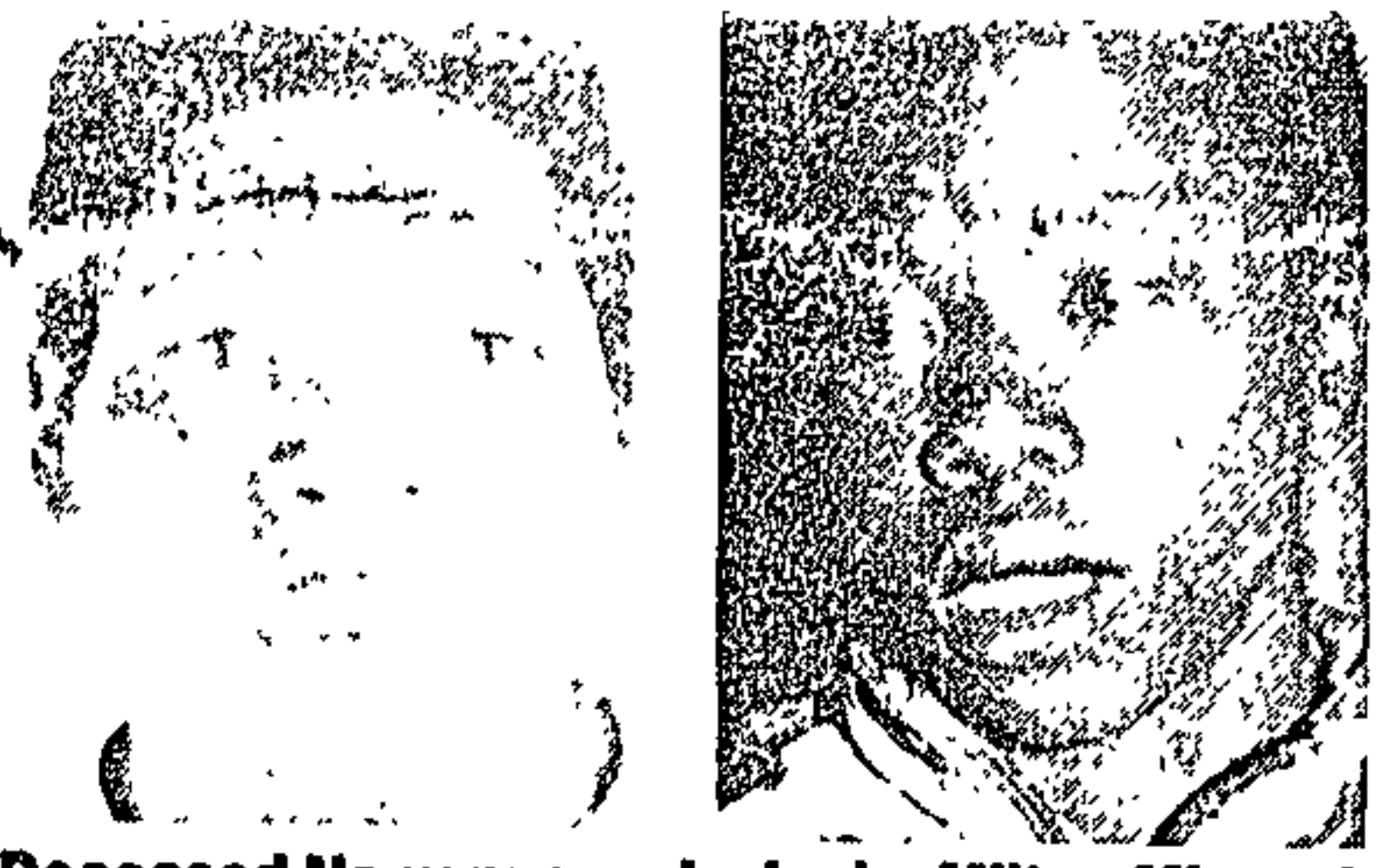
To Page 2

Schools crisis

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee and the ANC will meet on Thursday to combine initiatives in an attempt to resolve the country's ongoing black education crisis.

NECC general secretary Ihron Rensberg on Thursday told a Johannesburg news conference his organisation had thoroughly briefed the ANC on the extent of the current nature of the education crisis.

"Discussions with DET officials have failed," he said. - Sapa



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P.T.O.

Star 25/6/90

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FFF hosts meeting on spies, CCB

By Kaizer Nyatumba

The Five Freedoms Forum will host a public meeting in Johannesburg this week to register its rejection of the Civil Co-operation Bureau and the Johannesburg City Council's spy ring.

The meeting, to take place at St Luke's Church Hall in Orkney, will be addressed by, among others, Democratic Party MP for Houghton Tony Leon and Lawyers for Human Rights national director Brian Currin.

Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) spokesman Gael Neke told The Star the meeting provided an opportunity for the public to register its abhorrence of the CCB and the council spy ring.

The FFF believed, Ms Neke said, that "the death of (University of the Witwatersrand academic) David Webster and numerous others could be linked directly to the CCB and the spying activities of the JCC".

"Members of the public feel very strongly that Government at both national and local level has acted in a highly secretive and unaccountable way ..."

She said the Harms and Hiemstra commissions had shown that some documents had been hidden or destroyed, CCB members had been allowed "to appear in ridiculous disguise", answers had been refused and lies were the order of the day. This all made a mockery of the process of law.

What South Africa needed, Ms Neke said, were built-in guarantees to ensure that such organisations did not exist again in future.

The meeting — to be addressed by CCB target Gavin Evans, JCC spy ring target Jane Barrett and lawyer David Dison — has been jointly organised by the FFF, the Black Sash, the David Webster Trust, the DP, the End Conscription Campaign, the Human Rights Commission, the National Union of South African Students and the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference.

ANC frees spy Van Zyl after four years

By Craig Kotze

The African National Congress has released a South African spy, the first to date, in accordance with the negotiation process begun at the recent Groote Schuur talks in Cape Town.

His release is part of on-going negotiations between the Government and the ANC on the issue of the freeing of political prisoners held in South Africa and the release of South African spies such as Odile Harrington and others in Zimbabwe.

The first spy to be released by the ANC is Billy van Zyl. The Star has learnt.

He arrived in South Africa at the weekend after spending more than four years in ANC detention.

He was also held at the ANC's Quatro detention camp in Angola, where SAP spies such as Olivia Forsyth, a security police lieutenant, were held.

Miss Forsyth, who has left the SAP, claimed she was tortured in Quatro, but it is believed Mr van Zyl was well treated in the camp.

Mr van Zyl is believed to also be a member of the SAP and its security branch.

He has been spotted in Port Elizabeth since his arrival back in South Africa.

The 27-year-old policeman infiltrated the ANC's intelligence department several years ago but was later suspected of being spy.

As the ANC could not prove he was a member of the security police, he was arrested and held at Quatro.

However, it is believed he later ad-

mitted to his captors that he was a police spy.

Mr van Zyl is understood to hold the rank of constable in the force.

Police have confirmed Mr van Zyl has arrived back in South Africa, but refused to provide more details.

A statement issued by the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said his return to South Africa was a result of the negotiation process begun at Groote Schuur.

"We have nothing further to add," a spokesman said.

A tale of two commissions

We in the Five Freedoms Forum have been intimately involved with both commissions of inquiry which are currently investigating unlawful acts by elements of the South African Security Forces. This is because one of our founders and executive members, Dr David Webster, was gunned down at his home on May 1 1989 in Troyeville, Johannesburg.

There is a strong suspicion that elements of the security forces were involved in, if not the actual killing of, then certainly the building of a profile on David Webster.

The Harms Commission has focused on attempts by interested parties to identify hit squads operating within the South African security forces.

The Hiemstra Commission, on the other hand, has focused on spying activities by the security department of the Johannesburg City Council.

During evidence before Mr Justice Hiemstra, it became clear that profiles were built on leading activists and members of the anti-apartheid forces within South Africa.

Deliberate infiltration

One of the profiles that was developed was that of Dr Webster, and the material in respect of this profile was principally supplied by lawyer Tony Naude, who admitted under cross-examination that he had purposefully infiltrated the Five Freedoms Forum in order to spy on it and its members.

He was directed in this regard by Mr Martin Hennig, a full-time employee of the Johannesburg Security Department.

The precise purpose of building these profiles has not been finally determined at the Hiemstra Commission.

What is undisputed, however, is that the information gleaned by the security department of the Johannesburg City Council was passed, on a regular basis, to the military.

Indeed, there was such close liaison between the military and ele-

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Mr Botha admitted to a long monitoring session of Mr Roland White, an ex-UDF activist from the Eastern Cape, and Mr Slang van Zyl, also an ex-policeman and member of the CCB, admitted to monitoring the activities of Gavin Evans, one of our executive members. At one point, there was an order out to eliminate Evans.

Both the Harms and Hiemstra commissions are nearing an end. The Hiemstra Commission has been conducted in an aggressive and exemplary manner, particularly because of the tenacious work of Advocates Dennis Fine and Lothar Wepener representing the State Attorney and leading evidence before the commission.

This commission has also not been marred by the constant jurisdictional battles that characterise the Harms Commission.

Scratching surface

The Hiemstra Commission has come to the end of its mandate, and has limited terms of reference.

Yet the Harms Commission has only just begun scratching the surface of its vast mandate which is to investigate all politically motivated violent acts and murders committed within South Africa.

We in the Five Freedoms Forum are particularly upset that it would appear that evidence before the Harms Commission will come to an end within the next few days.

For one thing, we would like to see all the members of the military farm who were named at the Hiemstra Commission brought to the Harms Commission to answer questions in relation to their violent acts against opponents of apartheid and members of the Five Freedoms Forum.

Moreover, we believe that each named member of the CCB should be subpoenaed and interrogated by this commission.

If not, we will be allowing these people to get away, quite literally, with murder.



FIVE FREEDOMS FORUM

At 8 pm tomorrow at the church on the corner of Orchard Road and High Street, Orchards in Johannesburg, a public meeting will be held to voice opposition to the CCB and JCC spy ring. Speakers will include Tony Leon and Gavin Evans. In this article the Five Freedoms Forum puts forward some of the concerns that are likely to be addressed at the meeting.

ments of the Johannesburg security department, the members of both the intelligence arm of Wits Command and the Johannesburg City Council would meet on a farm outside Johannesburg and plan activities against anti-apartheid activists.

The major activity of this integrated unit based on the military farm appears to have been the conducting of raids into Soweto, during which suspected activists would be hauled out of their homes, beaten up, and subsequently forced to provide information.

The monitoring operation by the security department of the Johannesburg City Council was supervised by Mr Frik Barnard, who admitted under cross-examination to being a major in Military Intelligence.

It appears that there was close liaison between Major Barnard and elements of the intelligence community stationed at Wits Command.

Those records of the Johannesburg City Council security department that were made available to members of the commission (and there was extensive evidence about the withholding of documentary evi-

dence from the commission) pointed to the fact that both a card and a file were kept on Dr Webster.

All attempts by those leading evidence at the commission to obtain the contents of this file and the many others that were kept, proved fruitless.

One of the few files that was found was that of Mr Pat Rogers, a DP councillor, who it was admitted was spied upon by those same members of the Johannesburg security department.

At the Harms Commission, evidence has also been revealed that the sinister Civilian Co-operation Bureau (CCB), an element of special forces operating within the military, kept tabs on Dr Webster and others.

The existence of the CCB was not known at the time of the constitution of the Harms Commission but surfaced from evidence at the applications for the release from custody of Mr Ferdie Barnard and Mr Calla Botha, both ex-policemen from Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, who appear to have been recruited by the CCB.

'Harms should weigh CCB's foreign ventures'

28/6/90 Staff Reporters

The terms of reference of the Harms Commission should be extended to include acts committed by the CCB outside South Africa, the Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) resolved at a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

The meeting, attended by about 160 people, also called for the immediate resignation of the Town Clerk of Johannesburg.

Democratic Party MP for

Houghton, Tony Leon, also called on the new administration in the council to pass a motion prohibiting spying and unlawful activities such as those revealed to the Hiemstra Commission.

"Although many of the activities (of the Johannesburg municipal spy ring) were quite beyond the scope and duties of the council and could therefore be illegal, such a motion would serve all officials with notice that the buck has finally stopped, Mr

Leon said.

The prohibition of these activities, he said, would also distinguish the City of Johannesburg from the South African Government, "and that, too, is long overdue".

Mr Leon, former leader of the DP in the Johannesburg City Council, whom the council spies kept under surveillance, questioned the Government's right to uphold law and order and preserve the individual's safety "when the very criminal con-

duct it should be prosecuting, and the fundamental rights and freedoms it should be preserving are being committed in its name or are being flouted by its agents".

Secrecy, Mr Leon said, constituted a licence to forms of government mismanagement ranging from the false appropriation of public property to the concealment of official lawlessness or bungling. The cure was "the rigorous limitation of official secrecy practices".

Violence will increase 'if expectations not met'

THE potential for violence would be increased by any delay in meeting the raised expectations for a timeous transfer of political power, a Wits University expert on violence said last night.

The Psychology Department's Project for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelmann was giving the opening address at the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) AGM in Johannesburg.

He said the decrease in state repression and the climate of negotia-

THEO RAWANA

tion had given black people a strong expectation that the transfer of political power would be achieved soon.

"Rising expectations do not lead to violence — unmet expectations do. This problem may also plague a post-apartheid government. Failure to deliver on promises finally catches up with any organisation, party or government, be it in one year or 10."

Vogelmann said the combination of relative deprivation and unmet expectations was a deadly one.

"For millions of South Africans,

talk of a new political era has made little or no difference to their day-to-day material existence. They are still without jobs and if they are fortunate to have a job, they frequently receive inadequate wages."

Despite the high incidence of crime in SA, there was no substantial anti-crime programme in the country.

Neither government nor the ANC had a policy on the subject, he said.

SA had more than 32 murders a day. In the Witwatersrand it was almost 10 a day, "twice the average rate of New York City".



the baby, the men said they would send someone later with R5 000 to

The police kept a watch on the house from a side street, Mrs van

Chantre and Mina to work with her. "I am too scared to leave my baby at home," she said.

SAP face unacceptable level of crime, says FW

Political Staff

Unacceptably high levels of crime and violence were jeopardising efforts to negotiate a new South Africa, President de Klerk said today near Pretoria.

Constitutional change invariably created uncertainty and even instability, he said, "but what our policemen have to deal with goes beyond what one may reasonably expect".

Addressing a police parade at the Hammanskraal Training College, Mr de Klerk said crime and violence were still prevalent in South African society. The Government was committed to creating peace, stability and a place in the sun for all.

"This aim is being jeopardised by the high incidence of serious crime such as murders, serious assaults, robberies, rapes and house-breakings," he said.

Political violence had an equal-

ly detrimental effect on efforts to negotiate a just constitutional dispensation.

The danger police were exposed to was not sufficiently appreciated by the public, Mr de Klerk said. In the 12 months ending May 31 this year, 69 policemen were killed while pursuing their duties and 28 had to leave because of medical disability.

Cold-blooded

"While the duties of policemen are always accompanied by a measure of risk, it is totally unacceptable that members of the force should become victims of calculated and cold-blooded attacks on them and their families."

The Government had introduced measures to shore up the police force to deal with the crime, and had done all it could to keep the police out of the political arena.

Nobel nomination made for Mandela

The Star's Foreign News Service

DETROIT — More than 50 United States Congressmen are to nominate African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela for the Nobel Peace Prize.

US anti-apartheid activist the Rev Jesse Jackson said in Detroit last night that a total of 53 senators and representatives had agreed to a joint nomination.

If Mr Mandela should be awarded the prize, he would be the third South African to receive it. Chief Albert Luthuli and Archbishop Desmond Tutu were awarded the prize.

Mr Jackson, who has travelled with Mr Mandela throughout his US tour, said the nomination of the ANC leader for the prize would keep the South African issue alive.

He said Mr Mandela had more popularity than President de Klerk in South Africa and more credibility than the entire South African Government, yet he could not vote in his own country.

SA murder rate

By Sharada Singh

South Africa has more than 32 murders a day, twice the average murder rate of New York City, and an average of one rape every two minutes, Lloyd Vogelman, who heads a Wits University project on the study of violence, said at a meeting in Johannesburg last night.

Police pounce on gang

Stc 29/6/90 By Guy Jepson (34) ~~(34)~~

Police fatally wounded a member of an armed gang and arrested three other men on the premises of the Eochville branch of Volkskas Bank yesterday, recovering nearly R6 000 in stolen cash.

A fifth suspect escaped with about R1 500.

The gang entered the bank at about 7:30 am and overpowered manager Jan Horn, whom they gagged and tied up, a police spokesman said last night. They then herded 18 staff members into one of the bank's offices.

The branch accountant, Elsie Vermeulen, and one of her colleagues were then forced to open the safe.

Ms Vermeulen managed to trigger an alarm in the Eochville police station. Police arrived within minutes and arrested one of the robbers in the bank's toilet. A second was shot after he opened fire on police. He later died en route to Baragwanath Hospital.

A fresh start

More pay will enable the SAP to get back to its real task of combating crime

Which is lower: a policeman's pay or his morale?

Before the increases announced by Law & Order Minister Adriaan Vlok last week (see graph), a constable's average pay packet would have been about R700 a month. For that he was expected to work extremely long hours without a thought given to extra remuneration for time worked above and beyond the call of duty.

Policing a divided society also presents special problems. Lately, policemen have had to endure abuse hurled from just about every quarter — not to mention assorted missiles like stones, broken bottles and bricks. Small wonder policemen are disenchanted.

Nor has it helped having policemen and ex-policemen implicated before the Harms Commission in death squads, assassination attempts and dirty tricks.

Vlok's pay package is generous — increases range from 3% to 79% with the emphasis on lower grades — and he hopes to change sentiment, both within the ranks of the police and outside. Whether, as Vlok hopes, the increases will entice former policemen to return is another matter. What

it might do is put a stop to the exodus: policemen and women have been leaving at the rate of 20 a day even after a slight adjustment to pay levels in April.

Rises for policemen, prison warders and permanent members of the SADF — along with plans to beef up the SAP with another 10 000 policemen — are going to cost government an additional R1bn. Few would argue they weren't long overdue.

Criminals have meanwhile certainly taken advantage of the parlous state of the undermanned, underpaid and overworked police force. Society is generally regarded as violent, but violence, especially criminal violence, has been getting out of hand.

There are shades of the Wild West about it all: gunmen wielding AK-47s robbing banks of millions of rands with seeming impunity, gangsters involved in shoot-outs with police on city motorways and café owners gunned down in cold blood. Criminologists say it's symptomatic of a society in spasm. Political change ushers in major social upheavals; the established order breaks down — unrest, lawlessness and a concomitant rise in crime and violence are inevitable.

Figures on the rising crime rate re-

vealed by Vlok in parliament in March tell a sorry tale. Though the total number of offences reported rose by only 3,49% on the previous year (1988), to 1,47m, the number of serious crimes was up alarmingly.

Cases involving public violence were up 131%, rape 22%, murder 11%, robbery 18%, fraud 17%, arson 11%, driving under the influence 20%, indecent assault 27% and statutory rape 23%. A total of 11 750 people, mostly black, were murdered last year. That's an average of 32 a day. Ten murders a day are in the PWV. Johannesburg has long held the dubious distinction of having a higher murder rate than New York.

The incidence of serious crime in other categories is no less alarming. In addition to the number murdered, two people are raped every hour, three robbed, six vehicles stolen

elderly on their own property and a 150% increase in the number of fatalities resulting from such attacks.

White-collar crime, though more diffuse and harder to prove, is also soaring. Commercial branch head Major-Gen Nollie Hulme says about 3 000 cases involving roughly R3bn — R1,7m of which relates to foreign exchange frauds — are being investigated. Police are giving serious thought to establishing a serious frauds unit.

The political climate and widespread unrest only add to the policemen's burdens. The thinly stretched force is also required to keep the peace between rival political factions.

Worse, police appear to be dealing with a far more aggressive and violent criminal. "They don't hesitate to shoot today," notes police spokesman Major Reg Crewe, adding

that Johannesburg's robbery reaction unit and flying squad have been in numerous shoot-outs this year.

Banks in particular are concerned at the violence. As a crime prevention measure they don't release details of the number of robberies they have, or amounts stolen, but it appears there have been at least a dozen big heists in the Johannesburg area this year.

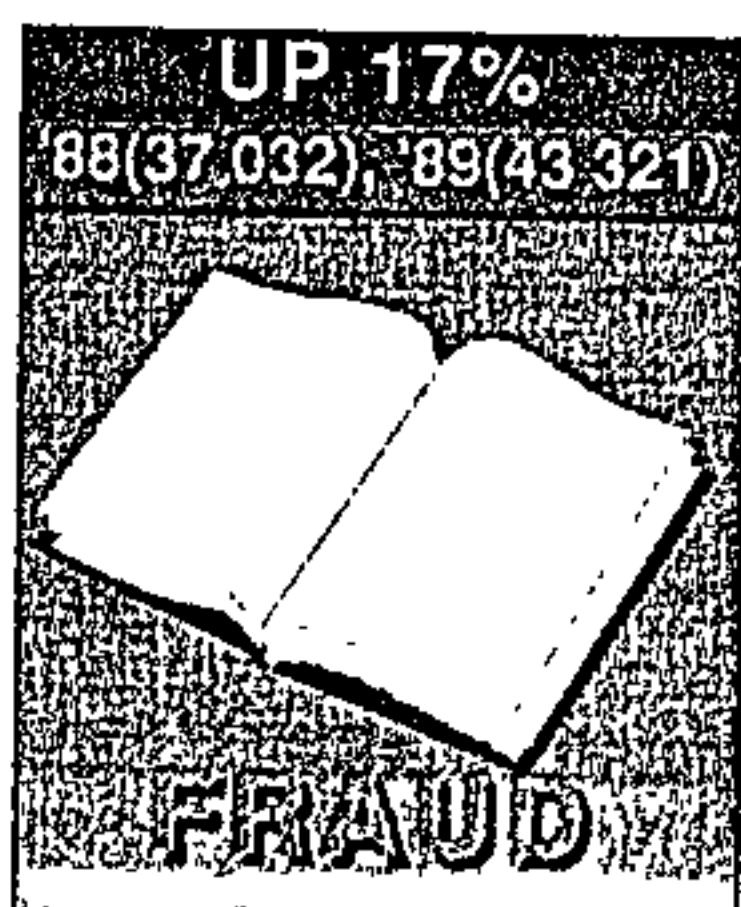
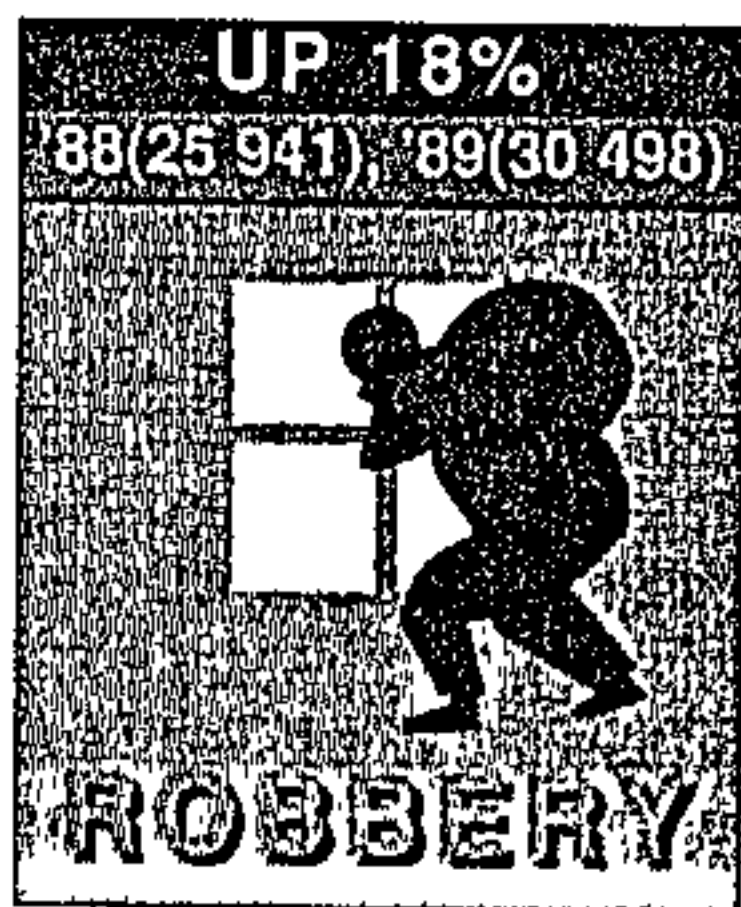
The amount stolen is believed to run to nearly R5m. In some cases, robberies have been characterised by what Standard's GM operations Rod Hyde describes as pointless violence with several deaths. "We view the

increasing violence being displayed during bank robberies with great concern — especially from the perspective of the safety of our customers and staff."

In response, the banks have stepped up security. They have installed time delay locks on vaults, additional alarm systems, hidden cameras and bulletproof glass around tellers to make banks a harder target. Still the robberies continue. "As we change our tactics, so the robbers change theirs," says Hyde. "It's quite exasperating."

Security Association of SA executive director Frank Sims insists banks have done just about all they can to secure their premises — short of making them inaccessible to the public. The real problem, he says, is an undermanned police force where the ratio of policemen per capita is 1,9:1 000 compared with 4:1 000 in most Western countries. He believes better pay prospects will encourage more people to sign up.

The problem of inadequate police pro-



and 25 homes robbed.

Crimes against elderly whites have shown exponential growth. Between February 1987 and February this year, there was a 100% increase in the number of attacks on the

COPS GET MORE	
NEW SALARY PACKAGE FOR SAP	
MAXIMUM BASIC ANNUAL SALARY	
OLD	NEW
R175 475 to R217 412	R217 412 to R259 349
Constable	Constable
R217 412 to R259 349	R259 349 to R301 286
Police Sergeant	Police Sergeant
R259 349 to R301 286	R301 286 to R343 223
Sergeant	Sergeant
R301 286 to R343 223	R343 223 to R385 160
Warrant Officer	Warrant Officer
R343 223 to R385 160	R385 160 to R427 097
Warrant Officer (1st class)	Warrant Officer (1st class)
R385 160 to R427 097	R427 097 to R469 034
Lieutenant	Lieutenant
R427 097 to R469 034	R469 034 to R510 971
Lieutenant (1st class)	Lieutenant (1st class)
R469 034 to R510 971	R510 971 to R552 908
Major	Major
R510 971 to R552 908	R552 908 to R594 845
Major (1st class)	Major (1st class)

R1,4m is stolen in 'biggest robbery'

PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT

POLICE were late last night still hunting for the two armed men who made South African crime history by successfully pulling off what is believed to be the largest bank robbery yet in the country.

The two armed suspects held up bank officials in a city bank and made off with a haul of R1,4 million at noon yesterday — but left the major portion of the cash delivery behind.

Colonel Suiker Britz, head of the Pretoria Murder and Robbery Unit, said little was known about the robbers and the circumstances of the robbery, but police had a number of leads.

The two men, brandishing a shotgun and a .38 Special revolver, intercepted two security officers and two bank officials as they were about to deliver large amounts of cash at the Menlyn branch of Volkskas Bank.

Because of the crowded shopping complex, the armed security guards were unable to put up any resistance. The two men made their escape in a blue Nissan Laurel.

Police liaison officer Lieutenant Marinda Erasmus said this was the largest bank robbery yet in South African crime history.

Theo van Rensburg, chief manager of Volkskas, said the bank had taken all possible security precautions — including armed guards and armoured vehicles — in transporting the large quantity of money, but the officials carrying the cases had been unable to act defensively.

He refused to divulge the exact amount involved, but said the robbers had only escaped with part of the cash being transported.

Anyone with information should call Colonel Britz at 323-8426 (all hours).

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30/1/90



NEWS

A man designed to rein in pin-striped miscreants



Frank Kahn... unafraid of corporate clout and un-intimidated by the State or the armed forces.

THE past decade has seen South African business becoming riddled with fraud, corruption and bribery.

Now the Government is considering forming a task force of "supercops" to combat it and the man tipped to lead the group is Cape Attorney-General Frank Kahn.

A prerequisite for the job, one imagines, is being sufficiently hard-nosed to stand up against the power of corporate capital. Frank Kahn's record certainly suggests that this is one of his major attributes.

When in August 1988 the Harms Commission was appointed by the State President to investigate alleged irregularities by Sol Kerzner and Pretoria attorney Albert Vermaas, investigating officer Frank Kahn showed tough resolution in digging away at detail.

These investigations led directly to the criminal indictment of Mr Vermaas as well as Member of Parliament Peet de Pontes and Brigadier John Dey-

sel. Mr Kahn, it seems, is not only unafraid of crossing swords with corporate clout but is equally un-intimidated by the State or the armed forces.

He looks tough and talks tough with a bearing and manner that would have any pin-striped miscreant thinking long and hard about trying to pull the wool over his eyes.

But his way of doing things belies his looks. He does not believe in witch-hunts and, whenever possible, he resorts to requests for written or verbal submissions rather than dishing out subpoenas right, left and centre.

He is adamant, however, on the whole question of bribery and corruption. In a press interview last year he said: "The moment one subscribes to the philosophy that the ends justify the means, we lose international credibility and credit-worthiness. One lie begets another and eventually it undermines the fabric of public life."

However, he said this week that he firmly believed that

Personality

FRANK KAHN

Written by: CHRIS MOERDYK

South Africa was characterised by a strong vein of self-respect, proof of which was the judicial system.

"This, after all, is the dividing line between a banana republic in which fraud, bribery and corruption are common place and a stable western democracy that attracts the confidence of foreign investors."

He sees the role of the news media as being important in the work of commissions of inquiry and has gone on record as saying that the press had gone a long way in assisting the Harms Commission in its work.

Of course, he welcomes the

idea of a squad of "supercops" but typically has made no comment on the suggestion that he should lead it.

He believes it would be extremely effective if the idea is to have a small group of experts working closely together and able to act quickly.

This is particularly necessary as the problem, he feels, in getting fraud and bribery suspects to account for themselves, is that they are usually long-gone by the time traditional police methods have brought cases to court.

But he does seem to have things in perspective. He does not see the business shenanigans of the past decade as being a solely South Africa phenomenon but something that is a headache in countries the world over.

Frank Kahn is a man of considerable experience. His quarter century of service in the attorney-general's office has seen him prosecute in all manner of cases.

He firmly believes that, as far as white-collar crime is concerned, all South Africans are

victims because this crime more than any other directly affects the entire economy.

He was born in Cradock in the Cape in 1940 and in 1962 he obtained his BA LLB at the University of Cape Town.

After a short spell of reading law in England he returned to South Africa to work in the juvenile court in Wynberg. In the same year he joined the Attorney-General's office and that is where he has been since.

In 1977 he led an investigation into a major foreign exchange scandal and a year later he became one of the first public prosecutors to be involved in a case of white, right-wing terrorism.

He is married with one child - a daughter who, not surprisingly, is studying law.

He is not a sportsman and told a journalist last year: "Sport leaves me cold." He added that his hobbies tended to be smoking and eating junk food as a result of what he described as a "fireless routine".

Just a few examples!

least three million people Nde and depression

(c) shows to Valley 9

Convicts cost SA R1,6m a day³⁴

THEO RAWANA

TAXPAYERS are spending R1,683m a day to keep an average of 115 000 people in jail, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) said at the weekend.

And with SA's prisons having space for only 83 000, the overcrowding rate was 38,5%, it said. *810am 217790*

Nicro, a private welfare organisation whose responsibility is the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders, said 83% of its clients were illiterate, semi-literate or unskilled.

"The vast amount of Nicro clients are arrested and convicted for crimes of economic origin... It is a well-researched fact that unemployment creates conditions in which people are most at risk in terms of the criminal law.

"It is also a well-documented fact that the youth who are not attending school are in the highest risk category in terms of conflict with the law," Nicro said.

"The SA Prisons Service's latest annual report shows a daily average prison population of 111 557 prisoners for 1988/89. The breakdown is 79 036 blacks, 27 113 coloureds, 4 645 whites and 763 Asians.

The 1988/89 figure is 24 019 higher than the 87 539 average for 1981/82 and 76 higher than the 1987/88 average of 111 481.

The Prisons Service said the lower daily average prison population during 1981/82 could be attributed largely to the greater number of releases subsequent to the amnesty granted on 31 May 1981.

"Another contributing factor was that there were fewer admissions of unsentenced prisoners during the year under review," it said.

Nicro said that in an increasingly violent society people paid enormous amounts to create a feeling of security.

"According to experts, securing a family, house, car and possessions properly could cost an initial R42 000, plus R1 464 a year thereafter, excluding comprehensive insurance, medical aid and pension payments.

"More than 50% of white households in SA now have guns, and firearms are seen by experts as an integral part of a security system," Nicro said.

Wits University Project for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelmann told a Nicro AGM last week prison rehabilitation was lacking or at best ineffective. He said according to Nicro estimates, 72% of prisoners had been in jail before, compared with 11% in the Netherlands.

Elegant.
Solid.
Rolex.



BACKGROUND

Understanding is first step to beating violence



"Violence, our common concern" will be discussed at 7.45 tonight at a Five Freedoms Forum public meeting to be held at the JCE Exams Hall in Johannesburg. The speakers are Brigadier Leon Meller, press secretary to the Minister of Law and Order, Terror Lekota of the ANC and Tiaan van der Merve of the Democratic Party. In this article **NICK BINEDEL**, vice-chairman of the FFF, and **MIKE OLIVIER**, the Forum's president, look at the issue of violence in South African society.

black communities have had to deal with and live with violence from many quarters, from those very authorities that were supposed to neutrally police the situation. The ravages of apartheid, the ever-increasing demographic pressures, the growth of gangsterism in the townships, the unemployment and the lack of housing all serve to create an environment where violence is often seen as the only release and the only means of survival.

The hopelessness and frustration that is growing among township youths, who suffer from the breakdown of the education system and who know that they will never have the possibility of getting jobs, leaves crime as a viable alternative.

The verbal threats that we now hear from the white Right, and the on-going references to the continuation of the armed struggle from the leadership of the ANC, cultivate the acceptability of violence on all sides as an alternative to democratic process.

In this climate, as the culture of violence grows, we see more and more individuals acting out the threats made by the political leaders. We see now, for example, the growing number of violent acts attributed to the Right. Violence breeds antagonism which can only lead the country into deeper chaos. While it may be argued that this is all characteristic of a state going through transition, many white people wring their hands in anguish, berate Nelson Mandela for not "bringing the violence under control" and think about emigrating. This attitude reflects the lack of understanding that prevails and is unrealistic in the extreme.

Problem

Just as calls by Nelson Mandela are ineffective in getting the people of Natal to "throw their weapons into the sea", so too are the calls by F W de Klerk and Adriaan Vlok to the white Right unlikely to be heeded.

So how do we deal with this problem? It must be dealt with at all levels, from the highest political leaders and civil service offices in the land to every citizen in his or her home. Political leaders approaching negotiations must realise the urgent need for resolution of the constitutional problems facing South Africa. This will lay the foundation for us all to accept a changed South Africa and to work together in solving the many problems that we face.

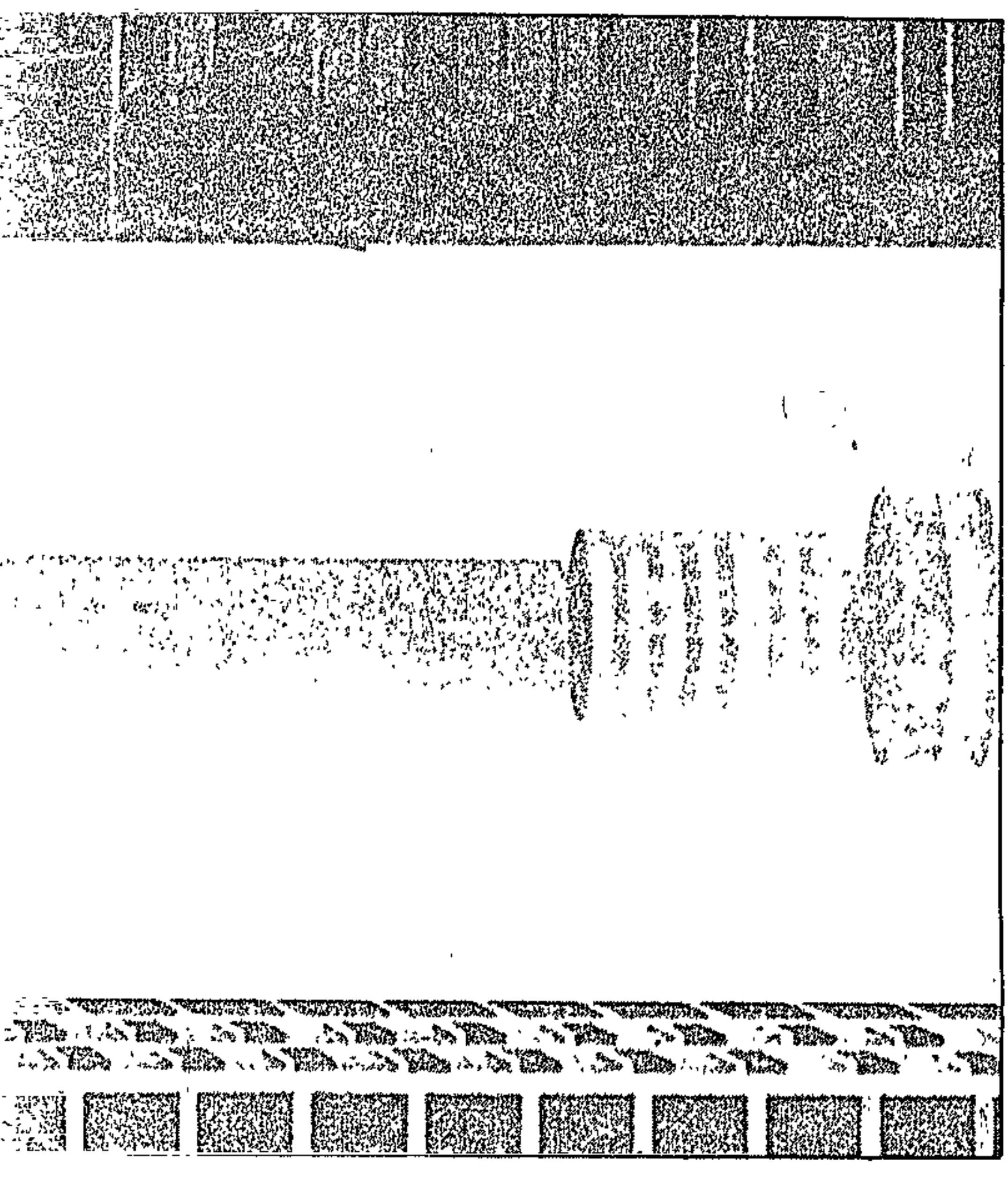
Government leaders must

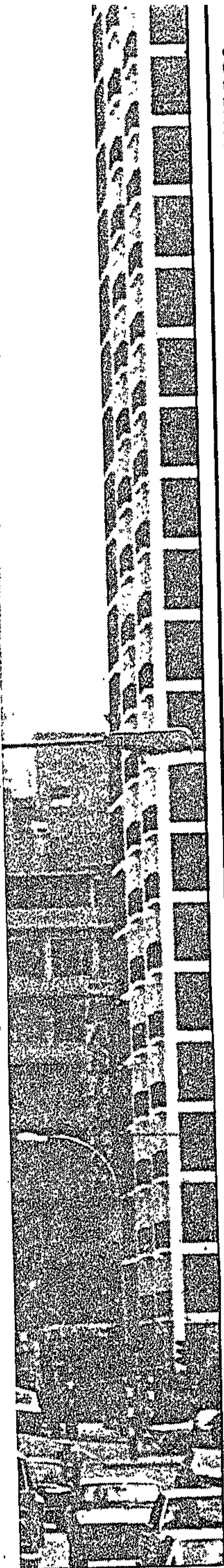
Plan now for joint cities, say experts

"The reality of apartheid is the fact that we created separate towns — twin cities — the head governing and the heart generating life..." These are the words of Sias Reyneke, Democratic Party city councillor in Johannesburg who believes planning for a new joint city has to begin now.

Community leaders in both Johannesburg and Soweto

With the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in sight, the unification of Johannesburg and Soweto seems inevitable. Municipal Reporter **LOUISE BURGERS** spoke to community leaders who felt that responsibility for Soweto lay with all Witwatersrand towns, not just Johannesburg, and that one mega-metropolis or super-municipality should be created.





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Political leaders approaching negotiations must realise the urgent need for resolution of the constitutional problems facing South Africa. This will lay the foundation for us all to accept a changed South Africa and to work together in solving the many problems that we face.

Government leaders must immediately strive for stability and for neutrality in the police and the security forces. Political leaders must all recognise that economic stability and growth are necessary elements in reducing the pressures for violence.

Housing, education and health matters all require vision and a genuine, mutual commitment to the joint solving of problems.

Business (typically white-owned) must begin to seek out ways of contributing to reconstruction, particularly in the field of education.

Antagonistic negotiating postures must be dropped in favour of joint definition of the problems and joint statesman-like commitments to their resolution.

But what can the individual do?

We need to realise that what finally occurs at a national level is only the outcome of what each of us does in our home, in our neighbourhood and at work.

It is at the individual level that we can build respect for each other.

We need a commitment to move away from the isolation, caused by apartheid, that has made us so comfortable in the past. We must all be willing to become part of the process.

There is no way that the myriad of problems facing our country, violence included, can be solved only by leaders at the negotiating table. All of us have to make the personal commitment to building South Africa into a winning nation.

Where can the individual start? An initial step is to make the effort to understand the different dimensions to the problem of violence in our land.

Get to know what is causing it and get to know what role each of us can play in diminishing it.

By developing a basic understanding of the problems it is possible to identify the main areas for individual involvement in local level problem solving.

A first step could be for people to attend tonight's public meeting on "Violence, our common concern" at 7.45 at the JCE Exams Hall in Johannesburg.

Expert say Johannesburg must be a model for white and black areas.

Britain welcomes SA move to fight serious financial fraud

34

Blom 31/7/90

INTERNATIONAL co-operation has been promised SA to help in the prosecution of financial frauds extending beyond the border.

News that SA would soon table an Act legislating the speedy investigation of serious frauds through a single office was welcomed by Britain's Serious Fraud Office (SFO) director John Wood during an interview in his London office last week.

Wood said by adopting the SFO concept, SA was following in the footsteps of Britain, Norway and New Zealand.

"I hope this will substantially improve the investigation and prosecution of fraud. We certainly think this is the best way to go about investigating these extremely difficult cases.

"We are always happy to co-operate with any law enforcement authority in this regard," Wood said.

Impartial

The need for swift investigation of fraud cases in SA became apparent after the Harms Commission's investigation into the Vermaas and Moringer cases.

Last month, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told the President's Council it was during the Commission's investigation into cross border irregularities that the need for a speedy, impartial and effective investigation into serious economic crimes came to the fore.

"In the recent past, there was an unparalleled increase in white collar crime, particularly fraud and theft in which financial and transactions were involved."

Between 1988 and 1989, fraud cases in SA increased by 17% and police are currently investigating more than 3 000 fraud cases involving a staggering R4bn, of which half involves foreign exchange fraud.

MANDY JEAN WOODS

A few years ago, following a government investigation, Britain's SFO was established in order to develop a coherent approach to fraud investigations; speed up investigations and institute criminal proceedings; develop expertise in specialist areas such as securities, computer and insurance fraud; and increase the proportion of successful prosecutions.

A Justice Department spokesman said the proposed Act authorising the establishment of a serious fraud office, which Coetsee motivated, was in final draft form.

It would be presented to the standing parliamentary committee on justice within the next two months.

If approved, it could become law early next year.

Cape Attorney-General Frank Kahn has been widely tipped to head the office but a Justice Department spokesman said it was just "speculation" as no post could be filled until it existed in law.

Since its inception in 1988, Britain's SFO has more than halved the time it took police to investigate and prosecute a case, Wood said.

"We aim to get a case fully investigated within a year and the trial completed within two to three years. There is no doubt that with the establishment of the SFO, we have been able to deal with cases much more speedily.

"With everyone working together we can cut out peripheral matters in a particular case and go for the main offences and offenders," Wood said.

The complex Guinness fraud case took 33 months from investigation to trial.

"In the past, cases took up to seven years to complete and it was not unusual for up to five years to pass from commission of offence



WOOD

hand it over to them. The extradition law had also been changed so only a statement of fact, compliance with the law, a warrant of arrest and identification were necessary for execution.

Britain's SFO aims to handle 60 cases a year on average and only accepts cases, referred by the public, police, institutions, businesses and government departments, involving more than £1m, "otherwise we would be swamped with work", Wood said.

In its first year of operation, the SFO initiated nine trials involving 14 defendants of whom 10 were convicted on one or more counts.

"We have established good lines of communication with other government departments and take great care not to tread on anyone's toes. Usually when a case is brought to our attention, we have one meeting and decide who is best suited to investigate the matter. There is great co-operation from everyone," he said.

In SA numerous serious fraud allegations have been reported during the last two years, most recently the Repfin case involving at least R350m.

A senior police official noted that 10 years ago a fraud case involving R2m was big, but nowadays cases involving R150m and R300m were commonplace.

Some of the largest cases involving fraud charges in the past few years included the Eskom stock case (R170m); TrustBank (R187m); African Bank (R100m); Swiftsure (R10m); the Vermaas case (R150m); the Moringer case (R47m); Osben Investments (300m) and the Sterns case (R253m). Of these eight, only one has been fully investigated and tried with convictions handed down.

The alleged R31m Magnum fraud took seven years to investigate and the trial is expected to last a year before judgment is given.

to conviction. The SFO has helped not only speed up prosecution but also improved the efficiency and effectiveness of investigations," he said.

"It has been most valuable to have the office with all parties concerned in an investigation under one roof. We still need to refine our systems but none of us have any doubt this is the way forward. Teamwork is the key to our success."

Of vital importance in fraud investigations was the ability of investigators to pursue inquiries across international boundaries, he said.

British law had recently changed to allow the SFO to exchange information freely, and seize documentation and equipment in the UK on request by any international investigators and

Star 3/7/90

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NEWS

**By Melody McDougall,
Vereeniging Bureau**

Two men claiming to be security guards yesterday conned a cashier at the SA Breweries plant in Vereeniging into handing over almost R225 000 in cash.

The theft was only realised later when the genuine security guards arrived at the plant to

Bogus security guards make off with R225 000

collect the money for deposit.

A police spokesman said the incident occurred shortly after 10.30 am when the two men arrived at the plant in Leeuhof

and informed the cashier, L H Kotze, that they had come to fetch the money to take to the bank. A trunk containing R224 859 was handed to the men

before they drove off in a blue Hi-Ace minibus.

When the other set of security guards later approached her for the money, Mrs Kotze realised that she had been conned.

The police were immediately notified, but no arrests have yet been made.

It has been established that the registration number of the minibus was false.

Star 3/7/90



Share man's 'trail of financial chaos'

Zirk Engelbrecht, the brain behind multi-million rand venture capital schemes House of Investments and Growth Equities Ltd in Randburg, has left the country, allegedly leaving behind a trail of financial chaos.

Star Line was told Mr Engelbrecht was in Dallas in the United States. He was said to have secured a R7 million nest egg in a Swiss bank account and to have applied for residency in the Channel Islands.

This is the latest venture capital business to land in trouble after enticing the public to invest in unlisted mining shares. Huge commissions appear to have been paid to agents but little, if any, capital went into developing the ventures, Star Line was told.

Morris Koppel of Johannesburg told Star Line he had paid R9 600 for shares in Growth Equities in January when an agent solicited him at his bank:

"He said I would double my money within months but now it seems I'll lose it instead."

Natal farmer Friedel Stegen,

Star
Line

JUNE
BEARZI



who holds 4,15 million shares in Montrose Mining, one of Growth Equities' constellation of companies, successfully applied for a provisional liquidation order in the Rand Supreme Court two weeks ago. The matter is to be made final on July 24.

In documents before the court Mr Stegel claimed millions taken from investors had not been used to get the various Montrose diamond mines operational.

Mr Engelbrecht first featured in Star Line in April 1985 when his jewellery investment company, The Jewellers Club of South Africa, took R2 million from the public, failed to generate the promised profits and folded. Dozens of investors lost between R6 000 and R30 000.

At the time the persuasive Mr

Engelbrecht, who was part-owner of an R800 000 farm, explained: "Things went wrong because of bad management and the handling of funds by certain staff members. I am also owed a lot of money by the company."

Now angry investors want to know what went wrong in his latest scheme.

Nic Deetlefs, a Growth Equities director and Mr Engelbrecht's father-in-law, said he did not know much about the companies' affairs.

Eddie Harrington, speaking from the Cape Town offices, said he was trying to sort out the companies' affairs and stressed that Mr Engelbrecht was no longer involved. He added that Montrose had been sold in January and that the liquidation was not Growth Equities' concern.

He said, in view of the "raging controversy", Growth Equities directors had decided to call for an immediate audit by independent accountants of Growth Equities and House of Investment. A shareholders' meeting would then be called.

'Farmer employed refugees, refused to pay'

MALELANE — An eastern Transvaal farmer has been accused by a relief committee worker of hiring illegal Mozambican refugees to work on his farm and then reporting them to the police to avoid paying wages.

Sally McKibbin, of the Hlanganani Refugee Relief Committee in KaNgwane, directed the accusation at a farmer after four Mozambican refugees were arrested by police on his farm.

The refugees were being held in

the Malalane police station cells on Monday night awaiting deportation today.

Malelane police station commander W/O Andre Nel confirmed the incident, saying the farmer accused the refugees of theft and asked that they be removed from his farm.

Miss McKibbin said the four refugees had been employed by the farmer for three weeks.

She said they had returned on his instructions to the farm on

Friday for their R130 pay, but the farmer had refused to pay them and had accused the refugees of stealing.

When Sapa contacted the farmer on Monday he denied all knowledge of the incident.

"I have never employed refugee labour. I don't know what the police are talking about and certainly we have had no thefts on this farm for at least a year. You must have the wrong man," he said. — Sapa.

(34) Sapa

4/7/90

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'Turned' agent living 'in fear for his life'

**STEVE McQUILLAN
and KITT KATZIN**

A FORMER agent of the Civil Co-operation Bureau is living in fear for his life after the mystery disappearance of a Pretoria advocate who represented him at the Harms Commission.

Willem van Deventer, a CCB member until 1987, said he was hoping and praying that the disappearance of Pieter Leeuwner (32) was not connected to the activities of the secret military unit.

Murders

And Mr van Deventer told Saturday Star that he and Mr Leeuwner had received threats of intimidation and warnings about evidence that Mr van Deventer had considered giving to the commission.

This included details of several alleged political murders, including those of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence in Mamelodi, Pretoria, in December 1986, and the car-bombing of Mr Piet Ntuli, former Minister of Internal Affairs in Kwa-Ndebele in June the same year.

Mr Leeuwner's girlfriend, Anita Leeuwner said that as far as she was aware, he had no personal problems. "My relationship with him was a good one."

Miss Leeuwner, who works as his secretary, said she last saw him at his home at 11.30 am on Monday.

"He told me to go to chambers and said he would meet me there at 1 pm for lunch. That was the last I saw of him."

She said he had not discussed the Harms Commission case with her.

However, she believed it could be connected. "If I knew it was linked, I would be happier — at least we would know where to start looking."

Mr Leeuwner missed his lunch date and failed to make court appearances on which he had been briefed. He also left personal belongings, including his passport, cheque book and wallet. Nothing was stolen at his house.

Mr van Deventer went to London in April to try to sell his story to a British television company after he was involved in an internal fall-out with CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster.

He said at the time he was prepared to tell the commission about the murders and also the alleged CCB involvement in the training of 200 Inkatha "warriors" on the SA Defence Force payroll.

However, he decided at the commission to claim privilege on the grounds that he may incriminate himself.

Mr Leeuwner's disap-

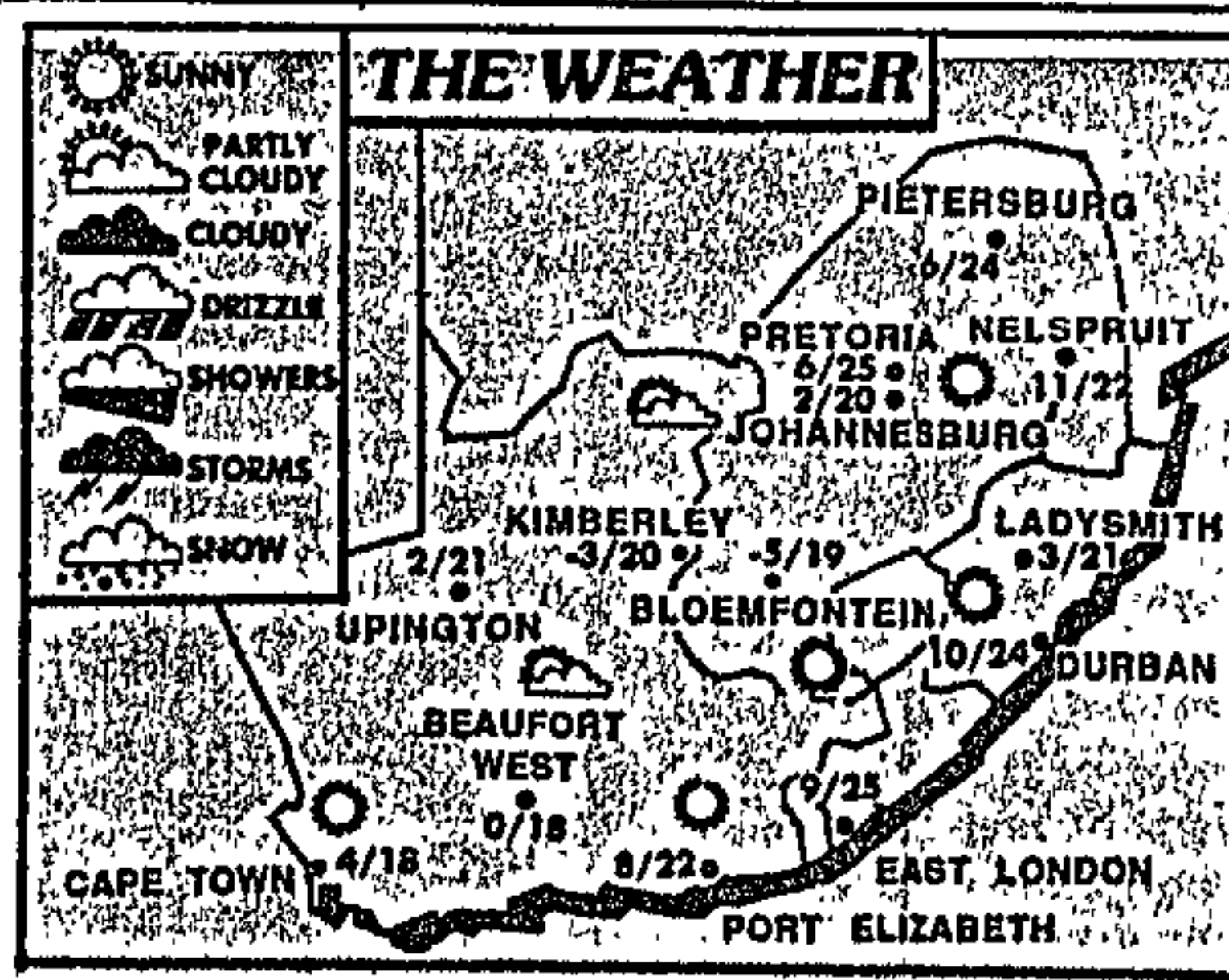
pearance, which has shocked members of the Pretoria bar, comes in the wake of harassment and intimidation against advocate and client.

Mr van Deventer has disclosed that he received threats in the form of anonymous faxes a week after his appearance at the Harms Commission. The messages warned him to "keep my mouth shut" and referred to the use of explosives if he did not do so.

Assault

Mr Leeuwner had been acting for one of two accused in a criminal case involving the alleged indecent assault on Johanna Botha, who was thrown naked from an upstairs window in a Pretoria building.

● Mr Leeuwner has green eyes, dark hair, a moustache and is 1,79 m tall. When last seen, he was wearing a two-piece grey suit and a white shirt. Warrant Officer Piet van der Merwe, the police investigating officer, has appealed for anyone with information to contact him at (012) 344 1801 or after hours on (012) 344 0051 or (012) 344 0079.



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WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 432 days since the assassination of university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster outside his Troyeville home. (S) (U) (34)

The Harms Commission is scheduled to reconvene on August 1 to hear argument on the CCB by counsel representing the David Webster Trust and other interested parties. This follows the disclosure before the Hiemstra Commission that Dr Webster was monitored by the council's security department before his death.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers. Sta-7/7/90

Outraged that spies may go free

Star 7/7/90

(34)

TWO men, named in the Harms Commission of Inquiry as being targeted by alleged hit squads for surveillance and assassination, said this week they have not been reassured that those who had spied on them or planned to kill them would be brought to book.

Journalist, Mr Gavin Evans, and Mr Roland White, a former United Democratic Front activist, expressed outrage that those involved in such activities "by their own admission" were allowed to walk freely with impunity.

'No teeth'

They also believed that the Harms Commission had so far been "unable to establish the full truth of the hit squads' shadowy operations".

Criticism has also been levelled at the commission — by National Director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Currin, Democratic Party MP, Mr Tony Leon, and a number of anti-apartheid organisations including the End Conscription Campaign and the Five Freedoms Forum — "because it has no teeth".

They believe the commission has not been effective because it has been unable to force witnesses to answer for their actions, threaten them with jail or offer indemnity in order to obtain the truth of

STAFF REPORTER

the hit squad saga.

"My surveillance and assassination were ordered by alleged CCB member, Mr Abram 'Slang' van Zyl. He recruited a criminal, Mr Edward James Gordon (alias Peaches), to do the job and the intention was to make my assassination look like a common robbery and stabbing," said former Five Freedoms Forum executive member, Mr Evans.

"Fortunately all the addresses 'Peaches' had for me were wrong."

He added that when he had later met "Slang", the alleged CCB agent had expressed no remorse or regrets, and had told him that "in a war situation he would do it all over again".

"These spies and would-be assassins were named in evidence before the Harms Commission of Inquiry but have so far not been reprimanded and may still be 'operating' as CCB agents."

Mr White was, according to evidence in the commission, spied on by CCB agents, Mr Calla Botha and Mr Ferdi Barnard for a period of about five days.

Noticing he was being tailed, Mr White informed the police who arrested the two. Mr Botha and Mr Barnard claimed they were insurance assessors but were later detained in connection with the assassination of anti-apartheid activist, Dr David Webster.

Mr "Slang" van Zyl's name was

also linked to Dr Webster's murder. To date, however, no one has been charged with the activist's murder and all three suspects have since been released from police custody.

"In the commission Botha and Barnard admitted placing me under surveillance but denied they were going to pull any triggers. Their information on me was apparently to be forwarded to other groups," said Mr White.

Asked if he was taking special precautions concerning his safety, Mr White said: "There is nothing to prevent them from trying similar things in future. But I cannot live in permanent fear."

Mr White said it was worrying that the CCB's resources could be used by people working outside even limited structures of the CCB and that the shadowy group had so few controls it could easily be penetrated by rightwing loonies.

Brake cables

Replying to queries about his safety in future, Mr Evans said: "I automatically check the vehicle I am driving because I have had tyres slashed and my brake cables tampered with. However, although I'm always wary I can't live in constant fear."

He said that although he agreed with a general amnesty for Government as well as anti-apartheid agents there should, however, be a full disclosure of the atrocities they had perpetrated.

FW appoints inquiry on sex, violent

CMF T4fs 7/7/90 (34)

ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday appointed an urgent commission of inquiry into the handling of psychopaths, violent offenders and sex offenders.

The probe will also look into the desirability of establishing a register for deviants who may pose a danger to children, women and "possibly also all members of the public".

The commission will also look

into the continued inclusion of psychopathy as a certifiable mental illness.

The three-person commission, announced in yesterday's Government Gazette, will be headed by Mr Justice W H Booysse. Specialists from the mental health field are Dr T Zabow and Professor F F W van Oosten.

The commission's terms of reference are:

● To inquire into whether psychopaths should continue to be

classified as mentally ill in terms of the Mental Health Act of 1973, and to submit proposals regarding the further handling of this category of person.

● To inquire into the sentencing, handling and release — and the desirability of possible detention or other forms of control after expiry of sentence — of violent and sex offenders. Recommendations which take into account the "best interests of the public" should be made.

● To inquire into, "as a matter of urgent public interest", the desirability of setting up a register in which the "names and particulars" of persons with deviant behaviour who may pose a danger to children, women and others. The details would be recorded for the information of "interested parties".

If the commission decides that such a register is desirable, it will have to make recommendations regarding its "efficient administration and management" and "any

other matter".

If necessary should submit Parliament.

Anyone wanting to be consulted should contact the commission by way of memo to: The Secretary of the Commission of Inquiry into the Mental Health of Psychopathic Offenders, Private Bag 10001.

ANDY TALL
SPE
WE HAVE A HUGE VARIETY
(INCL. EXTRA-LONG)
282/4 VICTORIA ROAD

I'm to blame for worker's death, says farmer Flip

By ELIAS MALULEKE

34
C/fm
8/7/90

DELMAS farmer Flip van der Walt, named by *City Press* as one of four farmers and two policemen who allegedly tortured and murdered a black farmworker for stealing wheat a fortnight ago, admitted this week he was responsible for the assault, and said he was "sorry".

In his dramatic revelation, and despite being gagged by police "not to speak to the Press", Van der Walt said it was "my fault" that Samuel Ngwenya was killed.

Although statements have been made by three surviving victims of the torture, none of the six whites allegedly involved have been charged with the assault or the murder of Ngwenya, 24.

Van der Walt went a little further than apologising, saying the murdered man, who worked for him, "was a good man".

He said: "I feel very sorry about what happened, but I had to act."

Ngwenya was allegedly killed, his body thrown into a well and covered with stones and soil after he was brutally assaulted with four friends by the farmers on June 18.

A trench-digger was used to dig Ngwenya's body from the well after police launched an investigation following a tip-off from a local doctor.

One of those assaulted with Ngwenya, Stephens Vilakazi, 17, has since disappeared and his family fears he is dead.

However, Van der Walt said Vilakazi escaped, and "is not dead".

Van der Walt said Vilakazi escaped from a motor garage on a Wolvenfontein farm owned by Martiens Oosthuizen and his son Jaco, where the farmworkers "were being held" in connection with bags of wheat in a field.

Aaron Mkwai, who worked for Van der Walt and whose son was also allegedly tortured by the farmers, said that a day after Ngwenya died, Van der Walt had told him Ngwenya had escaped

from police in Kwaggafontein, KwaNdebele.

Mkwai said: "The farmer said Vilakazi escaped from the Wolvenfontein farm during questioning by the police, but he lied to me about Ngwenya, knowing he had been killed and buried."

Van der Walt said he wished to meet with Ngwenya's family "to sort out the matter".

He confirmed that the whole thing started after Ngwenya allowed two youths to operate his harvesting machine without his permission.

Van der Walt said the idea had been to discipline the youths who fled from the machine, which led to the discovery of bags of wheat in a field.

He said: "It appeared as if this was a racial attack, but it was not. It was a mistake and I believe it was an accident. We should be careful because other people are trying to drive a wedge between communities."

Van der Walt said he was not trying to portray himself as "good", but the trust and the relationship he had built with his workers since he went into farming almost 10 years ago was ruined in one day by the "unfortunate" incident.

He also revealed that he is a former policeman who resigned 10 years ago.

Van der Walt told our reporter: "I just want to tell you and all other people that I feel very bad about what happened and I will have to face the consequences."

Of the other attackers, he said: "I also do not want to put the others in a bad light. We must remember that they are also human and, at the time, we thought we were doing the right thing."

"What I have learnt out of this whole experience is that we must never use force to achieve an end, because we also have our faults."

The other five allegedly involved are Martiens "Makapi" Oosthuizen, a farmer, his son

■ To Page 2 P.T.O.

Couple said to have robbed and wounded minibus driver

By BERENG MTIMKULU

A COUPLE who hired a taxi driver to bring them to Johannesburg from Natal shot and robbed him when he demanded payment, it was alleged in the Johannesburg Regional Court this week.

Willie Mntambo, 41, and his common-law wife Sinah Modise, 39, both of Alexandra township, appeared before magistrate JJB Esterhuizen on charges of armed robbery, attempted murder and possession of an unlicensed firearm and rounds of ammunition.

They pleaded not guilty to all counts. They were not represented.

The court heard the couple hired Amos Buthelezi to transport them to Alexandra township on November 20 last year. There was no discussion about the fare.

When they reached Lombardy East, near Alexandra, Mntambo told the driver they had reached their destination. Buthelezi stopped the minibus and Mntambo got out to offload their luggage. Buthelezi approached him for a R150 fare. Instead, Mntambo pointed a firearm at him and demanded money.

A fight broke out and Buthelezi was shot in the stomach and robbed of R530 cash. Later, he was taken to the Johannesburg Hospital where he was treated and discharged.

Mntambo said Buthelezi had demanded a R150 fare but he could afford only R90. He said Buthelezi tried to fight him as the taxi driver could not understand his financial problem.

Buthelezi also wanted to confiscate his luggage for the remaining R30.

"In a fit of anger I decided to take the money I had given him and fired a warning shot as he tried to apprehend me for a fight," said Mntambo.

Under cross-examination Mntambo said he did not know he had wounded Buthelezi and it had not been his intention to wound or kill him.

The hearing continues. No bail has been fixed for the accused.

SK 9/7/90

(34)

NEV

Police hold 20 over theft of vehicles

By Craig Kotze

An East Rand police crackdown on vehicle hijacking has netted 20 suspects and led to the recovery of stolen vehicles and engines worth almost R1 million, police said.

And in an unexpected spin-off from the operation, detectives also recovered 27 bicycles stolen in the Alberton area, said Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

So far, detectives have recovered 54 stolen or hijacked vehicles and 11 car engines.

Captain Opperman said detectives from the East Rand Vehicle Branch conducted the operation over the past two weeks.

Checkpoints were set up out-

side townships such as Tembisa, Vosloorus and Tsakane and trucks and commercial vehicles were checked.

Police found the same system uncovered by Johannesburg detectives near Soweto recently was in operation on the East Rand.

Many drivers reported their vehicles stolen but instead offloaded the cargo and truck at pre-arranged points.

Other drivers were found in areas where they were not supposed to be. These were sent back to work after police informed their employers.

Anyone wishing to identify a stolen bicycle or vehicle can contact Major Chris van Zyl at (011) 422-4342 during office hours.

Police search for killer of ex-councillor

By Craig Kotze

Police have still to make an arrest in connection with the murder of former Johannesburg city councillor Geoff Simpson (67), who was stabbed by a housebreaker at his Craighall Park home at the weekend.

Mr Simpson died in front of his wife, Jean (69), at their Hamilton Avenue home at 3.30 am after he had apparently disturbed the housebreaker.

He was stabbed several times, mostly in the chest, with a sharp object, probably garden shears.

Detectives established that the killer had forced open the back door with garden shears.

Mr Simpson and his wife were alone at the time.

Mr Simpson was a councillor for the defunct Progressive Federal Party in Craighall Park before losing his seat in the last municipal election.

● Detectives from the special train unit shot and wounded a suspected thief near Heidelberg yesterday after a traindriver was tricked into stopping.

The train driver stopped near Field Bridge, Tamboekisfontein, because the signals system had been tampered with. Five men appeared and broke open five trucks before the policemen swooped. The suspects ran off but one was shot and admitted to hospital.

Concern over poor camp security

City arms cache was stolen from military

By Craig Kotze

The massive arms cache seized by the security police in a swoop on a Yeoville house at the weekend was stolen from various military installations, it was learnt today.

Quantities of dynamite found in the house may have been stolen from mine stores.

At least two military bases have been the target of cloak-and-dagger thefts — that at Wemmer Pan in Johannesburg's southern suburbs and Air Force headquarters in Pretoria.

Police are now working with the military to trace the origin of the latest weapons haul.

Concern has been expressed about the lack of security at some military bases and the access to explosives and weaponry by Citizen Force members doing camps.

Three white men have been arrested in connection with the possession of the huge cache of military explosives and grenades discovered.

Membership card

They are believed to have right-wing sympathies but have not yet been linked to any specific organisation, police sources said today.

Police are in possession of an AWB membership card with a picture of one of the suspects on it.

At this stage it is not known whether the man is still a member.

Police have not yet linked the men to any specific crimes, other than alleged illegal possession, and the group does not seem to have any link with 10 suspected right-wing terrorists detained over the weekend.

The case against the three suspects is registered in Kempton Park, but police are still investigating from which bases the explosives came.

The cache included Claymore anti-personnel mines, used by the Defence Force in ambushes to blow a swathe of small metal balls through enemy ranks.

Such a device would be far more deadly than limpet mines or commercial explosives if used by terrorists in an urban environment.

In custody

The cache included dynamite, possibly stolen from a mine, plastic explosives, 39 M26 hand grenades, Cordtex fuse and a .38 revolver and ammunition.

The three suspects are Norman van Biljon, Julio Aruma and Michael Street. They appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday. They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to July 16. The men are in custody.

At the time of the break-in at the Wemmer Pan base, police did not release the details of the weapons and explosives taken.

Only arms and ammunition were stolen in the raid on the armoury at SAAF headquarters in Pretoria.

South Africa's most wanted man, Piet "Skiet" Rudolph, has claimed responsibility for the weapons thefts.

Spec 10/7/90



See 10/7/90 (circled) (circled) (34)

Kidnap fear in search for missing lawyer

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Missing Pretoria advocate Pieter Leeuwner has still not been found, despite a widespread search by family and police.

Mr Leeuwner, who appeared before the Harms Commission for Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Willem van Deventer, disappeared eight days ago.

There are fears that he could have been kidnapped.

Claims that he had been involved in IDB (illegal diamond buying) deals have been discounted, sources told The Star yesterday.

The suggestion was made in a weekend newspaper, but has not been substantiated so far.

Mr Leeuwner (32) was also the attorney in a murder hearing in which it was alleged that a woman was flung from a balcony.

It has been reported that he may have received death threats as a result of his involvement in the trial.

In his association with the Harms Commission — which is hearing evidence into alleged unsolved political murders — Mr Leeuwner was said by his client (Mr van Deventer) to have received death threats and to have had his car tampered with by unknown persons.

Mr van Deventer told the commission he was not prepared to give evidence about any alleged association with the CCB, although he had earlier this year told a newspaper that he had been involved with the CCB until 1987.

Hiemstra witness: ⁽²⁵⁾ ⁽²⁶⁾ arms charges dropped ⁽³⁴⁾

Staff Reporter

Charges relating to the illegal possession of arms and ammunition against Hannes Gouws, the man who lifted the lid on the Johannesburg City Council spy-ring, have been dropped.

Mr Gouws, a former member of the city council's security department, which operated the spy network, appeared in court in Port Shepstone this month with his bodyguard, Pierre Bezuidenhout.

They were charged with the illegal possession of arms after security police found a BXP sub-machine gun — a new Armscor weapon — at a home in Port Shepstone which they were leasing.

Detectives also found

various pyrotechnic devices and 330 rounds of 9 mm ammunition.

Mr Gouws and Mr Bezuidenhout appeared in court and were granted R500 bail each.

The case, however, was withdrawn this week by the Attorney-General of Natal.

"The charges against Mr Gouws and Mr Bezuidenhout have been dropped," an SAP spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Gouws caused a stir when he claimed in testimony to the Hiemstra Commission, which probed the city council spy ring, that he had been told the name of the alleged killer of Dr David Webster, who was shot dead outside his Johannesburg home last year.

Dead woman found tied up in shower

Staff Reporter

The body of an 85-year-old woman was discovered by her son-in-law in their Belgravia, Johannesburg, home yesterday.

Benjamin Medves found the body of Maria Fachin in the shower at about 3.30 pm, police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said last night.

"Her hands had been tied in front of her body with electric cord and she was covered in

clothing and linen. At this stage the cause of her death is not known. Her body had no visible injuries."

Only a video machine was missing.

"The house was in disarray and several household articles had been packed on one side, therefore it would seem that the culprits had been disturbed," Captain Opperman said.

Entry was probably gained from an open window or door.

BACKGROUND

Frightened cry from Paton's country

Transvaal also faces mounting wave of rural violence

By JULIENNE DU TOIT

"I remember him putting the cord around my neck to finish me off. I shouted 'Jesus' and passed out," said a woman who cannot shake off her memories of being attacked on her smallholding in Middelburg.

Police have no statistics on whether attacks on smallholdings and plots are on the increase in the PWV area.

But police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said yesterday that attacks on vulnerable targets were definitely increasing.

Captain Piet van Deventer, media liaison officer for the Vaal Triangle which has a high percentage of smallholdings, said old people were particularly vulnerable and often took no safety precautions.

"They open the door too easily," he said.

Threatened
Marie Hartard answered the door to an attacker who said he was looking for a job. He then forced his way in.

He was interrupted in his assault by two tenants on the property and fled without taking anything.

Mrs Hartard had every bone in her face broken by her attacker's punches, and could not



Unbridled brutality ... an intruder broke every bone in Marie Hartard's face.

money as they could. "I prayed, then I wriggled like a snake to the window and shouted for help," she said.

Terrified
Mrs Cesare and Mrs Hartard said they both thought it would never happen to them and are now terrified. "I haven't slept since Saturday," confided Mrs Cesare.

She now, like Mr van Tonder who was first attacked a year ago, locks every bedroom, bathroom and passage door in the house.

"I trusted people before. But now I never will," said Mrs Hartard.

properly identify him in a police line-up because she felt threatened by his look.

Willie van Tonder, an 86-year-old man from a smallholding in Walkerville was attacked last Friday, but his nephew, Naas le Roux, drove the two intruders away with a revolver.

Mr van Tonder was taken to Vereeniging Hospital where he is recovering from a rifle bullet wound.

Maria Cesare (76), an arthritic woman living on her own in Upper Orchards, was punched by two intruders on Saturday, then tied up while they carried away as much property and

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — In the wake of a series of murders on isolated farms in the Natal Midlands, an appeal has been made for Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok to visit the area to see for himself how law and order has broken down.

The plea has been made by the town management board of Richmond, a once-quiet town that is now badly frightened by the murders and attacks by armed bands.

Many of those responsible for the violence are said to be between the ages of 12 and 18.

The beautiful rolling hills of the area were made internationally famous in Alan Paton's classic novel "Cry, the Beloved Country".

Intimidation

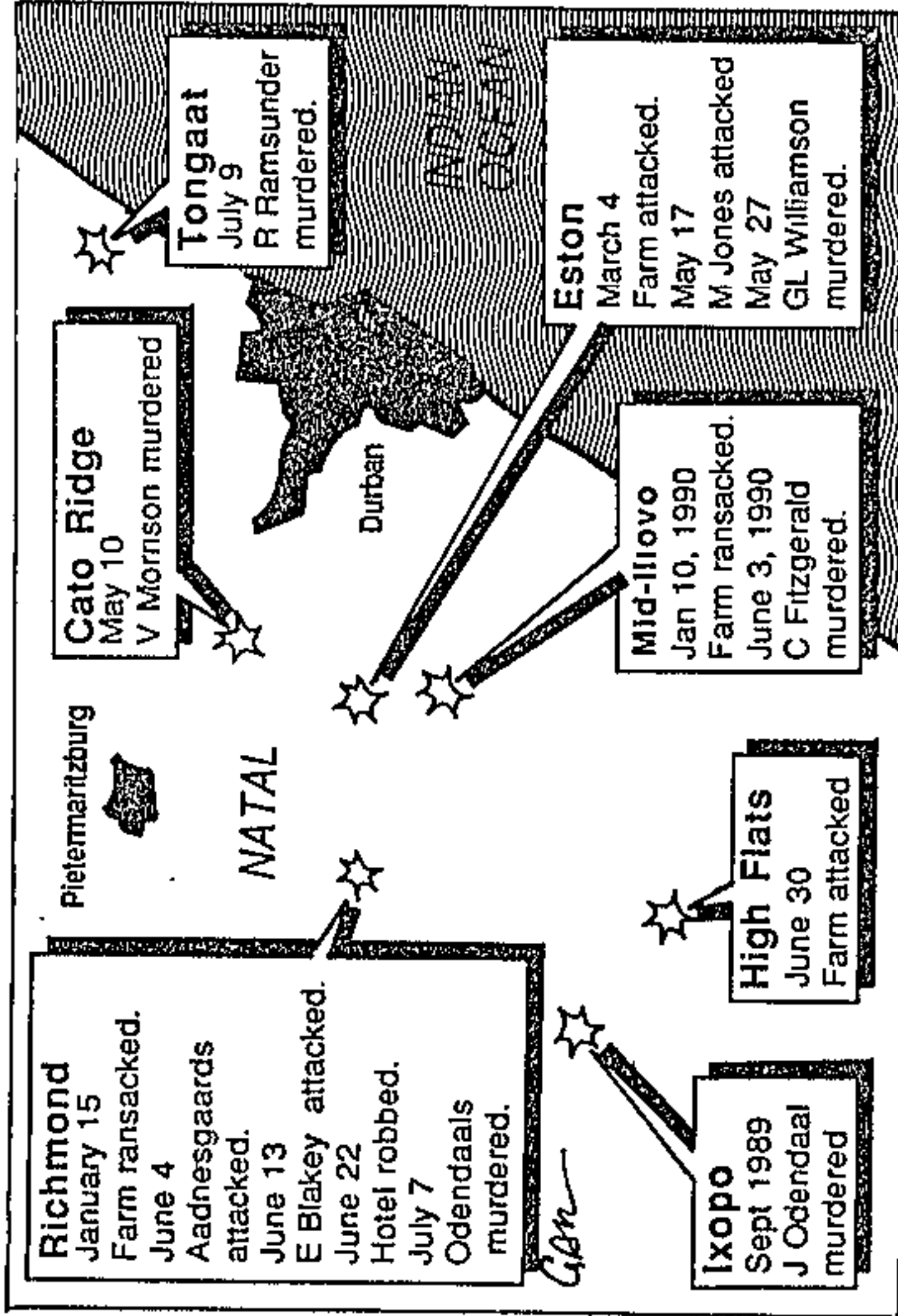
Richmond management board chairman Ravenor Nicholson said yesterday there were two aspects to the security breakdown.

One was a spate of killings and assaults on members of the white community, mostly on farms. The other was the plight of many thousands of blacks living in nearby locations amid wholesale intimidation, "barbarism" and destruction.

Two days before the horror killing of an elderly white farming couple in the Richmond district on Saturday, the town board passed a resolution expressing great concern at the "barbarism, loss of life, destruction of property and intimidation" which has been taking place largely in local black rural areas since 1987 and which has more recently been evident in raids on whites.

The resolution has been forwarded to the Administrator of Natal and his executive committee to seek their backing for demands for action to combat the lawlessness.

Slayings and attacks on Natal farms



some assistance for them from the authorities.

"What we want in particular is that a police station should be established in the Ndoleni complex and we have asked for an army presence there until the police station is set up.

Feuds

"It is about 7 km from Richmond and communication with the town is only by phone. By the time police get out there, the criminals are gone."

Mr Nicholson said that apart from the political violence between opposing ANC and Inkatha factions, there were many private feuds between families.

In addition, criminals were climbing on the bandwagon and taking advantage of the

Mr Nicholson said yesterday he hoped Mr Vlok and Deputy Minister of Justice Dannie Schutte would visit the district soon.

He said the situation among the 40 000 blacks living in the Ndoleni, Magoda and Esimozmeni locations close to Richmond was very bad.

On one day, 60 huts had been burnt. There was wholesale intimidation, Mr Nicholson said, and much of the crime went unreported.

The main trouble-makers were youths of 12 to 18, many of whom were armed.

The local chief had to have three armed bodyguards, and his home had been destroyed.

The chief also had to leave his location at night.

Mr Nicholson said: "Lots of farmers are not very well armed and their homes are not very secure. We want to get

turbulent situation. He said large-scale police raids were needed to search for unlicensed weapons.

"So many of these people are armed. One person had a shotgun, a pistol and an FN rifle. According to local blacks, he had killed 16 people over the years and was a hired assassin. He was eventually shot.

"We know the chap who led the attack on the chief's home, but he is still free."

Meanwhile in Richmond, during the recent one-day stayaway, members of the ANC went to a supermarket and made the owner close the store. They threatened to break the place up if the owner did not do so.

They also went to a doctor's consulting rooms and tried to get all the black assistants to leave. All the Indian-owned stores were closed.

List of victims

- September 1989, Ixopo — Johan Willem Odendaal (43) died after being axed and gun-whipped on his farm.
- January 10 1990, Mid-Ilovo — Lilly van Wyke, Bernadine Ryan and four children barricaded themselves in when men ransacked their farmhouse.
- January 15, Richmond — Labourers locked Marjorie Nimmo in a shed on her farm and stole cash and firearms.
- March 4, Eston — Robert Erickson-Miller and his girlfriend, Anne Lijfe, were shot at while leaving their farm.
- May 10, Cato Ridge — Veronica Morrison (47) was found dead in a forest after being abducted from a farm.
- May 17, Eston — Maurice Jones (57) underwent emergency surgery after being shot in the stomach on his farm.
- May 27, Eston — Gerald Louis Williamson (83) was trussed up, stabbed and beaten to death on his farm.
- June 3, Mid-Ilovo — Conure Fitzgerald (62) was killed while her husband was away.
- June 4, Richmond — Five men attacked Olaf Aadnesgaard (74) and his wife Leah (56) on their farm.
- June 13, Richmond — Two men wielding bricks attacked Ernest Blakey (73), who lives alone in a caravan.
- June 22, Richmond — Four armed robbers held staff and customers captive at Richmond's Central Hotel.
- June 30, Highflats — Edward Walker (64) and his wife Pat (61) were shot at and assaulted by a gang in their farmhouse.
- July 7, Richmond — Johan Odendaal (77) and his wife Dorothy (64) were battered to death on their farm. Their son is the first victim on this list.
- July 9, Tongaat — Gummeh using a home-made gun and a 9 mm pistol shot farmer Roy Ramsunder (38) dead while he was driving his tractor.

BACKGROUND

Fear and razor wire: a widening spiral of crime

Spiralling crime has South Africans running for cover. Police describe the situation as "unacceptable", banks and small businesses are gravely concerned, some householders are getting nervous. The figures show that crime, particularly violent crime, is on the increase.

DAWN BARKHUIZEN reports.

Whatever the reason there is little argument that crime, and particularly violent crime, is on the increase throughout South Africa.

Statistics released by the Commissioner of Police reveal that reported incidents of public violence are 131 percent up on those of 1988, murder has increased by 10.5 percent, robberies by 18 percent, indecent assault by 26 percent... and so the list continues.

Psychology lecturer and researcher Lloyd Vogelmann recently said more than 32 murders took place in South Africa daily -- twice the average murder rate in New York City.

Worst hit is the PWV area, police say, where armed robberies increased by 34.6 percent from 7261 cases in 1988 to 9773 incidents last year. In the last three weeks the area has seen an upsurge in armed robberies targeting banks, small businesses and restaurants.

Irish big two heists in Johannesburg and Pretoria, robbers

escaped with roughly R1 million. On the East Rand police reported eight cases of armed robbery on one day.

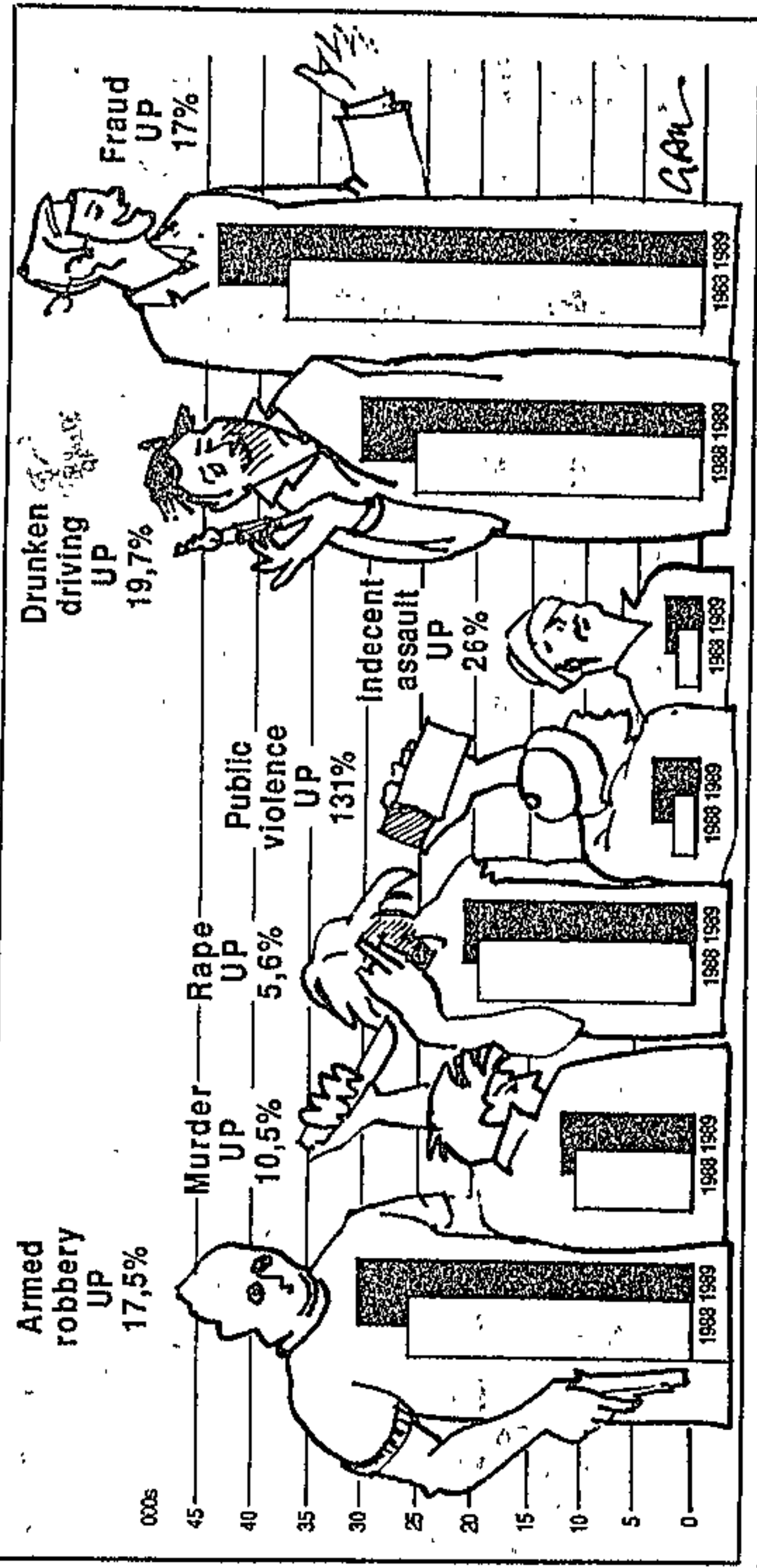
According to a police source up to five house break-ins are taking place in one northern Johannesburg suburb each day. Gun sales are rising. A Welkom gunsmith is reported as saying sales had increased by 500 percent since March this year. Razor wire is being strung up all over the northern suburbs as homeowners barricade themselves in.

Security companies no longer need to advertise as householders sign up daily.

Homeowners no longer viewed security as a luxury but a necessity, said Super Cops managing director Andre Olivier.

In recent weeks he has noticed an increase of roughly three to five percent in incidents of housebreaking.

Banks are spending millions upgrading and installing alarm systems, time delay locks and



urgently attending to the situation, said Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet.

The tide of resignations from the SAP, one of the smallest police forces in the world, had been reversed by a salary increase. In addition the force would be bolstered by 10 000 men this year alone and back-up services were being improved.

Staff had been employed to protect old age pensioners on monthly shopping expeditions and a public awareness campaign was in progress.

Sweep-up operations had achieved a large measure of success. In some residential areas burglaries had in fact decreased, he said.

He attributed the crime upsurge to:

- A global trend.
- Sanctions, which lead to unemployment, which lead to crime.
- An influx into urban areas and a growing squatter problem.
- A general population increase.
- Public apathy in safeguarding themselves and their possessions.

"It is vital that people become security minded, join community and business watches and get to know their neighbours. It is impossible for the police to protect every person and every shop. The police working with the community can become a formidable force," he said.

He disputed the argument that some of the crime and violence was politically rooted.

In a speech Mr Vogelmann, however, said apartheid, with its uneven social, economic and educational development, had given rise to much of the crime in South Africa.

Crime and violence were "the ghost of apartheid come back to haunt its creators", he said.

Further contributing factors were:

- A drop in earnings and living standards during the 1980s. This had led to immense frustration and anger.
 - Black youth had grown up in culture of violence.
- To end this culture of violence meant not only ending racism, but giving people jobs, decent educations, housing and empowering them to influence political development without resorting to violence, he said.

Is the situation out of control?

SAP spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman says not. But he admits to an increase in crime, particularly armed robberies.

Police, who were gravely concerned and regarded crime as "unacceptably high", were

from revealing amounts of money stolen, we must still rely heavily on protection from the police. And there is no question -- we need more bobbies on the beat," he said.

This is a call echoing around the country, particularly in Hillbrow where residents want a municipal police force to protect them against muggers.

bullet-proof glass. Branches keep limited amounts of money.

Tellers have only the minimum amount of cash and are rigorously instructed on procedures in the event of robbery -- but even so they were jittery, an employee said.

First National Bank senior

general manager Jimmy McKenzie told The Star that his bank employed psychologists to assist employees traumatised during hold-ups.

"We are very worried. In recent weeks a number of banks and small businesses have been targets. Although we have taken security measures, started a business watch, refrained

13/7/90 34
Police arrest five men after city store hold-up

Staff Reporter

Police have arrested five men in connection with a robbery at Clicks in central Johannesburg yesterday.

Three men entered the office of store manager Japie Nkosi (28) at about 11.30 am, while two others remained outside the store, said police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

The men held up Mr Nkosi and two Clicks employees with a firearm and took R5 000 from the safe.

Meanwhile, members of the Robbery Reaction Unit who had been notified of the robbery arrested two suspects a block away.

Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad detectives took over the investigation and three more arrests were made during the day.

Police confiscated a firearm, three knives and "nearly the full amount of the stolen money", said Captain Opperman.

for 13/7/90

Mwasa general secretary granted bail of R25 000

By Celeste Louw

The general secretary of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa), Sihembe Khala, was granted bail of R25 000 by a Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after being arrested on seven charges, including bank robbery.

Mr Khala (32) of Jabulani, Soweto was arrested in May this year following an armed robbery at the Fox Street branch of Nedbank on March 28.

Mr Khala and a co-accused, Mckgwati Diseko (24) of Sharpeville, are alleged to have robbed

the bank of R102 000 and attempted to murder three policemen by shooting at them. The two men allegedly also robbed a certain Carlyle Raphelo of his watch.

Mr Khala has pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The magistrate, I Erasmus found that Mr Khala had not attempted to escape from the Hillbrow hospital where he had undergone treatment. He was allegedly shot in the leg by police.

The case was postponed to September 13.



Concern as SA's crime rate goes 'out of control'

WHATSOEVER the reason there is little argument that crime, and particularly violent crime, is on the increase throughout South Africa.

CRIME

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Psychology lecturer and researcher, Lloyd Vogelmann, recently said more than 32 murders took place in South Africa daily — twice the average murder rate in New York City.

Worst hit is the Vall triangle area, police say, where armed robberies increased by 34,6 percent from 7 261 cases in 1988 to 9 773 incidents last

year. In the last three weeks the area has seen an upsurge in armed robberies targeting banks, small businesses and restaurants.

In big two heists in Johannesburg and Pretoria robbers escaped with roughly R1-million. On the East Rand police reported eight cases of armed robbery on one day.

According to a police source up to five housebreak-ins are taking place in one northern Johannesburg suburb each day.

Gun sales are rising. A Welkom gunsmith is reported as saying sales had increased by 500 percent since March this year. Razor wire is being strung up all over the northern suburbs as homeowners barricade themselves in.

Security companies no longer need to advertise as householders sign up daily. Home owners no longer view security as a luxury, but a necessity, said Super Cops managing director, Andre Olivier.

Spiralling crime has South Africans running for cover. Police describe the situation as "unacceptable", banks and small businesses are gravely concerned, some householders nervous. Figures show that crime, particularly violent crime, is on the increase.
Argus Correspondent **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** reports from Johannesburg.

His company responds to hundreds of calls every day, most of which are false alarms. In recent weeks however, has noticed an increase of roughly three to five percent in incidents of housebreaking.

Banks are spending millions of rands upgrading and installing alarm systems, time delay locks and bullet proof glass. Branches keep limited amounts of money.

Tellers have only the minimum amount of cash and are rigorously instructed on procedures in the event of robbery — but even so they are jittery, an employee said.

First National Bank senior general manager, Jimmy McKenzie, said his bank employed psychologists to assist

employees traumatised during hold-ups.

"We are very worried. In recent weeks a number of banks and small businesses have been targeted. Although we have taken security measures, started a business watch, refrained from revealing amounts of money stolen, we must still rely heavily on protection from the police. And there is no question - we need more bobbies on the beat," he said.

This is a call echoing around the country, particularly in Hillbrow where residents want a municipal police force to protect them against muggers.

Is the situation out of control?
SAP spokesman Captain

Eugene Opperman says not. But he admits to an increase in crime, particularly armed robberies targeting small businessmen and restaurants.

Police, who were gravely concerned and regarded crime as "unacceptably high", were urgently attending to the situation, Law and Order spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet said.

The tide of resignations from the SAP, one of the smallest police forces in the world, had been reversed by a salary increase. In addition the force would be bolstered 10 000 men this year alone and vehicles, back-up services were being improved.

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Crime sends them running for cover

Sowetan
13/7/90
34

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PUBLIC DEFENCE FIM 1317190

Fair's fair

Of nearly 2,5m people facing the criminal justice system every year an estimated 850 000 conduct their own defences.

During 1988-1989 financial year 152 492 people were convicted. Of these 129 618 (almost 85%) were not represented at their trials, according to Professor David McQuoid-Mason, dean of Natal University's law faculty.

The pro deo system does not help the situation much because it provides a defence only in capital charge cases.

A new phase in legal history may, however, have begun.

Lawyers for Human Rights Brian Currin says it started when Judge Didcott insisted that legal representation was necessary for fair play.

Didcott stated that the lack of funds and shortage of lawyers prevented him from ruling that no trial could continue if the accused

wished for, but was not provided with, representation. Many lawyers agree.

Didcott's decision was overturned by the full Bench in a subsequent case but Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee says his department has requested the Legal Aid Board to investigate the possibility of introducing a system of public defenders.

This office is seen by Coetsee as a means of "drastically extending the basis of legal representation in criminal cases." Public defenders would be provided by the State.

The Legal Aid Board says the request will be decided at its next board meeting in September.

The minister's decision is also hailed by other members of the legal profession. Former State Prosecutor Nicole Whyte says she felt the situation — as it stood — was "horrific."

More effective

Her experience in the courts has taught her that State interpreters are often incompetent and the vast majority of accused, usually blacks, often thought that a summons to court meant they were guilty and most people were completely ignorant of judicial procedure.

Since its establishment in 1969 the legal aid system has been severely handicapped because of a lack of funds. McQuoid-Mason illustrates how the public defender system would be far more effective even on a tight

budget.

The legal aid budget for the 1988-1989 financial year was R9,6m. The cost of each legal aid case was estimated at R603 so about 16 000 cases were defended. McQuoid-Mason says the State could have employed 200 public defenders at R48 000 each a year on that budget.

Each could handle 200 criminal cases a

**McQuoid-Mason**

year. This would mean that the State could assist, if the change were made, 40 000 applicants instead of only 16 000 now.

He hopes the public defence system will eventually replace legal aid.

Currin feels that many petty offences should be decriminalised to alleviate the criminal justice overload of which McQuoid-Mason speaks. This will curb the numbers and alleviate pressure on the defence system.

A possible problem is that many accused, especially blacks and coloureds, may regard the system with some suspicion and distrust. Nonetheless, the public defender has had some success in the US where only 30% of the population cannot afford a lawyer.

In SA an estimated 70% of accused would rely on the system. ■

Lubowski: Namibians will study Harms findings in SA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian state officials will travel to South Africa to study the findings of the Harms Commission as efforts to find the murderer of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski continue.

Mr Harmut Ruppel, Namibia's Attorney-General, said today that by agreement with the South African Government, a member of his prosecutor-general's staff and the investigating officer in the Lubowski case would examine the Harms report when it is released.

What happened after that depended on what the Namibian officials uncovered, he said. His government was adamant, that if a strong case was made against any of the Civil Co-operation Bureau members for the Lubowski assassination, it would pursue the matter and ask for extradition.

There is still no extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia but Mr Ruppel said this was no longer considered an urgent matter. Apparently both countries are satisfied now that they have the legislative means to request extradition of each other.

Drastic steps needed to halt it, says Nicro

CHRIS MOERDYK

SOUTH Africa's soaring crime rate will worsen unless drastic steps are taken to break the cycle of violence in the country.

This warning comes from the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in the wake of the latest crime statistics released by the Commissioner of Police this week.

These showed that in the past year incidents of public violence increased by a massive 131 percent, armed robbery increased by 17,5 percent, murder by 10 percent, indecent assault by 26 percent, fraud by 17 percent, drunken driving by 19,7 percent and rape 5,6 percent.

According to Nicro's Heather Regenass the burgeoning cycle of violence in South Africa today was a "legacy of apartheid".

Mrs Regenass said the country's history of violent repression had spawned violence which had been exacerbated by high unemployment, social and economic inequalities and poor education.

"If people in authority use violence they are condoning violence. In the same way that a child who is beaten by a parent accepts violence as a norm."

Courage required

She said courage by the authorities and others who wielded power was needed to stop the cycle of violence. "It is eating us all up in South Africa. Even seemingly trivial things like traffic police carrying weapons. We've got to learn that one can have a position of authority without having guns."

She said the roots of violent crime also lay in the uneven social and economic development of South Africa. She said Nicro believed that at present 5 million people over the age of 18 were unemployed in South Africa and that by the turn of the century this figure could double.

"When you take into account that the majority of the country's population is under the age of 24, these unemployment statistics are horrifying."

Mrs Regenass said that another major factor contributing to the increase in crime was the massive influx of population from rural areas to the cities.

"While Nicro is delighted that influx controls have been dropped ... there is not even enough accommodation or work for people who were born here, so those who come to seek their fortunes are naturally disappointed and often feel that crime may be the only way out."

Mrs Regenass said that poor education among blacks has also added to the problem.

Something else that spawned crime, she said, was the existence in South Africa of extremes of wealth.

But, she said, it was encouraging that red tape had been removed in order to allow black entrepreneurs to flourish.

But, until the cycle of violence could be broken, Mrs Regenass said, all South Africans would have to learn the necessary skills to prevent themselves becoming victims of violent crime.

Earlier this week, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellett blamed the increased wave of crime on several factors. One of which was that (proportionately) the SAP was the smallest police force in the world but it was hoped that the increase in police salaries would address this problem.

He said increased crime was a global phenomenon but also blamed sanctions on South Africa and the resultant unemployment. Other factors that contributed to the spiral were, he said, population growth, public apathy and urban influx.

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14/7/90

Violence is eating up

S Africa

IMAGES IN RACKET

CP/15/1190 (34) (38)

Fake R50 notes may be circulating on the Reef

By ELIAS MALULEKE

TOP business and soccer celebrities on the Reef are rumoured to be involved in a massive racket involving counterfeit R50 notes.

The rumours began three weeks ago in the townships. As a result, possession of a R50 note in the townships has become a headache for many people because most business people are reluctant to accept the notes.

Although some people are believed to have been held at John Vorster Square in connection with the fraudulent scheme, police were reluctant to comment.

Police spokesman Maj N Hartwell said he could not comment about the allegations and referred *City Press* to Col Steve van Rooyen, who said the crime was being dealt with by Hartwell.

Later, Hartwell said it was not in the police interests to comment before the person or persons involved were charged.

Many shebeeners, taxi drivers and shopowners were refusing to accept R50 notes from their customers. Some accepted the notes during the day after inspecting them for the watermark.

However, the fakes are said to be so "professional" many people refuse to accept R50 notes even in daytime.

"We can't afford to take risks," said fruit vendor Emily Masemola of Dube.

Meanwhile, the commercial branch of the Namibian police have seized fake R50 notes worth about

R260 000.

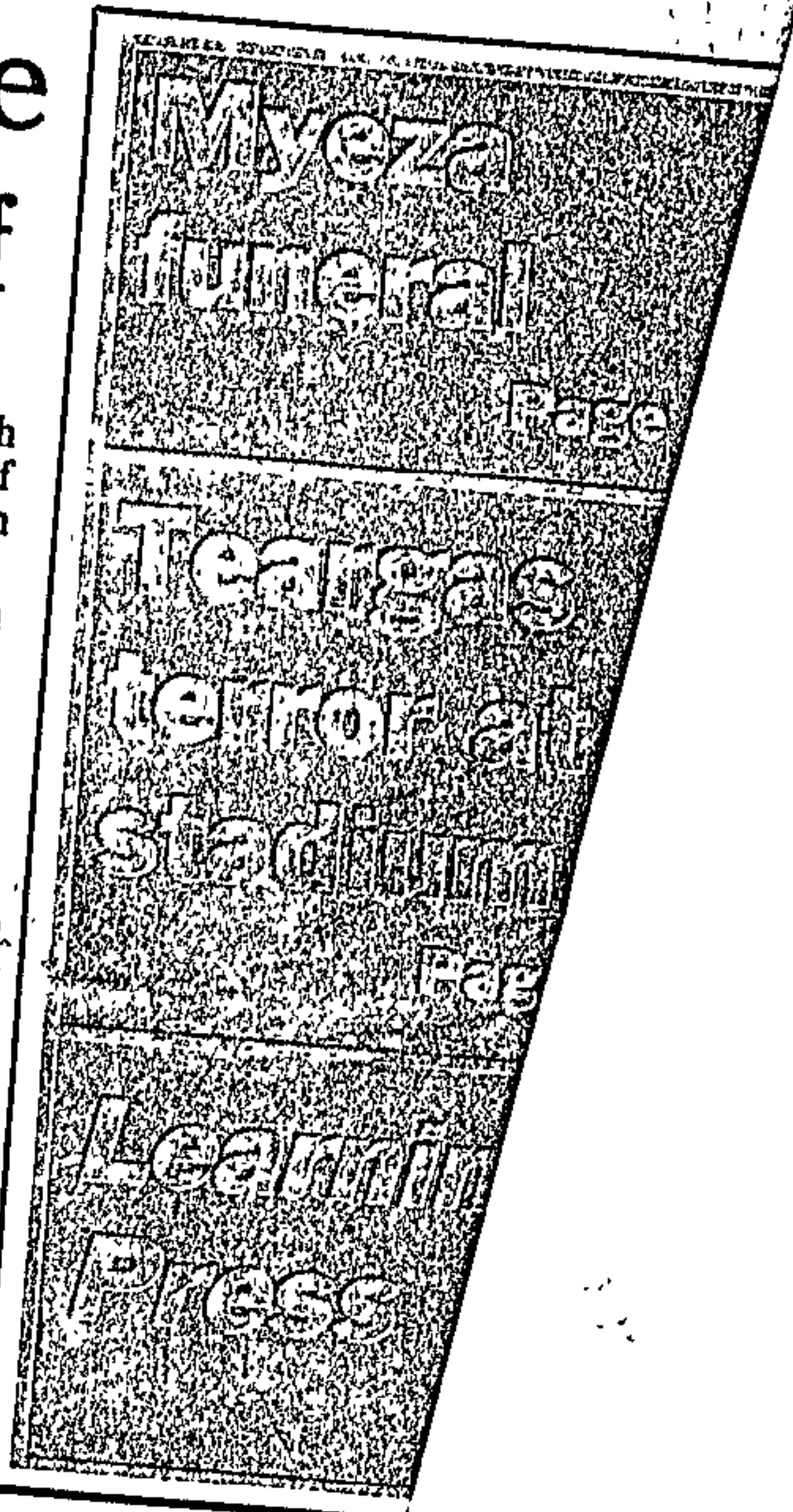
Police said two women from South Africa had been caught with 5 200 of the counterfeit notes in a house in Katutura township, near Windhoek.

The women, one from Cape Town and one from Durban, were arrested after an intensive investigation.

About 2 000 of the forged R50 notes are already in circulation in Namibia. Namibian police said the counterfeit notes had five different serial numbers and were excellent copies of the originals.

In Pretoria, an Atteridgeville township man was arrested this week for possession of forged R20 notes.

The arrest follows a complaint lodged by Joseph Phetla after a neighbour gave him an allegedly fake R20 note. Head of the Pretoria Commercial Branch Maj J Kidson said police were investigating the origin of the R20 notes.



World-famous
CRAVEN
MENTHOL FRESH TASTE

Fraud charges for counterfeiters

By Zingisa Mkhuma

Police have completed an investigation into the manufacture of alleged fake Gucci, Dunhill and Chanel clothing, and have sent the docket to the Attorney-General for his decision on prosecution.

An attorney for Dunhill and Gucci, R A Isaacs, said they had discovered the large-scale T-shirt and sweatshirt counterfeit operation at the beginning of the year.

Mr Isaacs said people should not be tricked into buying T-shirts and sweatshirts as Dunhill and Gucci products, because the two companies did not make them.

"This incidence of counterfeit clothing was fairly widespread around the PWV area as police had boxes of the fake items."

He also said wearing counterfeit clothing was not an offence if one bought in good faith. The only people who were in trouble were manufacturers and retailers of these counterfeits.

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Beware the floods of imitation drugs

Sta 18/7/90

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Beware of imitation drugs flooding the market in the wake of publicity for Retin-A, warns a leading dermatologist.

Retinoic Acid, which is marketed as Retin-A, was introduced in 1977 as an acne treatment.

Later, it was dubbed the "wonder drug" when research showed added benefits from its use, especially in reversing the effect of ageing from sun damage.

The dermatologist, who cannot be named for ethical reasons, says over-the-counter products which contain Retinol (Vitamin A) do not have the same effect as Retin-A.

"Some of the cosmetic houses are making creams containing Retinol and giving the impres-

sion that these are different guises of Retin-A.

"These highly priced creams are sold with unsubstantiated claims that they lead to cellular repair and biological changes in the skin as would occur with the use of Retin-A.

"However, Retin-A is a Schedule 3 drug and the law prohibits its use in products sold over the counter," she says.

"All products containing Retinoic Acid have to be registered with the Medicines Control Council and prescribed by qualified medical practitioners."

The product is available in South Africa, on prescription only, in cream or gel form and should be used only under medical supervision.

CAROLINE HURRY

34 19/7/90

Forgery probe spreads to Natal and Swaziland

By Craig Kotze

Investigations into a massive forgery racket uncovered on the Reef by police have expanded dramatically, with false R20 and R50 notes found in Swaziland and Natal.

John Vorster Square Fraud Squad detectives will investigate whether the notes found in Swaziland and in Utrecht, Natal, are linked to a R700 000 forged note haul on the Reef, said Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

Pouring in

Investigations had expanded countrywide into the racket, but were centred primarily in the Transvaal and Natal.

Information was "pouring in" and detectives were working around the clock to follow leads.

Captain Opperman said that while it was difficult to say yet whether the extent of the fraud was growing, police would "follow the correct channels" to es-

tablish whether the forged notes found in Swaziland were linked to the present investigation.

Forged R20 notes were exchanged in the purchase of goats near Utrecht recently, said a Natal police spokesman.

Sixteen people have been arrested in connection with the case and police have questioned a prominent lawyer in connection with the matter.

In another development, a fire damaged desks and unimportant papers in a John Vorster Square office, the nerve centre from where the counterfeit racket is being investigated.

Detectives have opened an arson docket, though it was not known whether the fire was started to destroy evidence in the case.

The fire broke out on Monday night in the third floor offices, where a completed docket and two notes scribbled on paper were destroyed.

Captain Opperman said police were not prepared to speculate on the cause of the fire.

THE practice of murder-ing beloved ones before committing suicide is rapidly spreading in the black community as the family values change and economic pressures increase.

This is the view of violence and welfare councillors interviewed by the *Sowetan* in the light of a recent spate of murder and suicide cases by young urban couples.

Four murder and suicide incidents have occurred in the last month, leaving eight dead and a nine-month-old baby girl orphaned.

Two of the cases involved policemen. One wiped out his family of four.

Firearms were used in three of the recent murder and suicide incidents, while in the fourth incident the woman was stabbed to death and the man was found hanging.

Skills

The Co-ordinator of Youth Division and senior social worker for the National Council for Mental Health, Mrs Jane Gama, has called for the education of the community on social and communication skills.

"Most family violence results from bottled in

Suicide is becoming a scourge among blacks

Sweeten 19/7/90

frustrations," she said.

"The change in black family values has put a lot of pressure on men to be good providers. If they seem to fail and cannot share their frustration with people close to them, then violence seems to be the easy way out.

"Young people must know their abilities, weaknesses and limitations. Through social skills we may combat

murders and suicides committed in a fit of jealousy," Gama said.

"Mental health centres, welfare facilities and schools can be used to deliver these skills."

The director for the study of violence at the University of Witwatersrand, Mr Lloyd Vogelman, said the family murder practice was spreading from white

communities to the black urban dwellers.

"Family murder has been prevalent among white South Africans," Vogelman said.

"Ninety percent of the 33 family murders which cost 73 lives in 1988 occurred among Afrikaners. That figure went down to 70 percent as the other white ethnic groups copy the habit. At that time the

number of blacks, who had suicide rate of 2,8 per 100 000 people compared to 30 per 100 000 white people, seemed to be rising.

Firearms

"There will definitely be a rise in the murder and suicide and family murders as more people are getting access to firearms, and the social, political and economic

state in the country," Vogelman said.

Lifeline, a 24-hour telephone service to counsel the distressed, said it received an average of 1 110 calls a month.

"Half of our callers have emotional and relationship problems," Lifeline clinical assistant Miss Marcia Valkin said.

A recent overseas study revealed that about

two-thirds of depressed people contemplate suicide while 10 to 15 percent of them actually do it.

"It is very difficult to foresee that a person is on the verge of committing suicide. But most people do give hints to those close to them about their intentions and the extent of their depression.

"Community members must be sharp enough to recognise these signs and call for help. A person approached for help must be a good listener and not try to tell the depressed why he should not commit suicide because he already knows that," Valkin said.

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Spate of attacks on W Rand

19/7/90 West Rand Bureau (34) (34)

A woman was hijacked on Ontdekkers Road in broad daylight yesterday and two people were robbed and had their cars stolen in separate incidents on the West Rand.

A West Rand police spokesman said Christina Susanna Evans (63) of Burgershoop was sitting in her car at the Gorden Street traffic light at 8.30 am when a man walked towards her, pulled out a gun and climbed into the back of her car.

He ordered her to drive off. In Trezona Avenue he told her to stop. He took R250 and disappeared in the wooded area next to the road.

At about 5.00 pm, Cornelius Kruger (30) of Oberholzer was

robbed of his car near Kloof Mine in Westonaria. In the car was a briefcase containing about R10 000 in cash and a pistol.

The spokesman said Mr Kruger had stopped to pick up an order when four armed men held him up.

In the third incident, Vivian Theresa de Mata (26) arrived at her home in Ravine Street, Randfontein, at about 7.15 pm. She was confronted by four armed men who ransacked her house. They took her car, a Toyota Corolla, several household appliances and valuables and a CZ 7,65mm pistol. The value of the stolen property is about R90 000.

None of the victims was injured.

(34)

Ex-Askari implicated in Mxenge death is murdered

By Karen Stander
and Craig Kotze

Former "Askari" Brian Ngqulunga, who was accused by two former colleagues of involvement in the murder of Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge, has been killed.

The body of the former ANC member, who told the Harms Commission that not one arrest had resulted from his work for the police in nine years, was found "riddled with bullet holes" in the veld in Bophuthatswana on Saturday.

He disappeared from his So-shanguve home on Friday.

An ANC hit squad is suspected of having assassinated him, police sources said yesterday.

Mr Ngqulunga contradicted the evidence of Death Row prisoner Almond Nofemela and former security police captain and alleged hit squad leader Dirk Coetzee when he testified before the commission which was appointed to investigate politically motivated murders.

Denied

He denied that a hit squad had ever existed at the Vlakplaas police farm outside Pretoria — allegedly the base of the death squad — while he had been stationed there.

Mr Ngqulunga, a police sergeant at the time of his murder, was found dead in the veld between Lethlabile and Garankua at about 3 pm on Saturday, police said. AK-47 cartridges were found near the body.

Mr Ngqulunga, stationed at police headquarters in Pretoria, was off duty when he went missing, police said. Bophuthatswana police were investigating.

South African security police are also said to be investigating.

Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), said he hoped the police were not limiting their investigations to the ANC.

Nofemela told the Harms Commission that he and Mr Ngqulunga had been members of a four-man hit team which had murdered Mr Mxenge. He said Mr Ngqulunga had been present at the murder, but had not participated in the stabbing.

the US Masters as well."

... imagining seeing y
name right up there on top.

Robbers shoot own man

Four armed men made off with R80 000 and accidentally shot one of their own gang members after holding up a West Rand Consolidated Mine hostel manager yesterday.

A West Rand police spokesman said a Mr Burger of Greenhills, Randfontein, was on duty at the South Shaft hostel when the gang entered. They

demanded money and ordered Mr Burger to open the safe after threatening to kill him.

While they were taking the money, an AK-47 rifle handled by one of the gang went off, injuring a gang member.

The gang, including the injured man, fled in a beige Cortina bakkie. — West Rand Bureau.

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Bank robberies: 3 in row

By Craig Kotze

Three banks were robbed in Johannesburg and the East Rand in rapid succession yesterday — two of them possibly carried out by the same gang, police said.

A security guard from Fidelity Guards was injured in one hold-up.

The first robbery was at 9.20 am when gunmen stormed into a Volkskas Bank in Van Riebeeck Street, Edenvale.

They held up Fidelity Guards employees and grabbed cash. One of the guards was injured but police did not have details at the time of going to press.

The gang escaped in a cream-coloured BMW, registration HGF 637T.

At 10.15 am, five gunmen held up staff and clients at the First National Bank in Boksburg North and grabbed cash.

They escaped in a white BMW without number plates. Ten minutes later, another

gang of five gunmen held up another FNB branch, on the corner of Bree and Rissik streets in Johannesburg.

They took cash and fled in a white BMW, also without registration plates.

A police spokesman said detectives would investigate to see whether the two FNB raids were linked.

● Johannesburg traffic police this morning arrested four suspects who allegedly planned to rob a garage in Jeppe, but were thwarted because it opened late.

Anti-crime policies needed

Crut T. v. S 30/7/90 (34) ~~27/7/90~~

A POST-APARTHEID South Africa will inherit the country's current dramatic spiral of violent crime unless immediate steps are taken to address the problem.

CRIME

This is the view of Lloyd Vogelman, clinical psychologist and director for the Project of the Study of Violence based at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In an interview, he said all major political players needed to develop comprehensive anti-crime policies.

Violent crime in South Africa will increase unless co-ordinated attempts are made to bridle the problem according to Lloyd Vogelman of the Project for the Study of Violence based at the University of the Witwatersrand. He spoke to DAWN BARKHUIZEN and outlined the aims of his organisation.

"The problem of violent crime is not going to disappear, if anything it will increase. The situation in Natal has already taken on Beirut-type proportions and there is the potential for it to spread throughout South Africa."

Existing social service programmes were hopelessly inadequate. Statistics showing that 72 percent of convicted criminals went back to prison compared to the 11 percent in the Netherlands illustrated his point.

"We are locked into old methods and have no culture of debate and dialogue. There is no co-ordination of existing social service organisations and projects, and information is not shared."

The expense of improving and co-ordinating these efforts might be great, but this should be weighed up against the enormous costs already incurred by violent crime.

While extreme violence was not peculiar to South Africa, there was no doubt that South African was at one of the extreme ends of violence in the world, he said.

Murder and rape were rampant — 11 murders took place daily on the Witwatersrand compared to five in New York. Violent crime had increased by 18 percent since 1984.

In the USSR, with its population of 300-million, 10 298 incidents of rape and attempted rape were reported in 1988. In South Africa, with a population of 30-million, 19 368 incidents had been reported.

What made the South African situation particularly dangerous was:

- The large number of people who were well armed and the easy access to weapons;
- A disparity of wealth which increased hostility;
- Factionalism;
- Diminishing trust in the courts and the police. (Only 57 percent of serious crimes were solved. Violence became more extreme when individuals took the law into their own hands);
- A growing population aged 16 to 25 with diminishing prospects for the future. (A large percentage of violence is perpetrated by people between the age of 16 and 25. In South Africa this group now constituted 60 percent of the population compared to the 50 percent of 1980);
- The legacy of apartheid was violent;

Mr Vogelman's project, initiated two years ago, is unique in that it deals with victims and perpetrators and examines ways of dealing with both.

It aims to:

- Link individuals working in and around violence and to create a forum for free discussion;
- Publicise research information and thereby increase public understanding of violence, undermining myths and rumours surrounding violence;
- Expand once-a-week trauma counselling into a trauma centre that will not only operate in Johannesburg but in rural areas;
- Link into existing counselling centres and social programmes offering specialised knowledge about violence.

Elite force for economic crimes

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa hopes to set up an elite investigative force early next year to crack down on a soaring white-collar crime rate.

Law-enforcement and monetary officials say laws are being drawn up to create a special bureau within the police and judicial system.

"It is hoped that this proposed legislation will be approved by parliament early next year," Reserve Bank governor Mr Chris Stals said.

South African authorities have followed with keen interest the creation of a Special Fraud Office in Britain and a similar unit in Norway.

Major-General Nollie Hulme, head of the police's Commercial Crime Unit, said the new body would "concentrate on the more serious, with emphasis on serious economic crime".

He did not elaborate but people within the financial community believe this meant offences ranging from foreign exchange scams to other types of fraud, perhaps including large-scale counterfeiting.

Police said in mid-July they had arrested 16 people and seized forged currency totaling R700 000 after a two-week swoop in Johannesburg. They said the notes were of excellent quality, produced by highly professional forgers.

The commercial branch of the police is investigating 3 500 fraud cases involving R4 billion.

"Ten to 15 years ago, if we had one case of a R1 million in a year, or two or three of these cases, it was a lot. It was a big case. Now we're sitting with cases of R40 million, R60 million, R100 million, R300 million," Major-General Hulme said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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515 arrested
in Soweto

West Rand Bureau 34

During the past week, 515 people were arrested in Soweto for various crimes and 89 stolen cars, valued at R1,9 million, were recovered.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgryn, liaison officer for Soweto police, said the arrests included 10 people for murder, 11 for attempted murder, 35 for robbery, 17 for rape, 18 for housebreaking and theft, 81 for assault, 14 for possession of unlicensed firearms and 14 for car theft.

One incident in which an unlicensed firearm was recovered ended tragically when two people died.

A 22-year-old man was apparently playing with a 635 pistol in a Meadowlands house on Friday when he accidentally shot and killed a five-year-old boy, Velaphi Khanyela.

When he realised what he had done, the man shot himself.

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NEWS

Murdered hit squad man 'buried secretly'

By Mkeed Kotlole,
Pretoria Bureau

A slain former African National Congress member who became a security policeman is said to have been buried in secret at the weekend.

It is alleged that Soshanguve youths prevented a public funeral from taking place at the local cemetery.

The body of Constable Brian Boy Elliot Ngqulunga (41) of 165 Block I, Soshanguve, who gave evidence at the Harms Commission of Inquiry into political violence, was found last week near the Morula Sun hotel. There were bullet wounds in the body.

Wounded

Sources in Soshanguve said the funeral procession was stopped abruptly by scores of youths about 2 km from the cemetery. The youths had just come from the funeral of a "comrade".

The sources said police arrived at the scene and shots were allegedly fired before the youths dispersed. Mourners attending the Ngqulunga funeral were forced to turn back.

An unidentified youth was reported wounded during the incident. He was taken to the Soshanguve Police Station and then to Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations

in Pretoria said they were not aware of any violent incident at a funeral service at Soshanguve.

The policeman's widow, who was not named, refused to comment on the incident except to confirm that her husband could not be buried at the Soshanguve cemetery. She would not say whether he was buried at a later stage or somewhere outside the township.

There is a strong belief he was buried at Klipgat near the Morula Sun in Bophuthatwana, where he was staying after allegations were made that he was a member of a police hit squad.

The name of the undertaker responsible for Mr Ngqulunga's funeral arrangements did not appear anywhere on the burial documents, including the list given to the caretaker of the Soshanguve graveyard.

The caretaker of the graveyard told The Star that the funeral had not been held there.

"Policemen arrived at the cemetery on Saturday afternoon and fetched the coffin-loading machine and the mats. They left behind four shovels that belong either to the undertaker or the Ngqulunga family," he said.

When The Star visited the cemetery yesterday, grave number V29 in block 21, in which Mr Ngqulunga was to have been buried, was still open.

No confirmation of the funeral could be obtained at the time of going to press.

Covert CCB: a blistering indictment



Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC... damning attack on the CCB.

Top military men and other key figures linked to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) were given a legal roasting yesterday in the most comprehensive and damning attack yet launched against the shadowy SA Defence Force unit.

The blistering indictment of the men behind the CCB and critical analysis of its covert operations came from Mr Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, representing the David Webster Trust and other parties at the Harms Commission.

Mr Bertelsmann was presenting his closing argument to commission chairman Mr Justice Harms, who is investigating politically-inspired murders.

In his legal summary, Mr Bertelsmann said:

● The CCB was "quite possibly" involved in the murder of Johannesburg academic Dr David Webster.

● There was proof that Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, Florence, were murdered by the CCB or one of its predecessors.

● CCB "chairman" General Eddie Webb lied to the commission.

Covert

● Claims by SADF spymaster General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst that he was unaware of the existence of the CCB were "virtually impossible" to believe.

● Former police colonel Staal Burger was a critical figure in the operations of the CCB's Region 6, which undertook covert work inside South Africa.

● A CCB "street operative" codenamed "Peaches" gave the commission the most accurate and comprehensive testimony.

Mr Bertelsmann said CCB "managing director" Joe Verster had made it clear that the organisation could have murdered Dr Webster.

"Verster... made it clear the CCB's only real interest lies in people in groupings to the left... his concession that he could not guarantee that it was not a member of the CCB who was responsible for Dr Webster's murder is extremely chilling."

Seen in this light, Mr Bertelsmann said, one could only conclude the CCB was a reactionary organisation that could quite conceivably have been responsible for Dr Webster's murder.

He said that given the type of person employed by the unit, it was "not unfeasible that a CCB member could have murdered Dr Webster, nor that they could have done so without Verster's knowledge".

He said Mr Verster, identi-

NORMAN CHANDLER of The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports on the resumed Harms Commission sittings and how Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, analysed the CCB and the men behind it.

fied during evidence as a colonel in the SADF, but whose face was covered throughout his testimony by a large beard and false wig, had been worried about the murder.

Mr Verster was also said to have been blatant about the fact that the CCB viewed change in the internal political situation with deep suspicion.

Said Mr Bertelsmann: "Politics do play a major role in the CCB's decision-making, and this fact is emphasised by Verster."

Referring to missing files on the CCB, Mr Bertelsmann claimed the clandestine unit had a great deal to hide.

On the 1986 Ribeiro murders in Mamelodi, Mr Bertelsmann said he had to conclude that the CCB or one of its predecessors was implicated.

This was because claims that CCB operative Willie van Deventer had been involved in the murders had never been challenged at the commission and he had refused to answer questions because he feared he might incriminate himself.

Mr Bertelsmann went on to accuse General Webb of lying to the commission. The advocate said the general had "made every effort to shield himself and the SADF from responsibility".

"Webb has made every effort to shield himself and the SADF from responsibility of the CCB's actions... It can only be concluded that Webb has lied to the commission about his own involvement in the actions of the CCB, the complicity of the SADF, and the nature of the activities of the CCB," Mr Bertelsmann said.

'Not frank'

In contrast, the evidence given by former policeman and ex-CCB operative Abraham "Slang" van Zyl was said to be honest.

Said Mr Bertelsmann: "His stance differed substantially from other members of the CCB. It is submitted that where there is a difference between the evidence of Van Zyl and other members of the CCB, then Van Zyl is to be believed."

However, Mr van Zyl, recruited along with other policemen from the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad to join Region 6 of the CCB in Johannesburg, was also said to have been "not frank" in numerous respects.

Mr van Zyl's inability to say how much money he spent on projects indicated an "abuse of

finances" and he was also accused of attempting to mislead the commission by stating that the CCB would also have acted against right-wing activists. He had not been able to offer instances of such action.

Other former policemen were also attacked by Mr Bertelsmann.

He said "Ferdi" Barnard was a "glib liar" who had misled the commission in many aspects and avoided implicating other CCB members. "at all costs".

"Calla" Botha had been engaged in a "damage control" exercise.

Turning to spymaster General Badenhorst, Mr Bertelsmann said the general's claim that he did not know about the CCB was almost impossible to accept.

Report

Mr Bertelsmann said General Badenhorst had been Chief of Staff Operations before his promotion to Chief of Staff Intelligence, the position he holds now.

The advocate said General Webb had told the commission he had to report all CCB activities relating to attacks or activities involving targets other than the African National Congress to the Chief of Staff Operations.

"One must deduce that General Badenhorst cannot possibly be correct when he says that he only became aware of the CCB during the last week of November 1989."

Mr Bertelsmann said it appeared very unlikely that senior officers and, in particular, Military Intelligence could have been unaware of the CCB.

Referring to former policeman Mr Burger, Mr Bertelsmann said his decision not to provide substantial evidence to the commission turned him into "a critical figure" in the operations of Sector 6.

Mr Burger had refused to testify about the most important issues concerning himself and mostly denied all knowledge of projects.

But Mr Bertelsmann had praise for testimony given by a Cape Town CCB operative, codenamed "Peaches".

"Peaches" was later identified, initially to The Star, as Edward James Gordon, a coloured man who had allegedly assisted CCB agent Mr van Zyl on missions in the Cape and who had also allegedly been involved in other operations in the Transvaal.

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Harms interviews murder witness

Pretoria Bureau

The mystery of who killed left-wing activist David Webster took a dramatic turn yesterday when the Harms Commission into unsolved political murders was told that the chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms, had himself interviewed a new witness to the killing.

It was the first positive move in a bid to unravel the mystery since evidence was led earlier this year by Brigadier Floris Mostert, Commander, Special Investigations, Witwatersrand SAP, that no major new information had been obtained about the May 1 1989 killing in Troyeville, Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Harms, who was yesterday hearing final legal argument on evidence submitted to him regarding the activities of the now-disbanded Civil Cooperation Bureau said the commission had not concluded its investigation.

He also said that last week he had sent a diary used by the CCB to police forensic laboratories for analysis.

The diary is alleged to have contained entries which could have a bearing on whether or not unnamed persons had been "diarised" for various "assignments". The diary was said to have had several pages removed in earlier evidence.

Reconvene

"Officers of the commission are, and have been, busy with certain other issues and I will deal with those in due course," he added.

Mr Justice Harms said that he had had consultations with a possible witness on Tuesday.

"This indicates we are still seeing what we can do about the Webster matter."

He said that, if it were necessary, he would reconvene the commission specifically to look into the Webster murder.

Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, who presented legal argument on behalf of the David Webster Trust and other parties, told the judge that he and members of

the legal team involved "really want you to succeed" and promised to co-operate wherever possible.

In written argument with Mr Bertelsmann's general line of contention on the CCB's role in alleged left-wing harassment — including attempted assassinations and bombings — PA "Flip" Hattingh, SC, for the CCB, said the unit could not be accountable for the murder of Dr Webster.

This had been alleged in testimony by some witnesses during the 50-day hearings of the commission and also during hearings of the Hiemstra Commission into alleged irregularities within the security department of the City Council.

SAC 2/8/90

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NEWS

Malan responsible for CCB - claim

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was politically responsible for the activities of the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau, a unit of the South African Defence Force, it was claimed before the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday.

The Harms Commission



from top military generals, CCB operatives and people recruited to assist the unit.

Mr Bertelsmann said: "As the responsible Minister in charge of the SADF, General Malan is clearly politically responsible for the CCB's actions."

Actions against left-wing activists, particularly the ECC, had taken root in 1986 and had a sequel in 1989 when the ECC brought a Supreme Court action against the Defence Minister before Mr Justice Selikowitz. It had been designed to end harassment of the organisation.

It had, said Mr Bertelsmann, been argued at the time that the SADF existed solely for preserving and protecting the public and the State - "if a war, rebellion or civil uprising has broken out and is threatening the Republic and its Constitution, the ordinary law of the land may be

suspended and martial law may be proclaimed".

"It is clear, however, that this state of affairs, where the military becomes a law unto itself, can only be allowed in the most serious circumstances."

Mr Bertelsmann claimed that "as" was demonstrated in the ECC's case, the Minister of Defence used the military to commit acts of aggression against law-abiding, peaceful fellow-citizens under the guise of military necessity.

Combat

"Instead of protecting the integrity of the Republic of South Africa and guarding all its people, the Defence Force was turned into an instrument of political harassment."

"The policy of covert aggression against the ECC was put into operation by the present Chief of the Air Force, General Jan van Loggerenberg, who at the time was Chief of Staff: Operations."

Detailing the CCB's background, Mr Bertelsmann said that since about 1979 the SADF had adopted a pro-active stand

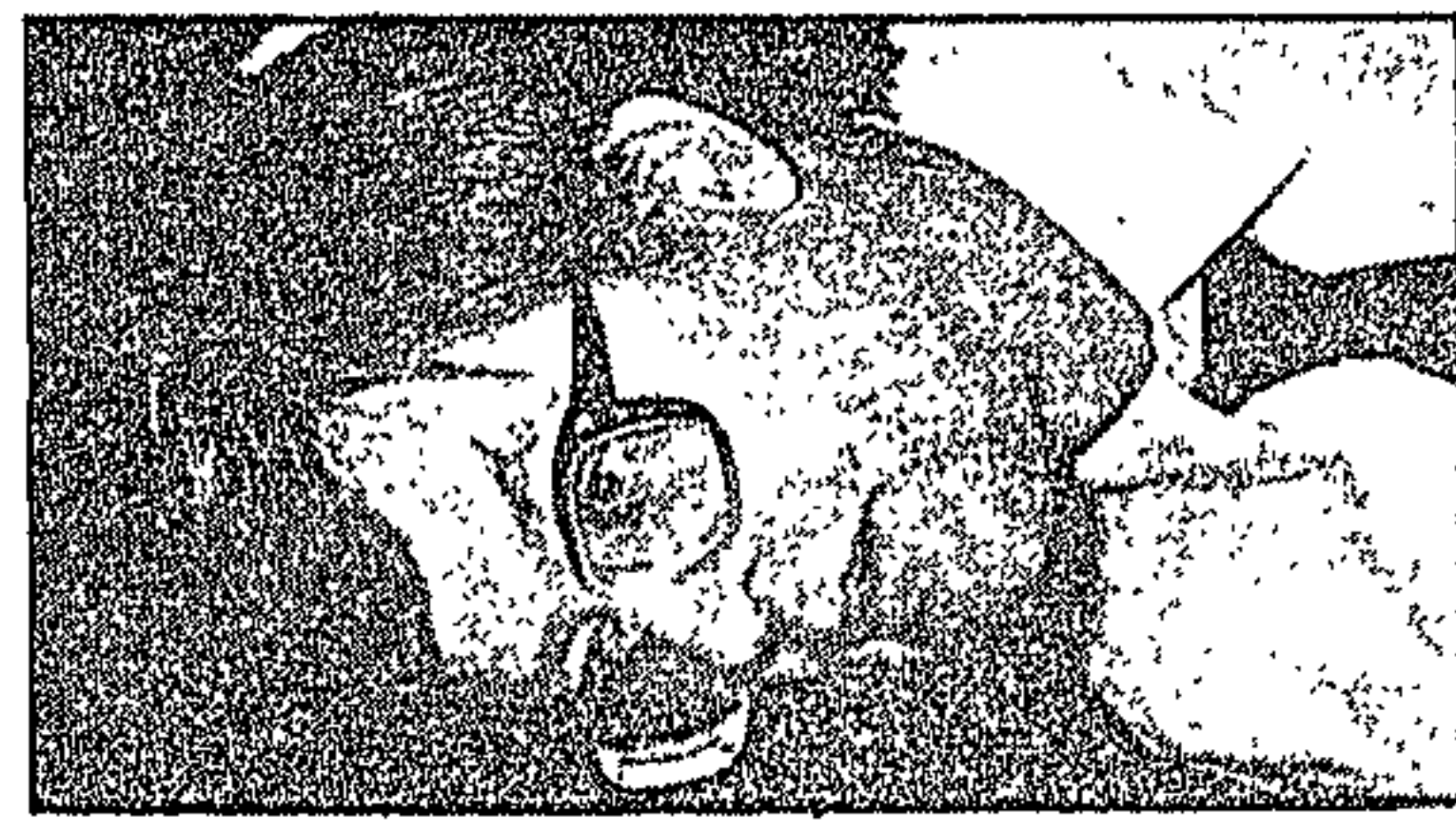
against extra-territorial bases of organisations such as the ANC, PAC and SACP.

"As the combat between the SADF and the organisations was largely unconventional, military units which were specifically trained to deal with unconventional combat were created."

South Africa followed Rhodesia in creating reconnaissance (recc) battalions from which a unit known as D40 was developed. This was followed by the Barnacle unit, and the CCB which had come into operation in 1986.

Mr Bertelsmann told the commission that in 1989 the ECC's Western Cape branch had brought a Supreme Court action, in which it claimed assaults, acts of harassment, aggression and intimidation, malicious damage to property, intimidatory telephone calls and acts of *crimen injuria*.

The Minister of Defence, General van Loggerenberg and a Brigadier de Jager had admitted to the court that the SADF had been responsible for four incidents, including distribution of sexually explicit posters and distribution of pamphlets by he-



Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, ... scathing attack on Defence Minister and SADF.

licopter. The court decided that no other acts had been proved.

According to an affidavit at the time, "the need for covert activities arose from the fact the ECC had seen fit to wage a

propaganda campaign directed at discrediting the SADF".

General van Loggerenberg had emphasised to the court said Mr Bertelsmann, that actions against the ECC had formed part "of a policy devised by the Minister of Defence in terms of section 76 (1) of the Defence Act which reads: 'The Minister may do or cause to be done all things which in his opinion are necessary for the efficient defence and protection of the Republic or any part there of.'"

Submitted

Later, Mr Bertelsmann said it had been submitted that "once it is clear that the Minister adopted a policy of active interference with and aggression against the ECC, this policy must of necessity have been communicated to the Chief of the SADF and members of the General Staff.

"It was certainly communicated to the Chief of Staff: Operations and later Chief of the Air Force, namely General van Loggerenberg, and with virtual certainty to his successor."

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Missing advocate 'owes banks cash'

Debt may have played a role in the disappearance of Pretoria advocate Pieter Leeuwner.

Detectives have established that Mr Leeuwner apparently owes banks more than R100 000.

He went missing last month. He represented alleged CCB member Willie van Deventer at the Harms Commission hearings. — Crime Reporter.

Surge in crime, accident claims hit short-term insurers

By Sver Lünsche
3/8/90 (34)
The sharply deteriorating climate in the short-term insurance industry has severely affected the financial results of listed assurers.

Composite insurer Commercial Union (Cusaf) reports an underwriting loss of R11,1 million for the six months to end-June, compared with a profit of R8 million in 1989.

A similar loss was experienced by the country's largest short-term insurer, SA Eagle, whose underwriting loss of R11,04 million was a reversal of last year's interim profit of R7,15 million. At the end of December SA Eagle's underwriting profit was still running strong at R20,63 million.

As a result of its underwriting loss Cusaf's taxed profits fell 32 percent from R16,4 million to R11,1 million, which translates to a drop in earnings a share from 163,8c to 111,3c.

The interim dividend, however, has been raised by 5c to 35c. The impact of the underwriting losses was cushioned by a 14,5 percent rise in investment income to R20,8 million (R18,1 million) and a 50 percent

surge in shareholders' interest from the life insurance arm to R1,5 million (R1 million).

Nevertheless Cusaf's managing director Bill Rutherford describes the results as "disappointing, but not unexpected in the operating climate prevailing".

Significant increases in both the incidence and cost of claims — particularly in the motor and crime-related classes of business — have been the major contributors to the losses.

Mr Rutherford says that from June 1989 to June this year the total costs of insuring cars rose 45 percent, comprising a 20 percent rise in the cost per claim and a 25 percent increase in the incidence of claims.

Even worse was the experience in the household business, where a 25 percent surge in incidence and a 32 percent rise in costs combined to push up the cost of household claims by a staggering 60 percent.

Mr Rutherford says the incredible speed of change in loss experience which has occurred since the third

quarter of 1989 had taken many insurers by surprise and forced them to implement sharp premium increases this year.

So far premiums on private cars have been raised in three instalments — 10 percent each in February and April and 12,5 percent in July — and further increases later this year or early next year cannot be ruled out.

Commercial vehicles

On commercial vehicles Cusaf pushed up the rates by an average 20 percent each in January and July.

However, Mr Rutherford expects these premium increases to benefit Cusaf's bottom line only in the next financial year and is loath to forecast the likely underwriting result for the current year.

"Hopefully the concern which has been expressed in a number of quarters — not least the Registrar of Insurance — will help the corrective process."

Mr Rutherford's comments are echoed by SA Eagle chairman Fred

Haslett.

In his comments on the interim results he says: "The underwriting loss was caused by a rapid deterioration in the motor account due to the increases in the incidence of accidents and thefts, the ongoing hi-jacking of vehicles and cost escalations on spares and labour, well above the inflation rate."

"Coupled with this was the effect of the Welkom tornado and a major fire during the half-year.

"Premium rates on certain classes of business are being increased to counter adverse claims experience but difficult market conditions are likely to result in net income remaining under pressure in the short-term."

SA Eagle's underwriting loss was partly offset by a rise in investment income from R26,9 million to R27,8 million, but retained income dropped by 37,1 percent, to 18,4 million (R13,4 million).

This was equivalent to a decline in earnings a share from 177,3 to 113,6c, but the interim dividend has been maintained at 60c.

Sources said it was significant that, while Mr P A "Flip" Hattingh SC, for the CCB, said during argument to the commission this week that there was no evidence that implicated the CCB

British television company. At the time, he claimed the CCB was also involved in the training of 200 Inkatha warriors on the SA Defence Force payroll. Later, however, Mr van De-

WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 460 days since the assassination of university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster outside his Troyeville home. *Star 4/8/90 (34) (25)*

This week in legal argument, the Harms Commission was given guidelines on the winding down of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, allegedly responsible for Dr Webster's assassination. The David Webster Trust and other interested parties recommended that the CCB should be publicly disbanded and that the CCB list all personnel. It also recommended that all its assets be liquidated.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers.

Teamwork can beat violence

Star 4/8/90

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THE wave of violence can be contained if police worked hand-in-hand with the community to eliminate crime, says Lloyd Vogelman, director of Wits University's Project for the Study of Violence.

Nearly every major city in South Africa has experienced turmoil since the beginning of the month. Victims included everyone from township councillors and policemen to trade unionists and ordinary residents.

A police spokesman said they were perturbed by the escalating violence and were doing everything in their power to stop it.

Retribution

Mr Vogelman said if South Africans were to contain the violence police had to show that they are unbiased, not only in statements but in practice.

"People are reluctant to report crime to the police and this leads to informal retribution, an extreme type of violence."

Mr Vogelman said to overcome this problem, police needed to work with community structures. "You cannot have an effective police force unless the community is involved."

"What we definitely need is a long term anti-crime programme through which police, welfare and community organisations can attempt to control crime."

Anti-crime programmes required not only long-term planning but also short-term solutions such as policing, therapeutic and legal assistance for the victims and prison rehabilitation for the offenders.

The level of violence could also be reduced if a negotiated settlement was introduced sooner.

A lot of violence in South Africa is perpetrated by the youth who have

JOVIAL RANTAO

found themselves out of school or have been part of school boycotts, according to Mr Vogelman.

He said the youth had very little education and therefore nothing to offer for the country's growing economy. "They're facing the prospect of long periods of unemployment. They've little purpose and are not planning their future as they have no real investment in the future."

"We're living in a society that is less tolerant, a society where people feel deprived. This violence was also built on a legacy of apartheid and long-term unemployment."

These are some of the recent violent incidents that come to mind:

- Last weekend two cousins, Prudence Mashigo and Thabo Mashigo were shot dead while sitting in a car outside their home in Mofolo.
- On Tuesday three people died when gunmen opened fire at a party in Mamelodi, outside Pretoria.
- In Soweto, on the same day, two youths — Phillip Tshabalala and Wiseman Tenza — were shot dead in cold blood in a suspected gang war.
- On Wednesday Clement Msomi, a National Union of Mineworkers (Num) organiser was shot dead in an apparently well-planned and politically-motivated assassination.

Women wounded

Two women, Susan Masuku (47) and Meta Mvubelo (40) were also shot and wounded during the same incident in Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

● In Sebokeng 22 died in an alleged feud between township comrades and members of the Natal-based Inkatha.

● Two weeks ago at the Inhlanzane Railway Station one woman died and three other people were injured in an alleged attack by Inkatha members.

Assault, torture of blacks rising

JOVIAL RANTAO

LAWYERS for Human Rights have expressed concern about the increase in alleged assault and torture by police officers, or people claiming to be policemen, on black people.

The latest incident took place (they said) when Penuel Maduna, a senior African National Congress member, narrowly escaped death when six shots were fired at him at a filling station in Soweto. After the shooting a blue Sierra, with two young white men they suspected to be policemen, was seen driving away from the scene.

Also last week, a Soweto couple went through a night of terror when three men claiming to be policemen assaulted them for more than six hours. Sibongile Nkosi and her friend, Nana Nkabinde, had gone to a Sandton motel to fetch a friend who had been arrested.

When they arrived they were confronted by three men who, without a word, started assaulting them they said.

Billy Motiwe, of Lawyers for Human Rights, said his organisation was arranging a conference which would focus on these kind of attacks.

"We've noticed these right-wing attacks are increasing, and not only in the rural areas."

On July 22 Andries Mataboge, a self-employed father of two, died after he was allegedly assaulted by a person alleged to be a policeman for urinating

Watched helplessly

In an interview with Saturday Star, Mr Mataboge's fiancée, Irene Dintwe claimed she watched helplessly as he was punched and bundled into a police van.

"We were on our way back from church when Andries stopped to relieve himself. A car stopped and a white man called Andries over to the car."

"The white man then used a car phone to call the police. A police van arrived and uniformed policemen held him while punching him in the stomach."

She said after the police took Mr Mataboge away she followed them on foot to the Ventersdorp police station. She claimed that on arrival she found Mataboge lying on his side, bleeding from his

"A white, uniformed policeman was spraying Andries with water from a hose pipe. After that black prisoners brought a wheelbarrow and took Andries' body to the cells," Irene alleged.

When she left her fiancée appeared to be alive though very weak. "He said: 'Irene, I'm dying'."

The next day Irene traced Mr Mataboge in a hospital to the Klerksdorp mortuary.

A spokesman for the Western Transvaal division of the SAP confirmed Mr Mataboge's death. He said a police officer has been suspended from duty, and a murder case was being pursued.

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NEWS

Role of 'hit squad' under the spotlight

The Harms Commission



By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The role played by the South African Police in alleged hit squad activities is to be argued before the Harms Commission in Pretoria today.

Six teams of lawyers are to present 644 pages of argument and annexures to Judge Louis Harms, the commission chairman, following claims made by former police sergeant Butana Almond Nofemela of the existence of the squads.

He was supported by runaway former police captain Dirk Coetzee.

They claimed the squads were based at Vlakplaas police farm, outside Pretoria. The claims have been denied by the police, whose lawyers have called Mr Nofemela a liar.

Three days have been set aside for Mr Justice Harms to hear argument.

Mr Nofemela, who provided an affidavit to the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation on October 19 last year — the day before he was to be hanged for an unrelat-

ed murder — claimed police had carried out the murder of attorney and left-wing activist Griffiths Mxenge in Durban in 1981.

Ambushed

In the affidavit and in five days of testimony to the commission, he named various policemen as having been part of the squad.

He also named members of squads who had allegedly murdered, abducted, ambushed or assaulted activists, stole motor vehicles and burnt property. He claimed the police had undertaken cross-border raids into Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Mr Coetzee gave similar information to an Afrikaans weekly newspaper and later testified before the commission in London.

Brian Mgqulunga, one of the policemen named by Mr Nofemela and who denied his involvement in testimony to the commission, was found murdered near Pretoria 10 days ago. He had been shot several times with an AK-47 assault rifle.

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No excuse for failure to probe claims against SAP'

By Norman Chandler

Pretoria Bureau

Harms Commission investigators were yesterday accused of dragging their heels in pursuing investigations into alleged South African police "hit squads".

Paul Pretorius, presenting legal argument on behalf of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIR) and other parties, made this claim before the commission. He said there had been "a vigorous and objective failure" to investigate activities allegedly perpetrated by members of the South African Police and which had been raised during testimony.

"It is both disturbing and significant that little or no documentary evidence of any significance adverse to the SAP has been produced by the investigation team. While this may be predictable and understandable, it is certainly not excusable," Mr Pretorius said.

He claimed the IBIR and other groups had produced more information, particularly in regard to the SAP raid on Botswana in 1981.

Unit must close, commission told

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The Vlakplaas police farm anti-insurgency unit should be closed, the Harms Commission heard in Pretoria yesterday.

The Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIR) also recommended to Mr Justice Louis Harms that six incidents involving the SA Police and the SA Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) be investigated by the Attorney-General.

The commission was told that "in the present political context there seems to be no good reason for the continued use of untrained persons in tracking down insurgents."

Six incidents

The demands were made by Paul Pretorius, who was presenting legal argument to the Commission on behalf of the IBIR.

He said the six incidents which should be referred to the Attorney-General were the murder of Japie Maponya, a police raid on Botswana, the abduction of Ernest

Moabi Dipale, the abduction and assault on Bongani Paris Mkhize, the theft and burning of a car belonging to Hoffman Galeng and the theft of a minibus.

He told Mr Justice Harms the police had a duty to investigate but as "so very little progress has been made by the SAP it is reasonable to expect the appointment of an independent investigative body." The body could also investigate all acts of a violent and unlawful nature "to have been performed by members of the SAP".

Meanwhile, the poisoning of top churchman the Rev Frank Chikane was still a major puzzle.

According to yesterday's argument, former policeman and CCB operative Ferdi Barnard had allegedly told Brigadier Floris Mostert, Commander, Witwatersrand, SAP Special Investigations, that he had placed poison on Mr Chikane's toilet seat and according to Brigadier Mostert the information had not been given under duress.

Mr Pretorius called for further investigation of the matter.

'Recital of denials' over Mxe

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Shakespeare's "Macbeth" was yesterday quoted to the Harms Commission to describe how police officers had apparently embarked in a "ritualistic recital of denials" to distance themselves from the murder of Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge.

They had, it was claimed, also resorted to amnesia whenever questioned on sensitive areas.

Mr Mxenge was found dead in Durban on November 20, 1981. He had been stabbed at least 45 times and his throat had been slit.

Senior Counsel T L Skweyiya told Mr Justice Louis Harms, the commission chairman, in argument that the only conclusions to be reached were that the police were certainly involved.

Mr Skweyiya named Brigadiers J van der Hoven and Willem Schoon and policemen Paul van Dyk, Braam du Preez, Frederick (Pine) Pienaar, Koos Vermeulen and Koos Schutte as being friends of former police captain Dirk Coetzee.

They were either directly or indirectly involved in the murder, Mr Skweyiya said. He later also named Sergeant Joe Mamasela as being involved.

Mr Coetzee, who has



Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge, who was found dead last year with multiple stab wounds.

fled the country, provided the commission with an affidavit supporting claims by convicted murderer Butana Almond Nofemela that Mr Mxenge had been killed by members of the Vlakplaas anti-insurgency unit.

The police denied the claims.

Mr Skweyiya said there was the common thread in evidence from the policemen of a bare denial as well as a distancing themselves from the murder.

He also argued that claims that Brigadier van der Hoven, then head of security in Durban, had heard about Mr Mxenge's murder only from press reports was not true because he had been telephoned by Victoria Mxenge earlier in the day and had also sent a telex mentioning the death to Pretoria security branch headquarters at 2.42 pm on November 20 1981.

Brigadier van der Hoven had, however, told the commission he had read about the killing.

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Ex-ANC man was 'shot to pieces'

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By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Dramatic evidence about how Harms Commission witness and "turned" former African National Congress member Brian Ngqulunga was murdered two weeks ago was given to the commission in Pretoria yesterday.

He was literally shot to pieces, according to an affidavit handed to Mr Justice Louis Harms.

Security Police Sergeant Daniel Wolmarans — who said he had known Constable Ngqulunga for many years — said 42 AK-47 rifle cartridges were found around and under the body. The murder took place on the night of July 20.

"He had been shot high in the back, and most of the bullets had gone clean through the body. Many had left the body via his face, which was totally unrecognisable," Sergeant Wolmarans said.

None of Constable Ngqulunga's personal effects had been removed from the body. These included his watch and police accreditation card.

Shots

The affidavit added that people in the Madidi area near Pretoria, who had heard shots the previous night and at daybreak, had searched the area and found his body in a ditch.

It was also disclosed that eight years ago a pamphlet containing Constable Ngqulunga's photograph had been distributed in various townships.

He was one of a number of former ANC insurgents who returned to South Africa to work for the SAP and who gave evidence before the Harms Commission in early June after initially refusing to do so if they were identified by photographs and their addresses divulged.

Constable Ngqulunga was stationed initially at Vlakplaas police farm, near Pretoria, where his function was to identify and trace ANC insurgents.

Police confirmed yesterday that he was buried secretly after Soshanguve youths prevented a public burial.

● New list of mystery deaths —
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HARMS COMMISSION

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Ministers accountable for CCB, inquiry told

The Ministers of Defence and of Law and Order should have testified to the Harms Commission on the roles played by the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and the South African Police in unsolved politically-motivated murders.

This was said in Pretoria yesterday by Paul Pretorius, for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIR), and other parties, when presenting legal argument to Mr Justice Louis Harms.

Accountable

He said Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and the Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok were accountable.

He wanted to know what precise orders were given to subordinates in both departments in regard to investigation of matters concerning the commission, whether the orders were carried out, and what knowledge Gener-



Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan.

al Malan and Mr Vlok may have had in regard to activities in their departments.

"If they had no such knowledge, an explanation (would be necessary)," Mr Pretorius said.

General Malan should also ex-



Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok.

plain why orders given by the State President and by himself that CCB documentation should be provided had not been carried out.

Mr Pretorius said the IBIR was concerned that there had

been no investigation into the rise of the CCB and the activities of the SAP in regard to what had been heard at the Harms Commission. There was public concern about this.

"To investigate only the acts of murder and violence without investigating the context and causes which gave rise to these acts, is a symptomatic and superficial investigation. Without it, the commission will find it extremely difficult to make recommendations in order to prevent the recurrence of the acts complained of," he said.

Mr Justice Harms heard that as investigations were "incomplete", there could be little hope that appropriate measures would be adopted to prevent a repetition or recurrence of murders and acts of violence.

"The continuation of politically-motivated acts of violence is some indication of the importance of the commission's findings in this regard," Mr Pretorius argued.

No excuse

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No excuse for failure to probe claims against SAP'

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Harms Commission investigators were yesterday accused of dragging their heels in pursuing investigations into alleged South African police "hit squads".

Paul Pretorius, presenting legal argument on behalf of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIR) and other parties, made this claim before the commission. He said there had been "a vigorous and objective failure" to investigate activities allegedly perpetrated by members of the South African Police and which had been raised during testimony.

"It is both disturbing and significant that little or no documentary evidence of any significance adverse to the SAP has been produced by the investigation team. While this may be predictable and understandable, it is certainly not excusable," Mr Pretorius said.

He claimed the IBIR and other groups had produced more information, particularly in regard to the SAP raid on Botswana in 1981.

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Harms gets new list of mystery deaths

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

A new list of people who have been killed or intimidated, as well as bombings carried out in a wave of political violence since last September has been handed to the Harms Commission.

It forms part of an extension to legal argument presented yesterday by the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression.

The list of 15 mystery deaths starts with the murder, still unsolved, of Swapo national executive member Anton Lubowski in Windhoek last year.

Lubowski murder

The Harms Commission has ruled that it is unable, in respect of its terms of reference, to investigate the Lubowski murder even though there has been testimony that Mr Lubowski was monitored in Johannesburg and Cape Town by operatives working for the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).



The Harms Commission

Other murders are those of:

Themba Myapi (Witwatersrand Council of Churches field worker - November 1989); Aldo Mogano (executive member, Alexandra Youth Congress - April 1990); Japhta Masemola (executive member, Pan Africanist Congress - April 1990).

Petrus Mbakena and Simon Koba (car forced off the road near Pretoria - May 1990); Simon Maswanganye (executive member, Soweto Civic Association - May 1990); Sidwell Nonno (shop steward, SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union - May 1990).

Lindiwe Maziya (wife of Vosloorus Crisis Committee chairman, Ali Maziya); baby son Zwelakhi, mother Elizabeth Maziya (June 1990); unknown woman allegedly shot dead by "kitskon-

stabels" (Crossroads, Cape Town - June 1990); Abel Molkwane (former executive member Brits Action Committee - June 1990).

Muntu Myeza (projects co-ordinator, Azapo - July 1990); Sam Mabe (deputy editor, Sowetan newspaper - July 1990).

The IBIR also lists various "incidents of unlawful acts" from the time when journalists were harassed at the Hiemstra Commission of Inquiry into alleged spy activities within the security department of the Johannesburg City Council.

Explosions

The list includes break-ins at the offices of Lawyers for Human Rights in Johannesburg on May 7 this year, the Melrose House bomb in Pretoria, and explosions at the Rustenburg offices of the Food and Allied Workers Union, the Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers and at offices of the National Party.

It also includes arson attacks on schools and homes.

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Neethling denies 'poisons' claim

Pretoria Bureau
The Deputy Commissioner of the SA Police, General Lothar Neethling, yesterday objected strongly to evidence given to the Harms Commission by former police officer Dirk Coetzee.

Mr Coetzee had claimed in testimony before Judge Louis Harms that General Neethling, the SAP's top forensic expert, provided him with

poisons and a truth serum for use against alleged ANC members.

In written argument handed to the commission today, M Witz, appearing for General Neethling, said Mr Coetzee had been shown by his own admission to be nothing less than "a liar, perjurer, car thief, burglar and murderer".

Mr Witz added: "The

evidence regarding the poison that he allegedly received from General Neethling is totally unfounded and, in fact, it appears that his evidence is completely untrue."

Inconsistencies had been pointed out in other evidence Mr Coetzee had given to the commission, and that, said Mr Witz, should convince the judge to totally reject such evidence.

No hit squads, Harms told

SA 2/8/91 Pretoria Bureau

Claims that the South African Police had special hit squads were totally wrong and Butana Almond Nofemela, the former policeman had made the allegation because he was facing the gallows.

This was submitted to Justice Louis Harms yesterday by police lawyer Louis Visser in rebuttal to arguments from Lawyers for Human Rights and the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression that the claims were true.

Mr Visser, who was also representing the Minister of Law and Order, asked Judge Harms, chairman of the commission of inquiry into certain alleged murders, to report to the State President that there had been no evidence to suggest any such hit squads existed in the SAP.

Mr Visser said Nofemela, who had been sentenced to death for an unrelated murder and was to have been

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Commission



hanged on October 20 last year, as well as fellow-claimants such as runaway former police captain Dirk Coetzee and policeman Brian Tshikulungu, were wrong in their allegations.

Nofemela in particular had made "a weak impression" and had shown during evidence that he was "a man who would not flinch from telling lies".

At the close of Mr Visser's argument, the commission adjourned until August 20, when testimony is due to be taken on alleged African National Congress participation in murders.

General Herman Stadler, SAP's top expert on the ANC, has prepared hundreds of pages of testimony and annexures for inclusion in the record.

News in Brief

CALL TIME 9/1/70
66 stolen cars recovered *(36)*

DURBAN. — A total of 66 stolen motor vehicles worth more than R2 million have been recovered by police in Durban and Dundee, and 13 people have been arrested.

CALL TIME 9/1/70
R40 000 shebeen robbery *(20)*

FOUR men brandishing a firearm forced their way into a shebeen in Mthawelanga Street in Khayelitsha this week and stole R40 000 cash that was hidden in the floorboards. Mr Roseberg Maneli, 42, was slightly injured in the robbery.

The Ribeiro double-murder mystery may soon be solved

KIT KATZIN

THE Harms Commission is on the verge of a major breakthrough in the Ribeiro double-murder investigation, the Saturday Star has learnt.

It is believed that the new clues now gators will lead to the solving of the four-year-old mystery.

Masked gunmen assassinated Dr Fabian Ribeiro, a medical doctor, and his wife, Florence, the sister of the late Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Robert Sobukwe, at their home in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on December 1 1986.

File reopened

Close family and independent experts to this day believe Government agents were responsible.

Several key witnesses have been subpoenaed by the commission, which has decided to "reopen" the Ribeiro file by leading fresh evidence on August 22.

Among them, the Saturday Star has learnt, are people linked to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), the secret SA Defence Force unit suspected of undertaking politically motivated crimes.

One of its former members, Mr Willie van Deventer, who claimed to have information on the CCB's alleged involvement in the Ribeiro slayings, is expected to be called by the commission.



WANTED FOR QUESTIONING: former Selous Scout Noel Robey.

Investigators, meanwhile, are trying to trace a former Rhodesian Selous Scout, Mr Noel James Robey (38) who, it is understood, also faces a subpoena.

Commission secretary Mr Chris Erasmus has appealed for any information about Mr Robey's whereabouts to be conveyed to him. He can be reached on (012) 322 7764.

On June 3 1987, Mr Robey appeared in the Pretoria North Magistrate's Court for a preparatory examination to establish whether he should be charged with the Ribeiro murders. He was cleared of all involvement.

In February this year, Mr van Deventer refused to answer questions on the Ribeiro murders on the grounds that he could incriminate himself.

Dr Ribeiro and his wife were fatally shot with a .45 calibre weapon by two masked men in the courtyard of their home in Mamelodi West at 6.30 pm. The attackers escaped in a car.

Firebombed

At least one of the killers was black, witnesses said at the time. The killers later linked up with two armed whites, the witnesses said.

Dr Ribeiro, whose home was firebombed nine months earlier, said at the time he had expected such an attack.

Dr Ribeiro, of Mozambican descent, was given the title of "people's doctor" in the township because he treated free of charge those who were injured during police activities. He also featured in an overseas TV documentary, "Witness to Apartheid".

In 1977 he was detained, then acquitted on charges of terrorism. Dr Ribeiro and his wife left four children.

Shooting IS ended, Sisulu chides Winnie

THE African National Congress, in a thinly-veiled statement of disagreement with Winnie Mandela, said yesterday the decision to suspend the armed struggle was well considered and not "a mere strategy".

"The national executive (of the ANC) and subsequently the delegation to Pretoria decided that as of now the armed struggle — meaning actual shooting — will stop," ANC internal corps leader Walter Sisulu said in a statement.

"It was decided as a well-considered decision, not a mere strategy."

Mrs Mandela sparked controversy on Thursday when she told a meeting in Durban the unilateral and conditional suspension did not mean violence would cease. It was mere strategy, she said.

Mr Sisulu said there would be no further comment on the controversy.

In answer to a question from a TV reporter last night, Mr Sisulu said no action would be taken against Mrs Mandela.

"Many people make mistakes and sometimes misinterpretation of the issues and we would take no further step about the matter," he said. — Sapa-AP.

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NEWS

Crime linked to 59 pc black adult jobless

ONE of the keys to South Africa's high rate of housebreakings, robberies, muggings and thefts can be found in a recent survey which has revealed that 59 percent of the adult black population is not working.

"Poverty is very definitely the trigger behind most crimes committed by black people against property, and one of the main reasons behind unemployment is a lack of education," said Heather Regenass, national marketing manager of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Semi-literate

Mrs Regenass said Nicro has found that 14 percent of its black clients have less than a Std 6 education and 34 percent only a Std 6 or 7 education. Most

(73 percent) have less than a Std 8 and 9 education. "A Std 7 education makes a person semi-literate," she said, "but only 47 percent of our black clients are semi-literate."

Mrs Regenass said there can be no doubt about a correlation between unemployment and crime. "Economists say we are in a recession - Nicro calls it hell.

"We believe everyone has a choice with regard to crime, but apartheid has robbed many black people of their choice. White people have become a target for crimes against property (housebreakings, robberies, muggings and theft) because of

SUE OLSWANG

The survey, conducted by a group calling itself the Third Alternative, was carried out among 10 000 respondents throughout the country - including drop-outs, pupils, parents, teachers, educationalists and community leaders. Under the heading "poverty", the research revealed that:

- The average personal income of whites is R1 883 per month. Matriculated black people earn R772 a month, and those with primary school education R364 per month.
- Half (50 percent) of black

households and 3 percent of white households earn under R400 per month - more than 1 million black households earn under R400 per month. Just over 1 percent of black households and 55 percent of white households earn over R2 500 per month. (A recent cost-of-living survey of 36 major townships revealed that an average five-person family needs at least R1 033 to sustain a "modestly low" standard of living.)

• Most (80 percent) of black homes with children have no electricity.

• Close to one third (30 percent) of black families do not have a single book in their homes.

• Only 5 percent of black school children between the ages of 14 and 21 have their own table or desk to work on.

The heading "levels of education" revealed:

• About 23 percent of black adults have no schooling, while only 2.5 percent have a post-matric qualification.

• More than half (55 percent) of black adults over the age of 50 are illiterate, as are 7 percent of 16-24 year olds.

• Most (78 percent) of white children who entered Grade 1 in 1978 reached matric in 1989, compared with only 26 percent of black children.

• There are an estimated

1.6 million children between 5 and 17 who are not at school.

• Most drop-outs-quit school because of poverty (eg could not afford uniforms or bus fare, had to seek employment) while only 3 percent claiming ideological reasons.

Tuition choice

Questioned about education preferences, 49 percent of black parents and 58 percent of teachers said they would prefer tuition mainly or exclusively English. Most (87 percent) black pupils rated medic teaching, defence/police at agriculture as the most important occupations, while teachers and leaders believed science and technology and engineers to be the highest priorities.

They're tired of scratching backs

SUE OLSWANG

SEVERAL disgruntled owners of companies which supply goods to mines have made allegations about bribery and corruption in some of the country's leading mining houses.

In exclusive interviews with the Saturday Star they claimed that personnel both at mine level and in buying departments — accountants and sometimes de-in-hand, "kick-back" payments in the form of cash, strip shows, hunting trips, lavish lunches and "gifts" in exchange for business.

Business owners and their employees agreed to lift the lid on bribery and corruption only after being given strict guarantees that their identities would not be revealed. They refused to name individual mining employees who they believed were "on the take" but alleged they were aware of corrupt business practices in Rand Mines, Gold Fields, Anglo American, Anglovaal, and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI).

Mines aware

When approached for comment, four mining houses openly admitted their awareness of malpractices in the industry, one even going as far as revealing how many employees had been dismissed and prosecuted for "improper commercial practices".

One businessman who used to supply equipment to mines in Carletonville and its surrounding areas told the Saturday Star: "The system is blatantly corrupt, and the industry so crooked that it actually smells."

There are, of course, some companies who are sole distributors of excellent products which the mining houses must buy and those companies, in general, cannot have their integrity questioned. But, I believe at least 70 percent of the mining supply and contract companies pay some sort of kick-back — either to personnel on the mines or to people in buying departments.

The newspaper heard claims about the home of a head office buyer being built by a "grateful" supply company.

Suppliers also claimed they

Boss complained of graft seven years ago

STAFF REPORTER

AN executive director of the Anglo American Corporation hit the headlines seven years ago when he declared that widespread corruption was rampant in South African business.

Mr Dennis Etheredge, then chairman of Anglo American's gold and uranium division, told a 1983 conference of the Institute of Internal Auditors: "It is abundantly clear that a great many of the actions which result in personal gain at the expense of the institution are based on collusion between someone employed by the institution and someone on the outside, usually a supplier of equipment or goods or a contractor providing services, repairs and the like."

"Between them they collude to rob the institution by falsifying the financial arrangements between the two bodies they represent."

Mr Etheredge quoted from some signed letters he had received, including one from a woman who worked in her husband's business and another from a manager.

Heart aches

The woman said: "I have always taken the view that payments of this nature are nothing other than bribery but I'm afraid my adamant attitude has lost my husband a great deal of the more lucrative type of business. When I see how much harder he has to work in order to maintain this ideal of honesty, my heart aches and I don't know whether I am right to be so rigid."

The manager said: "It has been disappointing in these last 13 years in South Africa to have experienced situations whereby because of my personal principles I would not stoop to graft. The consequences of lost business, although hurtful and unprofitable at the time, resulted in a clean conscience... Corruption needs harsh treatment actioned by all... our strength to eradicate graft will only come from unity of effort."

Mr Etheredge went on to discuss ways to fight corrupt practices, ending his speech with the statement: "Hotlines, ombudsmen, internal audit, education, legislation — so many possibilities and combinations, good and bad, but what is abundantly clear is that something must be done."

Mr Etheredge retired at the end of 1983. He died in October 1987.

were aware of orders being given to competitors after mine employees received "gifts" such as cases of liquor, gambling trips and weekend "get-aways" and one business owner alleged that "kick-backs" even extended to the purchase of gifts for the children of mining employees.

Four business owners interviewed by the Saturday Star alleged that certain mining employees — including resident mine engineers and senior head office buying personnel — "live way beyond their means".

Faced with closure after one mining house "turned off the tap", a peeved business owner said: "The less honest suppliers stay in business because they scratch backs."

Another business owner questioned the logic of mining houses refusing to deal with suppliers who hold patents on essential products.

"The mines frequently take names off their lists of approved suppliers — often without telling you why they won't deal with you," he said.

"This is a constant threat, especially when your business is almost entirely dependent on the support of a particular mining house. Of course they're free to buy from whoever they want, but one has to question the logic of buying a patented product from a middle man who charges double for the same thing."

Another business owner claimed it was not uncommon

for mining houses to buy inferior products, either because prices are lower or "the supplier is favoured".

"You can offer them a vastly superior product, granted at a higher price, but it will be refused because they want to save money even though they know quality is safer and will usually wear better," he said.

"They also refuse superior products because someone in the chain of command is in another supplier's pocket."

Said one business owner: "I feel extremely bitter about the mining industry and I'd certainly stay far away from it if I had the chance to start all over again."

Employees fired

Derek Bostock, commercial director of Rand Mines, said his company takes these allegations very seriously.

"We are aware that practices of the kind alleged exist from time to time and we act with severity whenever we have sufficient information to enable us to do so," he said.

"As an indication, over the past five years, 16 employees have been dismissed, prosecuted or are subject to prosecution for improper commercial practices," Mr Bostock said.

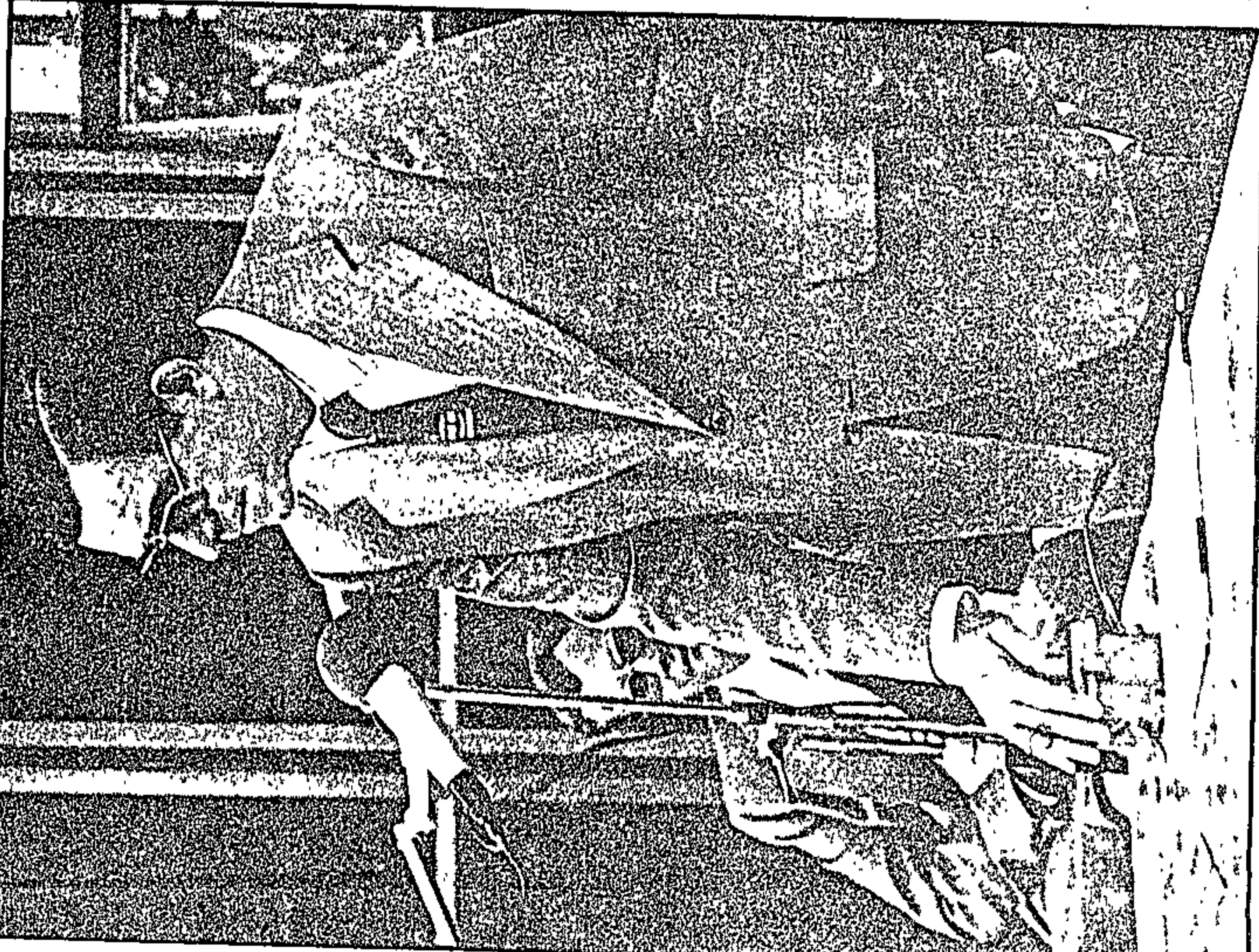
In an official statement, Gold Fields said: "Gold Fields, on its own and in conjunction with other concerned companies, continues to work at eliminating unethical or corrupt practice between suppliers and employees."

"Every single allegation of unethical practice brought to the attention of Gold Fields' executive directors, its commercial and personnel divisional managements, is investigated by professional staff, with the unambiguous instruction to prosecute whenever sufficient evidence can be uncovered. The success rate is improving, but few companies are prepared to take the witness stand and this limits the number of successful prosecutions."

Gold Fields said the overwhelming majority of company employees were honest and "it is rare that individuals are inherently corrupt."

"The few who have become corrupt have usually been persuaded or enticed into it over a period of time," the Gold Fields statement said.

A spokesman for Anglovaal



FLASHBACK: "What is abundantly clear is that something must be done," Mr Dennis Etheredge said about corruption.

said that while the company was aware that such malpractices take place within the mining industry, it certainly did not condone them.

The spokesman said the corporation observes strict procedures in respect of the purchasing of supplies and awarding of contracts. "These checks and balances are specifically designed to prevent malpractice," the spokesman said.

"Where such cases are established, disciplinary action is taken against employees, while suppliers' names are removed from our potential contractor lists," the spokesman said.

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made by four different suppliers and their employees, the JCI spokesman said the company would not comment without knowing who had made the allegations. The spokesman then said: "This type of situation is rife in any industry and because it is an ongoing issue, JCI are constantly monitoring the situation."

Gold Fields said any company, either approached in an unethical way by an employee or aware of unethical practices by other suppliers or competitors, is "strongly encouraged to come forward".

"The reluctance of companies to come forward, especially those who have ground for fear of being prosecuted themselves, is well understood," Gold Fields said, adding that it particularly appeals to past employees of such companies to contact either Gold Fields or the South African Police.

Supplies policy

Rand Mines' Mr Bostock said his company has an "open door" policy with regard to its suppliers, and they should "come forward with specific allegations".

Responding to bitterness about mining houses removing names from lists of approved suppliers and allegations of a willingness to purchase inferior goods, Mr Bostock said Rand Mines reserved the right to do business with companies it chose.

Anglovaal's spokesman said suppliers must decide how finely they pitch prices for their goods and services in order to secure contracts.

"It is the company's duty to obtain goods at the most economic prices available," the spokesman said.

Gold Fields said no company is removed from its list of suppliers without "thorough consideration, precisely because people's livelihoods are at stake".

One supplier interviewed by the Saturday Star called the newspaper after the interview to advise that "strong rumours" were circulating about certain mining houses bugging the telephones of certain employees in a bid to stamp out bribery and corruption.

"I cannot supply you with firm evidence," the supplier said, "but so many people are talking about it that I tend to think it could be true."

Statements

Were extorted, claims ANC

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The African National Congress yesterday rejected statements made to the Harms Commission on its alleged role in terrorist activities and said they had not been freely obtained.

In another development, a top Military Intelligence officer told Mr Justice Louis Harms he was not fully conversant with the facts in his affidavit but believed the ANC had been responsible for violence.

ANC legal representative George Bizos, QC, told Mr Justice Harms that General Herman Stadler, the SAP's top expert on the organisation, had provided "inadmissible" evidence on atrocities alleged to have been carried out by the ANC.

His comment came after General Stadler had handed in a 79-page affidavit, annexures totalling a further 170 pages, and 20 volumes of supporting documents allegedly detailing ANC involvement in terror. It was the largest amount of testimony given to the commission.

Interrogation

At the close of General Stadler's testimony, Mr Bizos said his instructions were that the ANC had decided "not to join issue with the witness, particularly because of his sources of information."

He urged Mr Justice Harms to consider the admissibility of General Stadler's evidence, as "common experience tells us that evidence obtained under interrogation in terms of section 61 of the old Terrorism Act and section 29 of the Internal Security Act is not the sort of evidence which is admissible. Some statements are not freely made."

In his evidence, General Stadler drew attention to what he said were acts of terrorism carried out by the ANC. He also sketched the background to the organisation's decision to embark upon a "people's war" and said this had started after an ANC delegation visited Vietnam to study "mass mobilisation" procedures.

In an affidavit, Penquell Mpapa Maduma, a member of the ANC secretariat and one of its two legal advisers in South Africa, told Mr Justice Harms the ANC "never denied that people lost their lives in the armed struggle. The SAP and the SA Defence Force have re-



The Harms
Commission

peatedly denied the correctness of the evidence that their hit squads killed people.

"I submit that the commission was appointed to inquire into the truth or otherwise of their denials, and not into the ANC's armed struggle."

Mr Maduma was commenting on the terms of reference for the Harms Commission, which was established by President de Klerk earlier this year to investigate "certain alleged murders", particularly in relation to the activities of alleged hit squads and the Civil Co-operation Bureau — a now-disbanded unit of the SADF.

Mr Maduma said that what General Stadler referred to in his affidavit had "come to his knowledge as a result of reading many publications, some of which have been referred to as ANC documents".

In a further affidavit, Brigadier Phillip Smit, director, research, Military Intelligence, told the commission he was not personally conversant with the facts contained in his affidavit and that the facts he was providing were merely a summing-up of information which had come to his attention and which had been evaluated by himself and people under his control.

Brigadier Smit referred to the Church Street bomb, which exploded in Pretoria on May 20 1983 killing 18 people, and said that "self-confessed ANC terrorist Helena Passtoors had confessed she had brought the explosives into South Africa".

Brigadier Smit said the ANC had activated murder squads in border areas "and farmers and members of the SADF as a result were killed".

He added that Heinrich Grosskopf, a member of the ANC living in Lusaka, was thought by the police to have been responsible for a bomb explosion in Quartz Street, Johannesburg, in July 1987 in which R1.2 million damage was caused.

The commission is to resume its hearings tomorrow when testimony will be taken on the mystery killings of Dr and Mrs Fabian Ribiero on December 1 1986.

THE STAR is a daily newspaper published in Johannesburg, South Africa. It is one of the largest newspapers in the country.

THURSDAY
August 23 1990
Johannesburg

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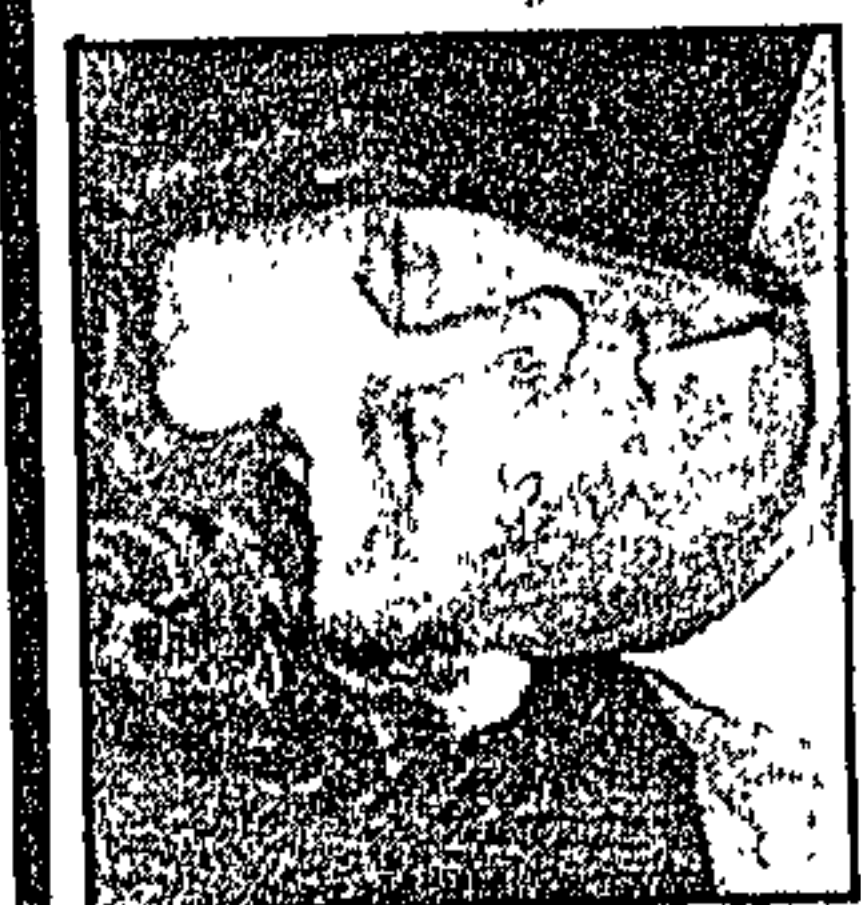
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Noel James Robey ... with CCB at time of killings.

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

One of South Africa's top intelligence chiefs yesterday told the Harms Commission that a man who was at the scene of a mystery killing in Pretoria four years ago was a member of the SA Defence Force's covert Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Those killed were Dr and Mrs Fabian Ribeiro, of Mamelodi.

General A J M (Joep) Joubert, then chairman of the CCB and now Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, SADF, admitted to the commission that Noel James Robey was with

the CCB at the time.

He also disclosed that legal fees totalling R32 700 had been paid for by the SADF at a provisional hearing to inquire into whether there was sufficient evidence to charge Mr Robey.

General Joubert, who came under intense questioning from Mr Justice Louis Harms and Free State Attorney-General Tim McNally — who is assisting the commission — said Dr

and Mrs Ribeiro, who were shot dead on December 1 1986, had been monitored by the CCB.

He described them as "leftist radicals" who qualified as such for attention from the intelligence community.

The monitoring claim was however later disputed by his managing director, Joe Verster, who told the commission in a written affidavit: "I did not during 1986 order a

single member of the CCB to monitor the Ribeiros."

General Joubert claimed yesterday he had not known about R32 700 paid for legal fees.

"It could have happened but I cannot recall the details. I cannot recall the precise procedures."

Mr McNally said that according to article 31 (1) (p) of Treasury regulations, *ex gratia* payments over

R25 000 had to be authorised by the Treasury. The money had been drawn by a CCB operative code-named Frank Parsons, who in turn had handed it to General Joubert.

In earlier testimony it was said that the registration of a motor vehicle seen speeding away from the scene had been found to be that of a vehicle owned by Mr Robey. He was arrested on those grounds.

CCB man at Ribeiro killings, Harms probe told

23/8/90

Millions lost in tax refunds cheque racket

By DALE KNEEN, Crime Reporter

BUSINESSMEN are losing millions of rands in a national fraud scheme in which tax refunds are intercepted.

Taxpayers are also missing out on rebates when they do not inform the Receiver of Revenue of cheques not delivered to them.

The sophisticated fraud scheme has been discovered in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth.

Police fraud units throughout the country have been notified and are attempting to discover how thieves were obtaining the cheques.

Last month tax refund cheques worth R366 000 were used in about 400 fraudulent transactions, according to the Department of Inland Revenue's director of fiscal processing, Mr Gilbert Barkhuizen.

This was lower than earlier this year when about 2 000 cases were discovered each month, leading to a loss of R8,8 million in the 1988-89 financial year.

CASH OR GOODS

Apparently thieves intercept the Reserve Bank cheques after they are signed by officials from the Receiver of Revenue.

The thieves present the crossed cheques to businessmen and counter-sign them in exchange for cash or goods.

Often identity documents have been forged so that the name on the cheque coincides with the one in the book.

The tax return cheque is cancelled by the bank after it is discovered the cheque never reached the taxpayer.

In Cape Town alone, traders based primarily in Sea Point and Claremont have

lost up to R15 000 each.

Sometimes, however, the businessmen get the money owed to them if the taxpayer does not inform the Receiver of Revenue when the cheque is not received.

Mr Barkhuizen said the Department of Inland Revenue had taken steps to eradicate the fraudulent scheme.

● Refunds were being sent to taxpayers in certain areas by registered post and it was planned to extend this nationally.

● Warnings were being printed on the back of the reserve bank cheques to discourage businessmen from accepting them.

● Taxpayers were being encouraged to place their bank account numbers on tax return forms so that refunds could be paid electronically instead of being posted.

Mr Barkhuizen said taxpayers should report not receiving cheques to the nearest office of the Receiver of Revenue if the rebates are not delivered within three weeks of receipt of an assessment.

Traders were taking risks when accepting cheques and should "think carefully" before doing so, said Dr Pierre Groenewald of the Reserve Bank.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications said it was "highly unlikely" the cheques were being stolen at post offices.

"The cheques are sorted electronically and it would be very difficult for thieves to pick out only those from the Receiver of Revenue," he said.

Businessman Mr Anthony Joffe, who had been given eight fraudulent cheques, said banks should send out circulars to warn traders of the fraud.

~~24~~ ~~24~~ ~~24~~

Date is set for ^{for 24/8/90} **R5,5-m fraud trial**

Austrian businessman Rainer Moringer and a co-accused were told in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that their trial on charges of fraud involving R5,5 million would start on February 26 next year.

Mr Justice P J Schabert earlier this week ordered the State to provide — by August 31 — Mr Moringer (48), former manager of Ciskei Aircraft Industries, and Ulrich Leitich (49), an Allied Bank divisional manager, with further particulars about their alleged offence.

The men are charged with fraud, alternatively contravening the foreign exchange regulations. It is alleged that they obtained financial rands through false pretences. Both remain on bail. — Staff Reporter.

The two faces of Robey

PATRICK LAURENCE

SUSPICION that the CCB was involved in the assassination of anti-apartheid activists has hardened following dramatic new disclosures at the Harms Commission relating to the slaying of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence in December 1986.

Agents of the clandestine Civil Co-operation Bureau to give the CCB its full Orwellian-sounding title — have previously admitted that one of its objectives was to "maximally disrupt" enemies of the State.

Now, in what might have been the last hearing of the Harms Commission, new evidence has established a definite link between the Ribeiros and the CCB and raised anew questions about the possible role of a former Rhodesian Selous Scout, Noel James Robey, in the death of Ribeiro.

In an affidavit submitted to the Harms Commission on Wednesday, Joep Joubert, a former CCB chairman and now deputy head of military intelligence, labelled the Ribeiros "leftist radicals" who qualified for surveillance by security forces. "As such I accept that they were monitored by the CCB," he added.

General Joubert acknowledged in his affidavit that Mr Robey — who appeared at the preparatory examination into the death of the Ribeiros in 1987 — was a CCB

member who operated under the alias Lionel Kirby.

Mr Robey was summoned to appear in the preparatory examination because a vehicle with the same registration number as one owned by him had been seen near the Ribeiro's home in Mamelodi on the day the couple were killed. He was cleared of involvement in the murders in June 1987.

It was unclear at the time why the Attorney-General chose to proceed through a preparatory examination, a practice which was thought to have been discarded, having last been used in 1977.

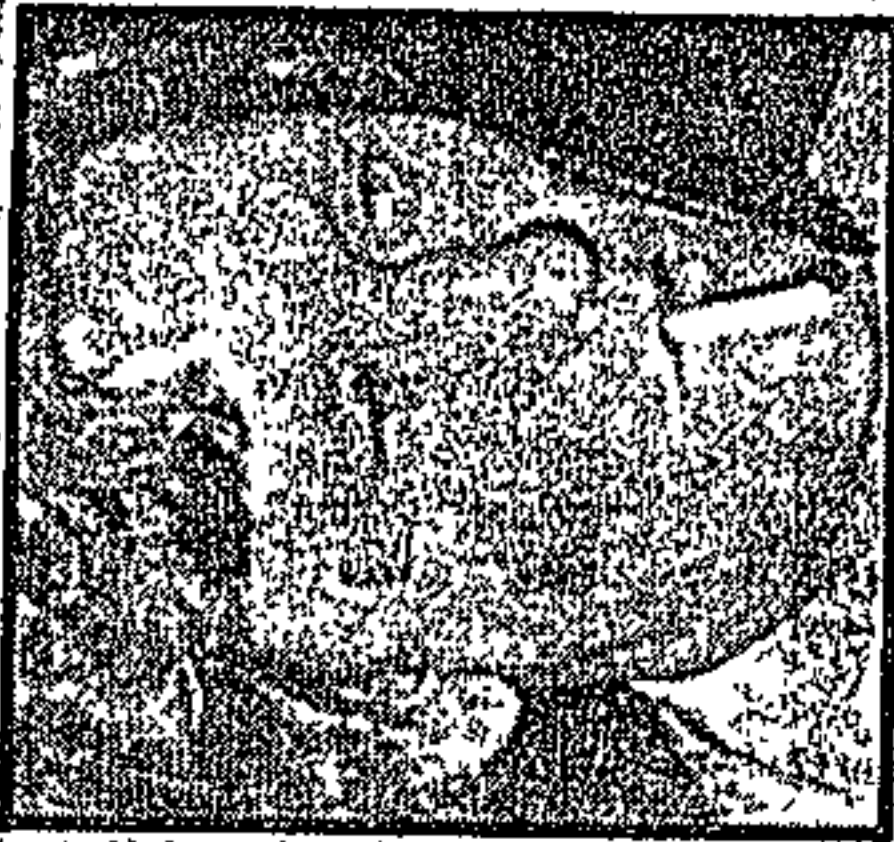
The magistrate found on the evidence before him that there was not enough evidence to try Mr Robey for murder.

New evidence, unearthed by Johann Wright, investigating officer of the Harms Commission, includes the appearance of Mr Robey at an identification parade without a beard. Eye witnesses to the Ribeiro killing identified bearded men at the parade. Colonel Wright reported.

Colonel Wright then made a further disclosure: Mr Robey had previously been bearded, a photograph submitted when he applied for a firearm license in August 1984 shows him with a beard.

Three questions arise. When did Mr Robey shave off his beard? Why did he do so? Did he have a beard when the Ribeiros were killed, when — according to his testimony at the preparatory examination — he was at a braai-veils at his Hartbeespoort Dam home?

Mr Robey was not available to



Noel James Robey, the clean-shaven version (left) and with his beard (right). Did he have a role in CCB activities?



Crucial questions about bearded man

answer the questions. He and his wife left for Europe on 30 March 1990 — the same month that the Harms Commission started its hearings — after four substantial sums of money, totalling nearly R40 000, were deposited in his bank account. Notes in Mr Robey's personal file at his bank read:

“30.3.1990 Mr and Mrs Robey will be in Europe for the next six months. Please refer investments with ourselves should account overdraw. Very respectable people.”

“22.6.1990. Agreed to a temporary excess of R12 000 to enable them to purchase air tickets. He has R25 000 on 32 days call

and a further R16 000 should reach the account within a week. Respectable man.”

Mr Robey's occupation was listed as "self-employed" and his income as R48 000 a year. Mr Robey, like all CCB operatives, ran his own business, President Security Consultants.

It is unclear whether he was still employed by the CCB at the time of his departure for Europe and, if so, whether the CCB had any hand in his decision to leave the country at a time when awkward questions about its activities were on the agenda.

What is certain is that the CCB paid for his legal costs during the 1987 preparatory examination.

They totalled R32 700. A sum of R33 700 was drawn against a project named "Checkers". General Joubert could not offer an explanation for the extra R1 000. Nor could he explain the entry "Dienstgelewer" — Services rendered — entered against the R33 700.

Further questions arise about Mr Robey and the CCB. He was identified as a member of Region 4. What was its role? Was it involved in the monitoring of the Ribeiros? The decision by the CCB to pay for his legal costs suggests that he may have been involved in what of previous evidence before the Harms Commission that only Region 6 — the one headed by Staal Burger and suspected of involvement in the murder of anti-apartheid activist David Webster and Anton Lubowski — was authorised to carry out internal operations?

According to the testimony of former Region 6 CCB operative Slang van Zyl, his cell only became functional at the beginning of 1989. Thus Region 4 may well have been involved in the monitoring of the Ribeiros. If so, did any of its pre-1989 internal functions include maximal disruption, a quaint euphemism for murder?

What of the brutal and as yet unsolved murder in mid-1985 of Mathew Goniwe and his UDF colleagues, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonjo and Sicelo Mhlawuli?

Investigations into suspected CCB involvement in the events leading to the Ribeiro murders will — unsurprisingly in the light

of earlier evidence to the Commission — be hampered by the destruction of CCB documents during the period around December 1986.

Coincidentally or perhaps not so coincidentally, police documents on the Ribeiro murder were in the boot of a car used by Karel "Suiker" Britz, a police colonel when it was stolen on May 5. Neither the car nor three attache cases with documents, which had been requested by the Harms Commission, have been recovered.

Two further coincidences form part of the record. Two black men were suspected of being implicated in the Ribeiro killings, after being spotted by eye-witnesses. General Joubert admitted that two black men had served in the CCB in the Pretoria area. One has since died and one is now in Botswana, General Joubert said.

Another black man, Jacob Mampuru, witnessed the murder of the Ribeiro. He was shot and seriously wounded on December 11, 1986, just 10 days after the murder. A soldier, Graham Cook, was charged with attempted murder. He was acquitted.

Colonel Wright, however, concluded in his investigation that Cook and a fellow soldier, Marius Ludik, were "involved" (bettoke) in the incident. Was it coincidental that soldiers were involved and the CCB was a unit within the SADF's Special Forces?

Patrick Laurence is the author of a forthcoming book, "Death Squads, Apartheid's Secret Weapon".

Findings of 'most difficult task' awaited

THE long-awaited Harms Commission report on unsolved and alleged politically motivated murders is expected to reach President de Klerk before the end of next month.

According to legal sources, there is "great anticipation" about decisions which Mr Justice Louis Harms, the Transvaal Supreme Court judge appointed earlier this year to probe the existence of hit squads said to be operated by the police and defence force, may reach.

The sources said Mr Justice Harms had had to deal with "probably the most difficult commission imaginable, particularly as there were people who were obviously prepared to obstruct the commission".

There is anticipation that the judge may make certain recommendations to the State President and that some of the evidence heard could be referred to Attorneys-General and the Auditor-General for further action.

'Toothless'

This could nullify early allegations that the commission was "toothless" — an accusation levelled because its terms of reference prevented it from taking evidence about events outside the country's borders.

The possible extent to which two Cabinet Ministers and a number of high-ranking military generals and police officers may have been implicated, dominated commission hearings since the opening session on March 5.

Some members of the CCB and the police refused to testify unless their identities were protected — and the result was that the commission was at times turned into a comedy when some appeared in the commission room dressed in outlandish disguises, including false wigs and moustaches. Most used code names.

General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, and Law and Order minister Adriaan Vlok appointed lawyers to act on their behalfs after evidence was led that they both allegedly knew about hit squads.

At one stage, General Malan said he was prepared to appear before the commission but Mr Justice Harms found that that would not be necessary.

A number of generals said under questioning that "higher authority" would have been needed for certain tasks allocated to the CCB, which operated on a budget estimated to have been about R28 million. The implication was that General Malan would have been that "higher authority".

But it was not only the Ministers who appointed legal representatives.

The commission became known as one of the most intensive operations yet mounted by the legal profession in



MR DE KLERK: next moves his.



MR JUSTICE HARMS: often impatient.

NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

bullets from an AK-47, a matter of weeks after appearing on the stand.

The Vlakplaas allegations came about when Butana Almond Nofemela, a convicted killer, claimed in an affidavit given to Lawyers for Human Rights hours before he was to be hanged last October 20 that he had been a member of an SAP unit which had killed Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge in 1981.

Nofemela spent five days giving testimony and undergoing cross-examination, and gave the names of various police officers who had, he claimed, been involved in the activities of the squad.

The police strenuously denied the existence of the squad, calling Nofemela a "liar."

But Nofemela — a former sergeant — was backed up in his allegations by two other policemen, former captain Dirk Coetzee and former sergeant David "Spyker" Tshukulunga, both of whom fled the country.

As a result, the commission — whose terms of reference specifically excluded it from taking or hearing evidence about foreign activities, if any — created a legal precedent when it took evidence from the two runaways at South African House in London.

HARMS REPORT SOON

NEWS

34

Pretoria

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Some members of the CCB and the police refused to testify unless their identities were protected — and the result was that the commission was at times turned into a comedy when some appeared in the commission room dressed in outlandish disguises, including false wigs and moustaches. Most used code names.

General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, and Law and Order minister Adriaan Vlok appointed lawyers to act on their behalfs after evidence was led that they both allegedly knew about hit squads.

At one stage, General Malan said he was prepared to appear before the commission but Mr Justice Harms found that that would not be necessary.

A number of generals said under questioning that "higher authority" would have been needed for certain tasks allocated to the CCB, which operated on a budget estimated to have been about R28 million. The implication was that General Malan would have been that "higher authority".

But it was not only the Ministers who appointed legal representatives.

The commission became known as one of the most intensive operations yet mounted by the legal profession in South Africa — and at enormous cost.

More than 12 teams of lawyers represented various parties over 55 days of hearings. It was reported that legal teams were being paid in excess of R50 000 a month during the life of the commission.

Parties represented included the SA Defence Force and Minister of Defence, the Police and Minister of Law and Order, present and retired policemen, the CCB, individual members of the CCB, Lawyers for Human Rights, the Webster Trust and Family, the Lubowski Family (since withdrawn), the Lubowski Estate (withdrawn), ANC, SA Council of Churches, Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, and Butana Almond Nofemela.

A feature has been that commission hearings — which attracted widespread media coverage — were divided into five distinct parts:

- Allegations about Vlakplaas police training farm near Pretoria being the headquarters of an SAP hit squad.
- The SA Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

ANC links

• The debate over whether or not the killing of Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski could form part of the commission.

• African National Congress involvement in alleged murders.

• The unsolved murders of Dr and Mrs Fabian Ribeiro, of Mamelodi.

Each section has had its share of drama and tension.

These have included black policeman Brian Ngqulunga, who was killed after he had testified to being a former ANC member who had been "turned" by the SAP and who worked at Vlakplaas. His body was found riddled with

MR JUSTICE HARMS:
often impatient.

NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

bullets from an AK-47, a matter of weeks after appearing on the stand.

The Vlakplaas allegations came about when Butana Almond Nofemela, a convicted killer, claimed in an affidavit given to Lawyers for Human Rights hours before he was to be hanged last October 20 that he had been a member of an SAP unit which had killed Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge in 1981.

Nofemela spent five days giving testimony and undergoing cross-examination, and gave the names of various police officers who had, he claimed, been involved in the activities of the squad.

The police strenuously denied the existence of the squad, calling Nofemela a "liar."

But Nofemela — a former sergeant — was backed up in his allegations by two other policemen, former captain Dirk Coetzee and former sergeant David "Spyker" Tshukulunga, both of whom fled the country.

As a result, the commission — whose terms of reference specifically excluded it from taking or hearing evidence about foreign activities, if any — created a legal precedent when it took evidence from the two runaways at South African House in London.

Controversy

One of the biggest controversies has been the commission's inability to take foreign evidence.

It was argued by lawyers, on occasions supported by the commissioner himself, that this caused many problems in trying to reach conclusions or decisions on whether or not hit squads operated internally and externally.

The matter has still to be resolved.

Reference was also made during the hearings to alleged counter-insurgency activities in Swaziland, particularly when a man named "September" was taken from a Manzini police cell and abducted to South Africa.

The Lubowski situation bedevilled the hearings from the start. Lawyers argued with Mr Justice Harms on the legality of whether or not the matter could be heard, to the extent that there were strong words between him and some legal teams.

The judge said that as the murder had taken place in Namibia, it did not fall within the scope of the commission's terms of reference. The counter-argument was that the murder had allegedly been planned in South Africa and it was therefore admissible.

Alleged obstruction of commission proceedings on the part of the CCB and its operatives was another bone of contention, not only for the lawyers but also for Mr Justice Harms.

His impatience with CCB witnesses — particularly Joe Verster, the managing director, and various operatives — became obvious on a number of occasions and he was also angered when it was patently obvious that some witnesses were not prepared to give evidence on the grounds that they might incriminate themselves.

SOON

NEWS

before

WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 481 days since the assassination of human rights activist Dr David Webster outside his Troyeville home. No one has been arrested in connection with his death.

The Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), allegedly responsible for the death of Dr Webster and other activists, has been disbanded, but its personnel have not been publicly listed, despite a request from the David Webster Trust and other interested parties.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers.

34
06/8/88
14/

The word goes out - bring back Noel Robey

c/ren
26/8/90 (23/34)

By **DESMOND BLOW**

FORMER Rhodesian Selous Scout Noel Robey, 35, has become the most wanted man in South Africa. And anti-apartheid groups have sent out a message to their colleagues overseas: "Find Noel Robey".

Robey, who was acquitted in June 1987 of the double murder of Dr Fabian Ribiero and his wife Florence was named this week at the Harms Commission as a member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau. Robey and his wife fled to England several months ago and disappeared.

Human rights lawyer Brian Currin confirmed yesterday that if Robey was found attempts would be made to extradite him to South Africa to stand trial for murder.

When Robey was acquitted three years ago the court could find nothing linking him to the murder other than his car registration number, but the magistrate found this could have been false.

At the Harms Commission this week former CCB chairman Gen Joep Joubert disclosed that the CCB had paid R33 700 for Robey's defence when he appeared in a preparatory examination into an allegation of murdering Ribiero and his wife in 1986.

Joubert, now deputy head of army intelligence, said he had approved the CCB legal costs of R32 700, but could not explain the discrepancy of R1 000.

He denied the CCB had been involved in the murder of the Ribieros, and said the CCB had paid for Robey's defence to protect the CCB and the identity of its members.

In 1987 Robey was arrested and placed before a preparatory examination to establish if there was sufficient evidence to bring a case against him - the first such case in several years.

The commission was told that when Robey appeared in an identification parade he was clean-shaven and the other men on parade were all bearded, as the suspect was on the night of the killing.

It was also revealed that a number of other payments were made into Robey's account of between R6 000 and R13 5000 and a letter was found saying Mr and Mrs Robey would be in Europe for six months.

The commission was also told that CCB documents for the period around December 1986, when the Ribieros were assassinated, had been destroyed.

Currin told the commission that 10 days after the murder of Ribiero and his wife, a guard and another witness to the shooting had been wounded by unknown gunmen.



Dr Fabian Ribiero and his wife Florence. In 1987 Robey was acquitted of murdering them. He has since fled to Britain and disappeared.

CAPT TINK 27/8/90

(34) Cape

Social overhaul needed to fight crime

Political Staff
SOUTH AFRICA had one of the fastest-growing crime rates in the world and more than 50% of white households have guns, two workers for Ni-cro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders), Ms Heather Regenass and Ms Theresa Wilson, said at the weekend.

And with the highest prison population in the Western World, only a complete overhaul of the South Africa socio-political scene would begin to address the problem, they told the Five Freedoms Forum conference on "South Africa at a Turning Point: Negotiations and the Future".

They said statistics in the latest report of the Commissioner of Police showed that armed robbery was up 17,5% and in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, where there were 9 773 cases of armed robbery in 1989, the increase was 34,6%.

Murder had increased by 10,5% and South Africa had an average of more than 32 murders a day.

Public violence had increased by 131%. In the first six months of this year 1 591 people had died in political violence compared with 1 403 for 1989.

"A common trend which runs through much of the current violence is that most victims are black.

"In our white communities, people are arming themselves for protection."

The daily average prison population, the highest in the Western World, was 110 000, and the daily over-population was 20 000.

"Pundits in many fields link crime to poverty. The correlation between low income, poor or bad housing and low social status and delinquency has been proved conclusively."

Poverty triggered crime against property, such as housingbreaking, theft, robbery and muggings.

A lost generation of youth accepted violence and killing as everyday township life and they saw death or jail as inevitable.

"People need to be given a future. They need to be empowered to influence political developments and ultimately direct the course of their lives without resorting to violence.

"We have to do something while there is still a chance. Don't wait until there is nothing worth saving," Ms Regenass and Ms Wilson said.

Over R2-m embezzled from State in a year

Pretoria Correspondent

Between R2 million and R3 million was misappropriated from the State during the past financial year.

And although the Auditor-General, Peter Wronsley, says he is "not happy about it", this amount represented a very small percentage of the total State Budget and showed SA had "an honest administration".

Addressing the Unisa Department of Public Administration seminar on the financial responsibilities of the public ser-

vant yesterday, Mr Wronsley said the total extent of irregular spending — including valid excess expenditures — was R52 million.

Mr Wronsley pointed to the wastefulness of duplicated facilities, under-utilised in one place of the community while facilities nearby were overloaded because of a political ideology.

This situation, he said, placed the auditor in an invidious position.

Mr Wronsley told the seminar — attended by about 250 se-

nior public servants and academics — there was no statutory restriction to prevent public officials getting greater financial responsibility. Some departments already had a high degree of such autonomy.

However, he warned, in the public service, effectiveness was often difficult to quantify, and success could not always be measured by profits.

He also warned against a relaxation of strong centralised control by the Treasury, especially at a time of an "unknown" future.

In his address to the seminar, Dr Estian Calitz, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Finance, referred to the time of change and uncertainty facing South Africa.

Dr Calitz said available State finances could not meet all the demands of the "new" South Africa.

He said the first demand for successful financial management in the new public service was realistic expectations of economic growth and development.

Local govt 'not on race lines'

DURBAN. — South Africa could not go into the future with a system of local government based on race, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Her-nus Kriel, said yesterday.

Mr Kriel also said that the government ought to be able to make a "firm announcement" early next year on a new non-discriminatory urban and rural land use deal.

But he cautioned that resolving the growing urban squatter problem was not a physical or financial possibility in the next few years.

Mr Kriel said that the racially based structure of local government was simply not acceptable to a large percentage of South Africans, and that it would have to be "totally reformed."

Shock Natal crime wave

Cape Times 1/9/90 34
Political Staff
DURBAN. — Natal has the highest crime rate in the country, and it could still go higher, according to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Releasing details of the shock crime wave in the province at the Natal National Party congress yesterday, he said that from January 1 to June 30 this year, Natal's crime figure per 100 000 people was 39% higher than in the Trans-

vaal, 50% higher than the Cape's and a massive 121% higher than the Free State's.

Mr Vlok said men from around the country were being stationed in Natal to combat the situation but warned: "Unless we get community support we are not going to win this battle."

He also appealed to all communities to become involved in neighbourhood watch organisations in an effort to cut the crime rate.

● Sapa reports that Mr Vlok said the police were playing a mediating role between conflicting parties to prevent violence and unrest.

He said if policemen had exceeded their legal powers in the process and if there was factual evidence of this, they would be acted against departmentally.

The minister also said that police were taking careful note of people still carrying firearms to political meetings.

FW: Path for talks 'open'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

DURBAN. — The climate for "more structured" negotiations was "fast becoming ripe", President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Mr De Klerk said: "The negotiation path is more open than ever before."

He said that the government was holding bilateral talks with a wide variety of political leaders on a regular basis.

"We talk to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi just as

often as we talk to Mr Nelson Mandela," he said.

The government was also remaining in "constant contact" with homeland leaders and political leaders in Parliament about negotiations towards a new South Africa.

Later, the Minister of Constitutional Development and the government's chief negotiator, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said he believed there was "a reasonable chance" that the government would have its commitment to the protection of minorities included on the negotiation agenda because it was not trying to entrench white privilege.

Harms report on hit squads given to FW

Star 7/19/90
By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The eagerly awaited Harms Commission report on alleged politically motivated murders was handed to President de Klerk last night.

This was confirmed to The Star by Mr Justice Louis Harms, chairman of the commission, who said the report had been sent to the Department of Justice and forwarded to President de Klerk.

It is not expected that the judge's recommendations will be made known until at least the end of this month. It is not known whether he has recommended that the report be referred to Attorneys-General or the Auditor-General.

Mr Justice Harms's report stems from a 55-day hearing into whether or not the SA Defence Force or the SA Police

had "hit squads". The hearings were held in Pretoria and London.

The alleged SADF squad was known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau. The alleged SAP squad was claimed to have been part of a counter-insurgency group operating from a police training farm, near Pretoria.

Confirmed

The commission, which began hearings on March 3 this year, took evidence from convicted killer Butana Almond Nofemela.

Former police captain Dirk Coetzee confirmed his claims in newspaper interviews and through testimony to the commission in London. It was then claimed that the SADF also allegedly had a similar unit.

BOOM TIMES FOR CRIME

34

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Rapid advances in computer technology are not only creating new opportunities for business and commerce — professional criminals have been quick to take advantage of them too.

Computers are now being widely used for a variety of crimes such as fraud, theft, malicious damage and blackmail. The advantage of new technology is that it improves efficiency.

Though the cost of computer crime to the economy is almost impossible to gauge, various analysts glibly put the figure at about R400m a year.

Early this week, Prof Dana van der Merwe of Unisa's Department of Criminal & Procedural Law told delegates at a Pretoria conference on computer crime that US business is estimated to have lost US\$555,5m in 1988 through unauthorised access to computers.

This figure could well be much higher, however, as the bulk of computer crimes go undiscovered.

Security consultant Ian Palmer put the annual cost of computer fraud in the US

as high as \$6bn. He told delegates that an American Bar Association study found that 48% of companies surveyed had suffered a computer fraud in the last five years.

Losses ranged from \$2m to \$10m.

"In 1984, the FBI estimated that only one out of 22 apprehended computer criminals went to prison. In 1989, the estimate was one out of 10 000 known crimes to a conviction. The latest estimate by the FBI suggests that only one out of every 22 000 computer criminals goes to prison," said Palmer.

The reason for this upsurge in computer crime is threefold:

- Users of information have failed to implement appropriate security measures;
- Law enforcement agencies frequently lack the technical knowledge to investigate computer crimes; and
- Legal systems throughout the world have failed to adapt to the demands of a society dependent on computers. This often makes conviction impossible.

'Dishonesty was rife'

Charge DET officials, says commission

She 20/9/90
34

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

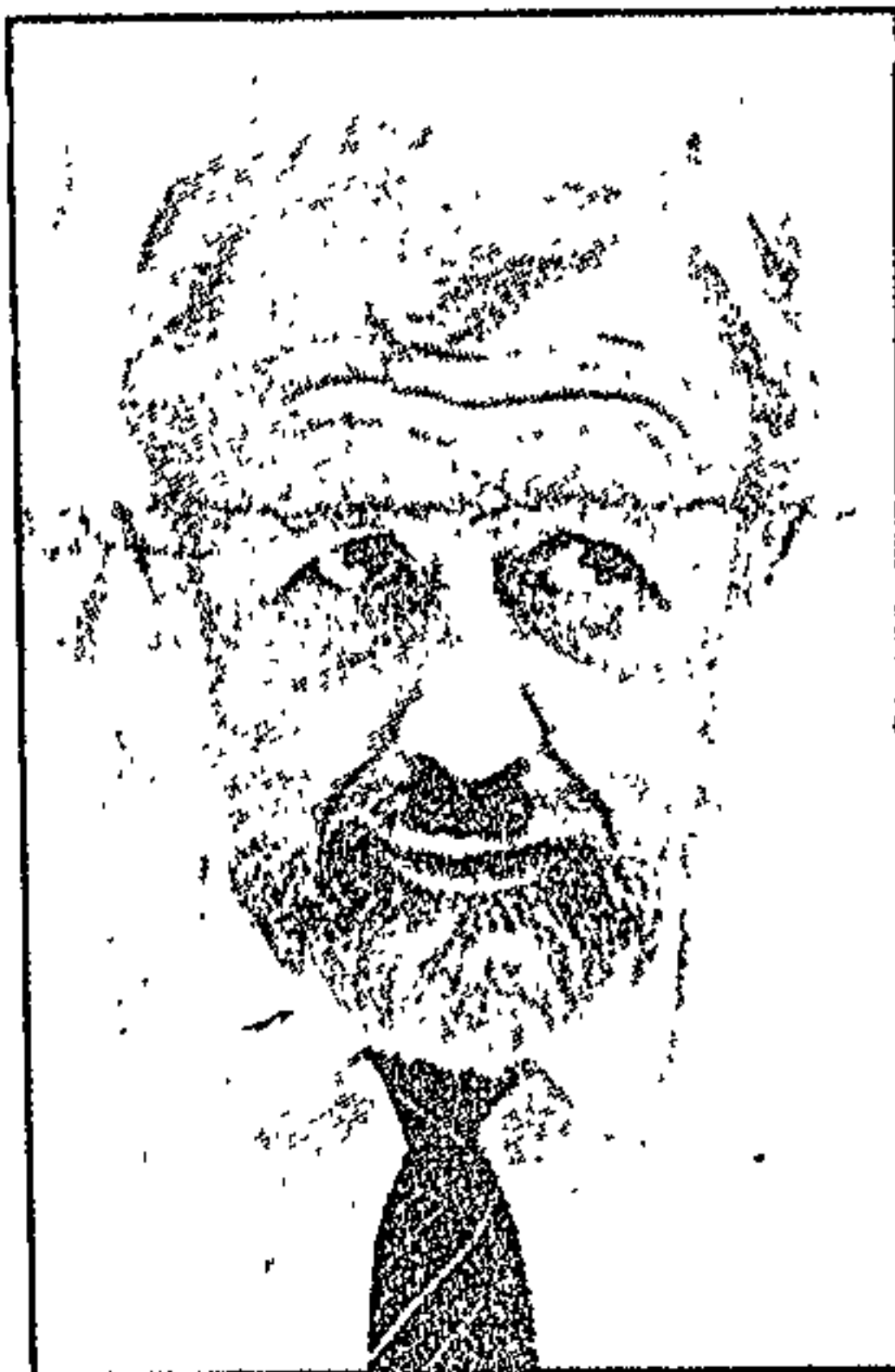
Criminal charges could be instituted against several Department of Education and Training (DET) officials in the wake of the Van den Heever Commission report that irregularities and dishonesty were the "order of the day" in the running of the department's youth camps.

DET Director-General Dr Bernhard Louw announced at a press conference in Pretoria yesterday that DET Johannesburg regional director Peet Struwig — named by the commission as possibly being implicated in the theft of money from private funds obtained by the DET — had been transferred from his post with immediate effect.

Another man, Gert Swart, was also implicated in this.

The Van den Heever Commission, chaired by Justice Leonora van den Heever, began investigating DET activities in 1988. The commission released its third report yesterday after its probe into DET youth camps.

The first report covered irregu-



Peet Struwig . . . transferred from his DET post in Johannesburg with immediate effect.

larities in the purchase of a computer system and the second dealt with irregular printing contracts.

Mr Struwig, who has held his post in Johannesburg for two years, has now been assigned to the Pretoria office of the DET's Provision of Education deputy director-general, Dirk Scholtz.

His place was being filled temporarily by Richard Motau, Deputy-Director of Education at Springs, Dr Louw said.

It was revealed yesterday that documents submitted to the commission indicated that irregularities with regard to money paid out had been a common occurrence.

The commission found that control in respect of financial matters had been particularly inept and documents were sometimes tampered with to create a semblance of consistency.

"Documentation is so vague and payment requisitions so easily written and honoured that a team of detectives and accountants would battle to find out what the funds were used for."

Regarding payments of deposits for the rental of camping sites, it was found that about R500 000 had been used and an amount of R394 184,84 was missing.

Several people outside the department were alleged by the commission to be guilty of criminal offences and certain DET officials and former officials could also be guilty of misconduct because they were either lax or dishonest with documentation, said the report.

These people are named as Leon

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21/9/90

'Suspend the implicated'

DET staff'

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Political and educational organisations yesterday called on the Government to suspend immediately all Department of Education and Training officials implicated by the findings of the Van den Heever Commission.

This comes in the wake of the commission's revelations that irregularities and dishonesty had been rampant in the running of the DET's youth camps.

The commission recommended that several prominent officials face criminal charges.

Political and educational groups canvassed said the report came as no surprise.

National Education Union of SA spokesman Curtis Nkondo said irregularities and corruption were to be expected where power was in the hands of a few.

Democratic Party spokesman Ken Andrew said relevant officials should be suspended until judicial processes had been completed.

On the rise — Inflation violence And crime

BY ARTHUR MAIMANE

JUST like inflation rises in an economic recession, such as the one South Africa is sliding into, the crime rate takes off on the graphs of the police force and criminologists. Some desperate people among the newly unemployed turn to crime as their "informal" alternative for making a living. But this anti-social progression is complicated by apartheid and its various side effects.

The disruption of black schools sparked off by the 1976 Soweto uprising, which was a protest against Bantu education, has resulted in thousands of children dropping out from the formal system that leads to gainful employment. Many of these no-hopers have turned to crime — an alternative that's become an easier option over the years because of under-policing. Thousands of policemen are occasionally taken off the normal crime beat to tackle "political unrest" in the townships — caused by apartheid.

There are no official statistics for any increase in crime this year because the figures are collated annually. But Brigadier Chris Serfontein, South African Police crime prevention co-ordinator in Pretoria, says there has been "a considerable increase" in serious crime. That was without taking into consideration the recent blood-bath on the Witwatersrand (about 700 murders and thousands of assaults) which has taken more policemen off the beat onto township frontlines.

This other effect of apartheid is bound to give non-political criminals more room to manoeuvre, especially when the policemen drafted into "Operation Iron Fist" man roadblocks in the townships.

Captain Opperman, police liaison officer in Johannesburg, has a different view on crime statistics from his senior colleague in Pretoria. He said that although he has no specific statistics because he'd have to ask all 92 police stations in his area, and that would take two weeks, the crime rate was "steady".

He said any suburban residents concerned about policemen being withdrawn from their usual patrols onto the frontline based their fears on insubstantial evidence.

Asked if there was a slow-down in police response to emergency calls, Opperman said people were conditioned by television dramas which showed police cars screeching down streets, sirens howling, within seconds of a call.

"We have to assess our response on priorities," he said. "If a resident calls complaining that towels have been stolen from their washing line and somebody else calls about a burglary in progress — or a rape — the priority is obvious. We could have several police cars responding to the crime in progress within minutes and ignoring the towel theft for a while."

However well the SAP are doing their job, some suburbs organised Neighbourhood Watch schemes to protect themselves from armed burglars and towel thieves. Gavin Webster is chairman of such an operation in a part of Kensington, Johannesburg. Neighbours got together last year at a time when, according to police statistics, break-ins were down to 88 890 from a peak of 150 186 in 1986.

Webster said that under-policing had been "a fact of life for a while" and the watchful eyes of his neighbours had kept the crime rate down. And the organisation had also served a social purpose by bringing isolated suburbanites together. Neighbourhood Watch schemes, he said, had improved contacts with the police — and some insurance companies were lowering premiums for residents in the eagle-eyed neighbourhoods.

Tens of thousands of homes around the country have been turned into fortresses and their owners are prisoners behind high walls, razor wire, electronic burglar alarm systems and other security measures. And they pay high premiums for the services of "armed response" security companies.

In the townships the attitude is that tall fences are self-defeating. First, they declare to the world that there are valuables beyond them. And, second, once the burglars have breached this first line of defence they are protected from the eyes of watchful neighbours.

There is, though, a crime that fences, razor wire and the latest anti-theft technology cannot diminish: vehicle theft. Manufacturers design ever more sophisticated alarms, immobilisers and even anti-hijack devices; but thieves soon find their way round this technology.

According to Serfontein, about a third of stolen vehicles are exported to neighbouring countries where foreign exchange restrictions limit legal imports. It seems that well-off people who can get foreign currency come to South Africa to buy vehicles and other luxuries while the rest wait for "back door" imports and pay in Zim-dollars, kwachas or whatever is the local currency.

The SAP says it recovered 58 percent of the 56 640 vehicles stolen in 1987 but two years later the percentage was down to 52,1 — when the theft-rate had risen to 60 564 vehicles. Of the vehicles insured with members of the South African Insurance Association (SAIA) only 17 338 were stolen in 1987; but there was a much smaller recovery rate: 15 percent. The initial figures for this year promise a bumper year for thieves. According to the police, 17 860 vehicles were stolen in the first three months of 1990, which is 18 percent above the average monthly rate for the same period last year.

The SAIA statistics are reassuring for their members' policy-holders, with an increase of only 9,2 percent of their vehicles stolen in the same period this year.

Dishonesty 'the order of the day'

C/11/23/9/90 (33) (32) (34)
THE commission found that for a long time financial control did not exist for all practical purposes in the DET. Irregularities and dishonesty were the order of the day where it concerned youth camps organised by the department.

"Financial 'control' was so slack that (former DET director general) Jaap Strydom and his officials at Social Services decided what they wanted to do, and then they made their own rules about how to do it.

"Jaap's friend (Paul) Brosnihan was deliberately favoured, as was (DET official) Gert Swart's brother Renier, through contracts which were granted without competition, making it possible for them to make a lot of money out of the DET," the judge said.

Deposits were paid to terrain owners for youth camps of which no proper records were kept and generally no serious efforts were made to recover them.

The judge said there was prima facie evidence of criminal behaviour on the parts of:

- "Outsiders" Brosnihan and Mark Galbraith Stones for misrepresentation and neglect to collect GST;
- Brosnihan, Stone and Jack Paul for fraud;
- DET Social Services assistant director of youth, Gert Swart, and his brother Renier for misrepresentation;
- Jaap Strydom's "outsider" son Tinus for fraud and/or theft and attempts to defeat the ends of justice;
- The then deputy director of youth, Peet Struwig, and assistant director youth Leon Schonken as accomplice with Tinus Strydom in misrepresentation;
- Struwig and Swart for theft;
- Jaap Strydom - now deceased - for bribery; and
- Schonken for bribery.

The commission lists four men who could be prosecuted on further investigations and seven officials, including some listed above, who are prima facie guilty of misconduct. It also takes to task the Tender Board and Treasury for not being vigilant enough.

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Govt slammed for lack of any prosecutions

THE Van den Heever Commission of Inquiry has taken the government to task for not prosecuting offending officials mentioned in its first two reports. In its latest report, released this week, the commission says its investigation so far has been "uneconomic" because no action had been taken against those who had been prima facie guilty of criminal offences - as was recommended by the commission.

It says it is desirable that those those who were prima facie guilty of criminal offences be prosecuted speedily. "After each report a small cloud of dust is kicked up which settles soon and is forgotten."

The commission received little co-operation from officials whose conduct was investigated. From a psychological viewpoint the trial of an offender when it no longer had news value, had little value as a deterrent. If those who trespassed were removed from the department, the bad example could be countered.

The commission mentions the possibility of appointing a team of national servicemen trained as accountants to comb the documents of the DET - like those who had been appointed to help the Department of Inland Revenue. Without such a team to work through the documents "like army-worms", the dirty stable of the DET could not easily be cleaned.

The commission found irregularities of the "greatest magnitude" would probably be uncovered with regard to contracts for the printing and buying of books.

The commission suggests the appointment of an ombudsman who could take over its work.

In his response to the report, Education and Training Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said the organisational structure of the head office of the department had been drastically changed since April 1, 1990 and it now had a clear and simple organisational structure.

A system of budgeting by objectives had been introduced, communication in the department had been simplified and progress had been made in designing a better information system.

"To the extent in which the report contains prima facie evidence of criminal offences, the report has already been submitted to the Attorney-General for investigation," he said.

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der" son Tinus for fraud to defeat the ends of justice; director of youth, Peet Struwig, with Leon Schonken as accomplice in misrepresentation; theft;

ceased - for bribery; and four men who could be prosecuted and seven officials, three, who are prima facie guilty to task the Tender Board to be vigilant enough.

Report exposes DET head Struwig

Books fudged over youth camp payments

F Struwig was not dishonest, he was so ignorant about the payment of money... that he should be in no position where he is given authority over more than petty cash.

This is the verdict of the Van den Heever Commission on Peet Struwig, former deputy director of youth in the DET's department of Social Services. Struwig was this week transferred from his post as DET Johannesburg regional director in the wake of the commission's third report.

The judge made this remark when speaking of "The Ninja", a youth camp in the Palaborwa district, which according to evidence had been used for pupils who had just been released from detention.

Cheques totalling about R140 000 for The Ninja had been paid into the account of Tinus Strydom, son of former DET director general Jaap Strydom. Tinus was prima facie guilty of fraud and/or theft, the judge said.

In the two years from October 1986 to October 1988 the DET had paid out more than R2-million for accommodation at The Ninja, but the documentation for payments was insufficient.

The commission says it is a riddle how money could have been paid in many of these cases where it was impossible to control what the payments were for and if the amounts were really owed. "But Struwig authorised payments and Finance provided the money."

According to DET files, figures showing that children were accommodated at R44 each a day and teachers at R30 a day were changed to R30 a day for children - but all kinds of extras were added like "entertainment and excursions" and "equipment and course material" to make it balance with the original invoice.

In other parts of the report the judge says Struwig:

- Mailed National Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen about why former DET director-general Jaap Strydom's friend Paul Brosnhan was used to liaise between the department and the owners of the land of the Alpha Training Centre at Broedersroom; and
- Authorised a deposit of R60 000 in March 1987 to the Broedersroom Cen-

tre - but earlier a deposit of nearly R60 000 had been authorised on his behalf.

The judge found evidence of fraud on the part of Brosnhan and either "incredible laxity or dishonesty" on the part of Struwig and another top official, Leon Schonken.

"We mention dishonesty as an alternative deduction because it is difficult to accept that Struwig allowed this money to be paid out through ignorance," the report says.

Struwig and two other officials authorised the payment of more than R250 000 to Brosnhan's Recreational Development Centre, after he rented

Why should it have been left to the Press to open the door of the Augean stables? The size of the muck-heaps in those stables appear to be bigger with each new investigation of the commission.

facilities at the New Haven hotel in Natal for two years at a cost of R16 a person a day, without any proof that the DET received what it was invoiced for.

"Where Brosnhan is prima facie guilty of fraud concerning invoices with swollen figures and lengthened days, Schonken and Struwig are prima facie guilty of misconduct consisting of gross negligence in the certification of documents and authorisation of payment without any confirmation that invoiced amounts were indeed due."

Struwig asked the Tender Board to approve money after it had been spent because of the "sensitivity" of the matter. The commission could not make sense of the Tender Board's response to Struwig.

Struwig authorised the payment of deposits of R261 460 to Moonland, another youth camp. According to the commission, deposit payments were swept under the carpet for all practical purposes. The Minister was not properly informed and Struwig did not tell the DET's legal advisers about it.

After deposits were paid to Moonland, Struwig was given a financial "gift" with which he bought a car.



Peet Struwig... transferred from his DET post following the commission's report.

The third report of the Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to the Department of Education and Training - chaired by Judge Leo van den Heever - was released this week. It concentrates on transactions between the DET and various parties concerning the renting of sites that were used for youth camps and youth courses, and exposes corruption on a large scale. Large deposits were paid to owners and go-betweens, ostensibly for the provision of housing and sports facilities, but numerous invoices for deposits were signed with no proof that anything had been done. Few deposits were paid back. Invoices were also signed for camps that did not take place, while figures of pupils and days spent in the camps were inflated. The first report concentrated on irregularities about a computer system bought by the DET and the second on irregularities in printing done for the DET.

Govt slammed for lack of any prosecutions

THE Van den Heever Commission of Inquiry has taken the government to task for not prosecuting offending officials mentioned in its first two reports.

In its latest report, released this week, the commission says its investigation so far has been "uneconomic" because no action had been taken against those who had been prima facie guilty of criminal offences - as was recommended by the commission.

It says it is desirable that those who were prima facie guilty of criminal offences be prosecuted speedily. "After each report a small cloud of dust is kicked up which settles soon and is forgotten."

The commission received little co-operation from officials whose conduct was investigated. From a psychological viewpoint the trial of an offender when it no longer had news value, had little value as a deterrent. If those who trespassed were removed from the department, the bad example could be countered.

The commission mentions the possibility of appointing a team of national servicemen trained as accountants to comb the documents of the DET - like those who had been appointed to help the Department of Inland Revenue. Without such a team to work through the documents "like army-worms", the dirty stable of the DET could not easily be cleaned.

The commission found irregularities of the "greatest magnitude" would probably be uncovered with regard to contracts for the printing and buying of books. The commission suggests the appointment of an ombudsman who could take over its work. In his response to the report, Education and Training Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said the organisational structure of the head office of the department had been drastically changed since April 1, 1990 and it now had a clear and simple organisational structure.

Dishonesty 'the order of the day'

THE commission found that for a long time financial control did not exist for all practical purposes in the DET. Irregularities and dishonesty were the order of the day where it concerned youth camps organised by the department.

"Financial control" was so slack that (former DET director general) Jaap Strydom and his officials at Social Services decided what they wanted to do, and then they made their own rules about how to do it.

"Jaap's friend (Paul) Brosnhan was deliberately favoured, as was (DET official) Gerrit Swart's brother Renier, through contracts which were granted without competition, making it possible for them to make a lot of money out of the DET," the judge said.

Deposits were paid to terrain owners for youth camps of which no proper records were kept and generally no serious efforts were made to recover them.

"Outsiders" Brosnhan and Mark Galbraith Stone for misrepresentation and neglect to collect GST; Brosnhan, Stone and Jack Paul for fraud; DET Social Services assistant director of youth, Gerrit Swart, and his brother Renier for misrepresentation;

Jaap Strydom's "outsider" son Tinus for fraud and/or theft and attempts to defraud the ends of justice; The then deputy director of youth, Peet Struwig, and assistant director youth Leon Schonken as accomplice with Tinus Strydom in misrepresentation;

Struwig and Swart for theft; Jaap Strydom - now deceased - for bribery; and Schonken for bribery. The commission lists four men who could be prosecuted on further investigations and seven officials, including some listed above, who are prima facie guilty.

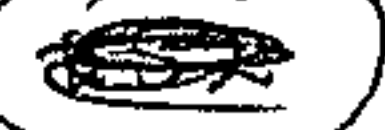
A system of budgeting by objectives had been introduced, communication in the department had been simplified and progress had been made in designing a better information system.

"To the extent in which the report contains prima facie evidence of criminal offences, the report has already been submitted to

Many of those who administer justice are racist — lawyer

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GERALD REILLY



PRETORIA — Racial discrimination had penetrated to every corner of SA life, and the administration of justice had not escaped, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) national director Brian Currin said at the weekend.

He told a Unisa conference on human rights justice was administered from top to bottom by whites.

"Many of those who administer justice in SA are racist in both attitude and action."

Urgent attention should be given to the greater representation of other racial groups in the system.

With no bill of rights, with parliamentary supremacy and with a governing party committed to protecting the rights and interests of whites, discrimination was legally entrenched.

If socio-economic conditions did not improve, SA would be confronted with a soaring crime rate.

The situation would be aggravated if the 8-million homeless squatters became 20-million during the coming decade; if 70% of blacks continued to have no electricity and running water; if 70% remained uneducated; and if the vast majority of workers continued to earn wages below the poverty datum line, he said.

Most ominous

The criminal justice system was the product of a totalitarian state whose policies, practices and attitudes were based on political domination of a disenfranchised majority by a privileged minority.

Currin said the most ominous of legislation which violated human rights and made a mockery of the administration of justice was the Internal Security Act. Among the most draconian measures was detention without trial. As a detainee "you are guilty because of policemen who say you are".

These barbaric practices had succeeded in discrediting justice administration.

On capital punishment, Currin said: "As if judicial executions were not enough, we are also having to deal with extra-judicial executions."

A sad consequence of SA's history was that the legal system and the judiciary were simply not accessible to the vast majority of blacks. They could not afford to take part in the system.

About 85% of people who came into contact with the law were literally processed through the criminal justice production line without any resistance.

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SADF major in rhino probe

CPT: TMS
29/9/90

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JOHANNESBURG. — A former SADF major and his wife, who were allegedly involved in a network smuggling endangered wildlife species overseas, are liable for extradition to the US, a magistrate here found yesterday.

The decision by Mr M Muller that there were grounds for the extradition of Mr Marius Meiring and his wife Pat to America, came as police cracked one of the world's biggest rhino-horn and elephant-tusk smuggling rackets and strangled a wildlife pipeline from Africa to Asia.

US authorities asked for the couple's extradition, following allegations of their involvement in smuggling wildlife species from Namibia to the US.

They are to stand trial on three counts of perjury. The court was told that the Meirings had made false customs declarations, saying they were exporting a carved wooden head when it was actually a cheetah head.

R750 bail

Mr Muller requested that the couple be detained in Johannesburg, pending a decision by the Minister of Justice on the extradition.

They were granted bail of R750 each, pending an appeal against the decision.

Meanwhile, police have made an international breakthrough in arresting four men and seizing more than 100 rhino horn and elephant tusks, worth R7m.

The men — three Taiwanese visitors and a Chinese-speaking South African — were arrested in two separate operations in Johannesburg this week. — Crime Reporter and Sapa

**Illegal arms
handed in**

So far 2110/90
NINETY-NINE percent
of the weapons handed in
at police stations up to
September 26 were turned
in by whites and a few by
coloureds.

So far 575 arms had
been turned in and no
blacks had handed in any
weapons, police said yes-
terday. - *Sapa*.

'Terror' arms handed over to the police

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Sowetan 8/10/90

THE number of firearms handed in to police in terms of the amnesty granted people in illegal possession has increased to 3 291 but includes only five "traditional terrorist weapons".

The amnesty was announced by State President FW de Klerk on September 4 and will be in effect until the end of October. So far 310 revolvers, 465 pistols, 1 451 rifles and 1 054 airguns have been handed in to po-

lice.

Firearms police refer to as "traditional terrorist weapons" include one AK-47 rifle, a Makarov pistol, a T-36 machine gun, a 7,65 Scorpion machine pistol and a 7,62 Tokarev pistol, were handed in.

The head of the Public Relations Division of the police, Major-General Herman Stadler, renewed his appeal to anyone who possessed firearms illegally, or had informa-

tion about such weapons, to give the police their full cooperation.

He said the police would do everything to find illegal weapons, before and after the amnesty expired on October 31.

People who failed to make use of this period of amnesty to assist the police should not expect any mercy when the police are forced to take action against them when the amnesty lapses. - Sapa.

SA has four times more murders than US

CAPE TOWN
10/10/90
34

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — South Africa had four times more murders for every 100 000 people (34 to 8) than the United States, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, told the National Party's Cape congress here yesterday.

Comparing annual crime figures, he said South Africa also fared badly by comparison in rapes (63 to 37) and assaults (416 to 351).

For other crimes the comparison was better for South Africa — the figures for robbery were 160 in South Africa compared with 213 in the US, for car thefts 206 to 529 and for housebreakings 669 to 1 330.

Mr Vlok acknowledged that crime in South Africa was a growing problem. He said: "What disturbs us is that a mere 3,3% of whites take part in any crime-prevention schemes in their own neighbourhoods, compared to about 17% in America."

Referring to "so-called" sworn affidavits handed to the government alleging police malpractices, Mr Vlok said many had been found to be invalid.

'Disturbingly high'

He said the secretary-general of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, had recently handed "so-called sworn affidavits" on "so-called malpractices" by police to President F W de Klerk. The police had investigated these to the source and the information the police had gathered did not accord with the allegations presented to Mr De Klerk by Mr Chikane.

Mr Vlok said it was clear that people were making declarations on matters they had not observed.

Turning to the levels of violence in South Africa — a topic raised by several speakers — Mr Vlok said there had been 13 000 cases of unrest in South Africa so far this year.

"The figure for 1990 is disturbingly high and unacceptable but levels were even higher in 1985 and 1986," he said.

Coetzee urges to return to peaceful SA

LONDON — Self-confessed hit squad leader and former South African police captain Dirk Coetzee is longing to return to South Africa.

Mr Coetzee (46) fled South Africa last November after a convicted murderer and ex-police man, Almond Nofomela, confessed to having been a member of a Pretoria-based hit squad commanded by Mr Coetzee.

MIKE SILUMA

forces had taken place. He said he expected to remain in Europe for some time, but was not sure in which country.

Mr Coetzee, a diabetic, has lost considerable weight since fleeing South Africa. He said life in exile was hard. The ANC pays for his food and accommodation. "My lifestyle at the moment is not what I was used to in South Africa. But I do understand that there are many ANC comrades who also live a frugal existence in many parts of the world," he said.

Peace

Nofomela made his confession shortly before he was due to be executed for the murder of a white farmer.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Coetzee, who has since joined the ANC, said he hoped that peace would return to South Africa soon.

"I am hoping that everyone will soon realise that the fighting must come to an end. It was never necessary for the Government to spy on the ANC and vice versa."

Mr Coetzee said trust between the ANC and the Government would develop once the integration of ANC and government

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DIRK COETZEE: "The fighting must end."

With the ANC's help, Mr Coetzee's two sons, Dirk (14) and Carl (12) have joined him in London. "They are free to return to South Africa if they wish. But for now they have decided to stay with me."

Strained

However, his wife, Karen, with whom relations have become strained recently, has stayed in South Africa.

apartheid activists. He was giving evidence in the defamation case in which General Neethling is suing Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail for a total of R1.5 million for alleged defamation for publishing allegations made against him by Mr Coetzee.

Quarrel

Under re-examination by Mr Bobby Levine SC, for the newspapers, Mr Coetzee said that except for police commissioner General Johar he had no quarrel with any of his colleagues at the time of his departure from the police force in 1985.

He therefore had no reason to make false claims about their involvement in the activities of police hit squads. Asked specifically about his relationship with General Neethling, Mr Coetzee replied: "I have great respect for him and have never had problems with him."

However, when questioned later by Mr Willie Oshry SC, for General Neethling, Mr Coetzee

said he felt that the general had acted dishonourably by denying that he had provided the poison used by police hit squads. Mr Oshry asked Mr Coetzee why he had lied to a departmental inquiry by saying a turned ANC member, Mr Simon Moema, had defected to the organisation when he had, in fact, been eliminated by fellow hit squad members.

Mr Coetzee said other policemen involved in hit squad activities had also lied about their involvement.

Fugitive

Mr Oshry: "Everyone else is lying and you are the only one brave enough to tell the truth? You are a fugitive from justice."

Mr Coetzee: "I'm prepared to go back to go back and become the first accused if your clients also admit their wrongdoing. But I'm not prepared to become a scapegoat."

The case resumes in the Rand Supreme Court on November 12.



Convoy plan to thwart hijackings

11/6/90
15/10/90

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Hijackings and attacks on heavy vehicles have escalated so alarmingly that the Transport Security Association wants all vehicles carrying valuables to travel in convoy.

At the same time the South African Chamber of Business has called for identification numbers to be painted on vehicle roofs so that they can be instantly recognised from the air.

Special glass

And in a third development, Putco managing director Dr Jack Visser said that steps were under consideration to protect the occupants of buses after six people were killed and 27 were injured when several shots were fired at a Putco bus near Durban on Tuesday.

Special glass to protect the driver was a possible option, but it was thought little else could be done to protect the driver and passengers.

The Chamber, which represents industry and commerce, also wants an urgent meeting

between senior police representatives and all interested parties to discuss ways to combat "this very serious problem".

The Chamber believes that the hijacking of commercial vehicles is fast becoming one of the transport industry's most serious problems.

On the Reef alone four heavy vehicles — which can each be worth R500 000 without their loads — are hijacked daily on average, according to police statistics.

The situation is considered so serious that the Chamber has also drawn up a memorandum of measures which could assist in countering the situation.

These include encouraging individual drivers to own their own vehicles which could then be contracted to companies on a trip or wage basis. This would dramatically cut driver involvement in hijacking.

It is believed that "own employees" are involved in 80 per cent of all commercial vehicle hijacks and the Chamber has urged that all prospective employees be properly screened

and subjected to a police security check. References and driver's licences should also be checked.

"Even the most loyal and reliable employees have been outwitted and lured into carefully planned traps set by hijackers," a spokesman for the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce said.

"It is essential, therefore, that drivers be made aware of the risks on the road and how to deal with them.

The basic safety rules include:

- Always travel with doors locked and windows partly closed.

- Attract attention if you are in danger.

- Do not stop at accident scenes unless you are convinced that they are genuine.

- Be alert when approaching your vehicle.

- Never pick up unauthorised passengers.

- Do not tell others your business.

- Be alert for cars following you and note details for possible description of criminals.

Keeping the small criminal outside the jails

Patrick the petty thief would be in jail today if it weren't for Nicro, who have saved the state its money and have saved Patrick his soul.

BY ARTHUR MAIMANE

PATRICK stood alone in the dock of one of the small courts in Johannesburg last Monday and heard a magistrate who could've been an older sister pass sentence on him for attempted theft.

He had started the first job of his young life the previous Monday, two years after he'd passed his matric. He had given up trying to get a technical certificate because he had difficulties with mathematics.

In August he broke into a car hoping to steal money from a jacket lying inside. He was spotted by passersby, chased down a street and handed over to the police who believed him when he claimed he was only 15 years old. He looks that young and from past experience knew he'd get a lighter sentence as a juvenile: he'd been given lashes for receiving stolen goods when he was a genuine juvenile.

This time the prosecutor demanded three years' imprisonment because, he said, society had to be protected from the likes of young Patrick.

After about an hour's thought, the magistrate told him off for being "long-fingered" and sentenced him to a year's imprisonment, suspended for five years. But he would have to serve 150 hours of community service in a children's home — and would be locked up if he missed any of that time or did not follow the instructions of his social worker and probation officer.

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders was formed 80 years ago with prison visiting among the good works it pursued. But the intention developed with time and in 1977 its lobbying changed the law to make community service an alternative to serving useless, and expensive, time behind bars for some of the convicted.

There are 110 000 prison inmates at any given time, and the cells are so overcrowded that the Prison Service plans new prisons, at great cost, to house 12 000 more convicts. This is regarded by Nicro as an unnecessary waste of human and state resources.

One of its persuasive arguments is the most simple — money: it costs the state — that is, all tax-payers — just over R16 a day to keep one offender locked up, which amounts to R1,76-million every day for the army of

110 000 convicts whose crimes vary from Patrick's attempted theft to fraud, murder and other serious mayhem. Those serving less than two years are not trained for anything and the only contribution they make towards their keep is being used as convict labour.

Another persuasive reason for keeping minor offenders out of chookie is that while they languish behind prison walls they cannot maintain their families: which can cost provincial admini-

TO PAGE 2

Staying outside jail's gates

trations, and the community at large, more money in welfare handouts. For the immediate family of the convicted breadwinner prison can be a greater disaster than for the prisoner, while the widening ripples of a minor crime can have a major effect within extended families.

The majority of offenders assisted by Nicro from its 13 centres across the country are — like the prison population — black: not hardened or habitual criminals. But, as its Johannesburg director, Heather Regenass, says, there is the danger that while hanging around prison yards and cells they could learn the crooked skills which could turn them into criminals who cannot be rehabilitated.

The government provides only limited funding for the institute, such as paying a percentage of social workers' salaries, and the rest comes from private donations. There is also what Nicro calls "privatisation": well-off offenders, like the fraudster who received a suspended sentence for the million-plus fraud, can afford lawyers, psychologists and other experts to assist in their defences, but still need the institute on their side to give them added credibility before the courts.

They are asked to contribute a few hundred rands towards the privatisation scheme, which still amounts to less than R10 000 a year. But while these white-collar offenders can be said to have more to lose if they have to serve time (forfeiting jobs and even careers) it is the poor who are at greater risk.

Right now the future of six children in Soweto hangs in the balance while a mother waits for the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to rule on whether she is to serve three years for owning a car she says she did not realise had been stolen. Since her arrest in 1987 she has so far spent about R9 000 — almost the price of the car — on legal fees and a week in "Sun City". Not the gambling resort but the name for Diepkloof Prison outside Soweto.

If Gladys loses the appeal and has to serve the three years she's likely to lose the responsible job she's held down for 15 years at Baragwanath Hospital — as

well as her home. The state, through the provincial administration, will have to provide for the children — the eldest of them is expecting a baby — and an aged mother who's also a dependent.

She says an irony that upsets her while her family's future hangs in the balance is that while the stolen car was confiscated by the police she still gets parking and speeding tickets for it, with threats of prosecution if she doesn't pay the fines. They amount to several hundred rands, but she has refused to fork out more cash.

"There was a time," she says, "when I thought I'd be better off dead. But then what about the children?" That was before she heard about Nicro from a neighbour last August. She pins her hopes of staying out of prison on the institute.

Patrick's mother appeared much more frightened than her son during his morning in court. On Tuesday he returned to his week-old job as a trainee at an electronics company whose letter to the court might have helped sway the magistrate against the prosecutor.

This weekend he's scrubbing walls, floors or whatever at a children's home. With a little luck and the guidance of the probation service he could be rehabilitated into the useful and honest citizen Yasmine Furtie and Nicro believe he can be.

The youth in an earlier case in the tiny courtroom didn't have much luck. He'd been arrested two years ago, at the age of 16, for being in possession of a car radio worth about R1 700 and an electric iron valued at R80 which the police suspected were stolen. Last week, at the age of 18, the court was still taking evidence against him: this time from one of the arresting policemen.

The case was adjourned yet again — and the youth clanked out of the dock, through a door and down to the cells. Clanked because his ankles were bound in heavy chains as if he was a mass murderer who could cause bloody havoc in the courtroom if he were free to walk like a human being.

From PAGE 1

Coetzee speaks of poisons

By Chris Whitfield,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Former police captain Dirk Coetzee, who shocked South Africa with allegations that he was part of a hit squad, yesterday gave evidence in exile for the second time this year.

A starkly decorated room in the International Press Centre in London is the setting for this week's hearing, in which Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling is claiming R1,5 million for defamation from two newspapers, Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail. The claim arises from articles published in both papers linking him to alleged police hit squad activities.

In August the newspapers were granted leave by Mr Justice Roos in the Rand Supreme Court to take evidence from Mr Coetzee before a commissioner in London this week.

Converted

In April, Mr Coetzee, who fled South Africa before making his allegations, gave evidence to the Harms Commission into alleged hit squad activities. A cinema in the basement of the South African Embassy in London was converted into a courtroom for the occasion.

This week's makeshift courtroom — with tables for the legal teams' desks and two rows of four chairs as a public gallery — heard Mr Coetzee describe details of General Neethling's home and office in Pretoria.

He also repeated allegations that General Neethling had supplied poison powders and drops to help dispose of two men.

Mr Coetzee said he first met



Rebel policeman Dirk Coetzee.



Lieutenant-General Neethling.

General Neethling — then a brigadier — in October 1981 when he visited him at his Pretoria office and was given the poisons.

He described the general's office in detail, saying he had seen a picture of Oostelikes Rugby Club on one wall with General Neethling standing in the middle row. A certificate on another wall stated that General Neethling had flown in the Concorde.

The drugs had had little effect when they were administered to the men, Selby Mabusu and Peter Dhlamini, and a Captain Koos Vermeulen returned to Pretoria to get more of the poison.

Mr Coetzee said Captain Vermeulen told him the brigadier could not believe the poisons had not worked, but the in-

creased doses failed to have any effect when they were put into the men's drinks.

Mr Coetzee and Captain Vermeulen again went to Pretoria to get more poison from General Neethling. He described how they had gone to the general's house on a Sunday morning and he had come out to talk to them in pyjamas.

Mr Coetzee described the general's house, saying it had wooden floors.

Later the general changed into shorts and took them to a laboratory, where he gave them more poison.

Again the poison failed to work and another policeman finally shot the two men in the head. Mr Coetzee said the man who carried out the killings was from the "far right, with no love for black people".

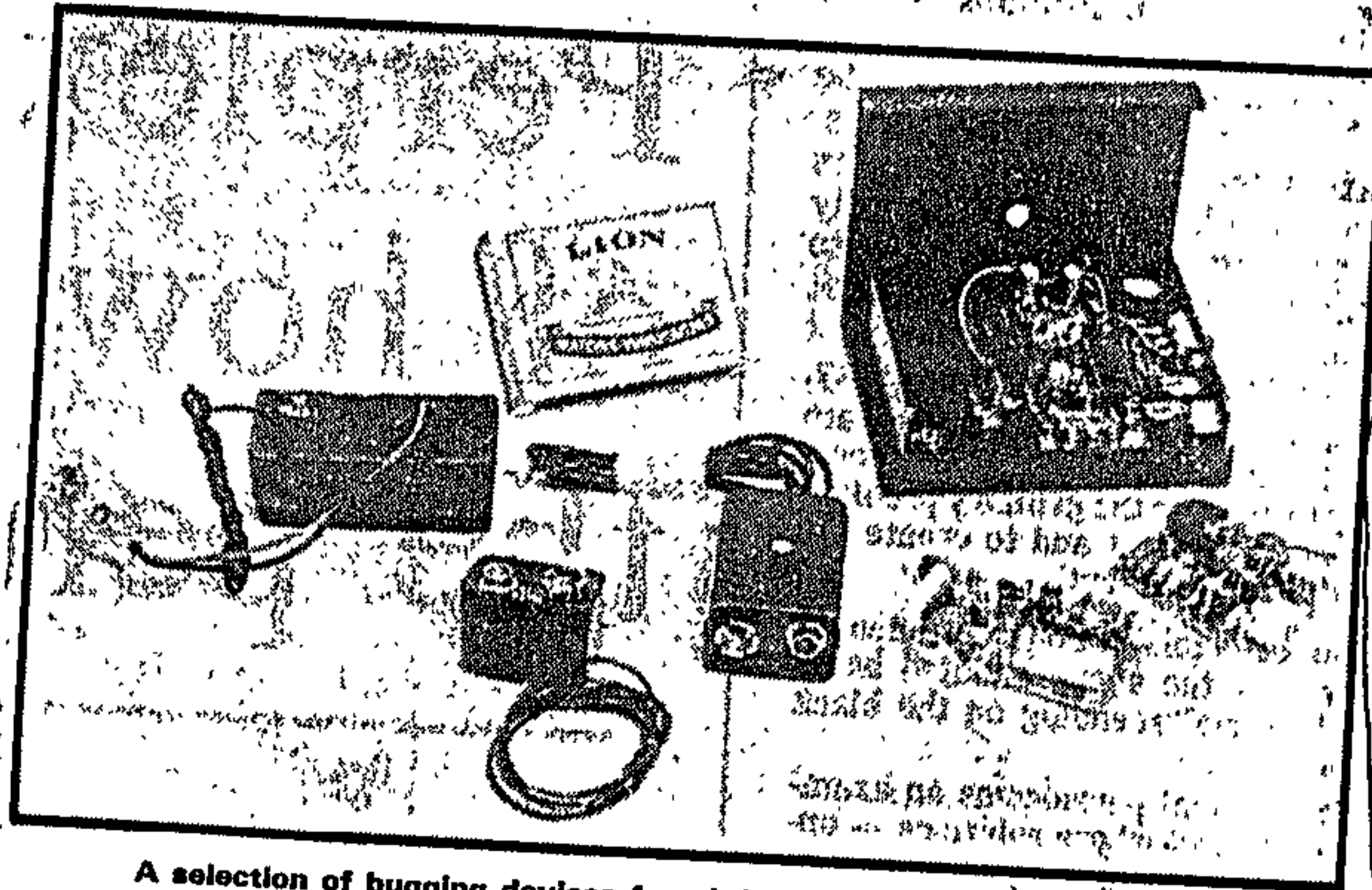
Rubber tyres

The bodies were then burnt on a pyre of rubber tyres until there was no trace left.

Mr Coetzee told the hearing that General Neethling was known in the police force as the "chemicals expert" and was the person to go to if poisons were needed.

The hearing was also told that Mr Coetzee's official police case book (*sakboek*) from the time he was at Vlakplaas, the alleged hit squad headquarters, had General Neethling's name written in it, with two telephone numbers.

The commissioner presiding at the hearing, which is expected to last four days, is advocate Sean Naidoo. Advocates Willie Oshry and Mannie Witz are appearing for General Neethling, and Bobby Levine, SC, and Frans Rautenbach for the newspapers.



A selection of bugging devices found during sweeping operations.

Measures to ensure staff are not led into temptation

B. Day 29/10/90
MOST staff theft is caused by inefficient systems which allow employees to steal.

Lodge Service MD Errol Ashman says experience has shown that 10% of staff members will steal anyway, 10% will never steal but a staggering 80% will steal if tempted.

"We specialise in handling stock shrinkage for retailers as well as some of the larger industrial companies.

"Stock losses are countered by following the goods through every phase of movement through the company. When stock moves, an opportunity is created for theft.

"The efficiency of the receiving system is checked and we make sure the system is applied correctly until the goods leave the company in the normal course of business.

"Till procedures are checked to ensure they are followed.

"Test purchases are also made as a support to the

people checking systems.

"The use of the rotating trolley system is checked to ensure goods are not slipping through the tills without being rung.

"Cashiers will sometimes ring up a pile of shirts, taking the price from the top shirt and assuming the others are priced the same," says Ashman.

Pocketed

Cashier theft can occur when a customer tenders the exact amount for a single item — the product is not rung on the till and the cash is pocketed.

Ashman says the greater percentage of stock losses is due to members of staff.

"We study the staff movement within the company and identify opportunities for theft.

"We become management's conscience, making sure the systems are good and that they are adhered to."

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Police to pay out R7m on illegal arms

LINDEN BIRNS

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POLICE have to pay out nearly R7m in rewards after their campaign to gather illegal weapons.

More than 2 000 rifles, hundreds of hand guns and a variety of other arms have been handed over so far.

A spokesman for police headquarters said last night he believed "certain amounts had already been paid out as rewards", which were offered in terms of an amnesty on unlicensed weapons.

A statement released by police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday afternoon said 2 257 rifles, 1 594 airguns, 758 pistols and 460 revolvers had been handed in.

The reward list did not make provision for airguns, but the rifles and hand guns were worth R6,799m in reward money.

Under a section "terrorist weapons", police said they had been given three AK47s, two T36 7,62mm machineguns, a semi-automatic hand-machinegun and a 7,65mm Scorpion sub-machinegun, totalling R31 500 in rewards.

Two Makarov pistols and a Tokarev pistol worth a combined R1 900 were handed in; as were 96 assorted hand grenades and two mortar bombs with a total reward value of R78 000.

A total of 407 rounds of ammunition were handed in. 6/10/70

The statement warned that the amnesty fell away tomorrow. After that action would be taken against anyone with illegal weapons, it said.

'Psychopath' evidence is inadmissible

By Cathy Stagg

A submission that the Harms Commission had found former police captain Dirk Coetzee to be a psychopath was ruled inadmissible in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Kriegler, presiding over the R1,5 million defamation trial in which SAP forensic division head General Lothar Neethling is suing two newspapers, made the ruling.

Willy Oshry, QC, for General Neethling, said the Harms Commission had found that Mr Coetzee was a psychopath. The commission was not a trial, but it was an inquiry.

The judge said he had refrained from reading anything about the Harms report and he did not want to hear anything which would seek to influence him on evidence he had not heard himself.

He made a formal ruling that the findings of the Harms Commission were not admissible in the trial.

The civil trial arose from reports published in Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail in which Mr Coetzee claimed General Neethling had supplied the security police with poison.

Mr Coetzee's reliability as a witness was debated at length.

Mr Oshry handed up a warrant for Mr Coetzee's arrest, issued on January 4 this year.

The warrant was issued by MWC Imber and was for the murder of Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge on or about November

19 1981 near Umlazi, outside Durban.

Mr Oshry submitted there was a great deal of evidence that Mr Coetzee had made false affidavits on a number of occasions.

"The attorney-general for Natal must have thought that what he said was sufficiently true to issue a warrant," the judge said.

The judge asked whether it would be fair to Mr Oshry's case to apply the accomplice test to Mr Coetzee's evidence: to believe only what he said when there was other corroborating evidence.

"Yes," Mr Oshry replied.

The court then discussed the alleged murders of two men which Mr Coetzee claimed took place in his presence.

The judge found it very strange that a man who confessed to trying to blow up the Lamontville municipal offices was virtually told by the Commissioner of Police to "go and sin no more", until he heard that Mr Coetzee had picked the man up from the Brits police station.

"Now it is no longer so strange," the judge said.

Mr Oshry said Mr Coetzee had every opportunity to kill the man but did not do so. Instead, he took him "all over the country" before the shooting at Komatipoort.

It was claimed that the man was drugged with "knock-out drops", obtained from General Neethling, then shot by a policeman under the command of Major Archie Flemmington.

The trial continues.

Brushing aside pressure to quit

THE decision by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan not to resign from office in spite of the Harms Commission's discovery of criminal activities in his department stands squarely within the home-grown tradition of South African Cabinet Ministers.

That tradition, crudely put, is that you don't resign unless you are caught with your hands in the till — or in this case, perhaps, with your finger on the trigger.

Since it inherited the Westminster parliamentary system, South Africa ought, theoretically, to adhere to the honourable Westminster tradition that Ministers must accept full responsibility for whatever happens in their departments — whether or not they know about it or are personally responsible for it.

Crash

Former Progressive Federal Party chief whip Brian Bamford cites the extreme case of Sir Thomas Dugdale, British Minister of Agriculture in the 1950s, who resigned because of some delay in the granting of an agricultural loan or permit — something he knew nothing about.

And the Japanese Minister of Defence who resigned after a fatal military air crash because there was some suggestion of faulty pilot training or aircraft design.

And Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, who resigned when Argentina invaded the Falklands because his department should have known it was coming.

This Westminster tradition was implicitly invoked by the Democratic and Conservative parties when they demanded General Malan's head last week.

As DP leader Zach de Beer put it, if General



General Malan exonerated himself.

Ducking liability is the old SA way

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

Malan did not know about the illegal activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, he was guilty of "monumental incompetence".

General Malan exonerated himself on grounds that have become a firm indigenous tradition: that he was not personally responsible.

He said no internal (and therefore illegal) CCB operations "were submitted to higher authority for approval."

"Consequently this is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible."

"The National Party has never subscribed to the full rigours of the Westminster tradition," Mr Bamford said. "Cabinet

Ministers in this country have really only resigned when they have been caught with their hands in the till — if found to have been personally at fault."

He cited the scandal in the Department of Education and Training which was probed by the Van den Heever Commission last year.

The commission found evidence of widespread corruption, nepotism and irregularities running all the way up to the top of the department.

But because Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Cabinet Minister responsible, was not found to have known or been personally responsible, he resisted opposition demands to resign.

By contrast a review of Ministers who have resigned shows all were deemed to be at fault personally.

Diamond

Mr Jan Haak resigned in the 1970s over of an irregular Land Bank loan.

Former Manpower Minister Fanie Botha resigned in the mid-1980s when evidence began to emerge of allegedly irregularities surrounding diamond concessions.

And another Manpower Minister, Pietie du Plessis, resigned last year shortly before the Van der Walt Commission announced that he had acted "improperly" because his son had benefited from a business transaction with his department.

Information Minister Connie Mulder and State President John Vorster also resisted huge pressure to resign in the wake of the Information Scandal in the late 1970s and only went when the Erasmus Commission found that they had had personal knowledge or responsibility for illegal secret information projects such as the launch of The Citizen newspaper.

Lubowski was framed - ex-wife

8/14/90
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Gabi Lubowski, former wife of assassinated Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, dismissed as "ridiculous" the Harms Commission findings that he had accepted money from Military Intelligence because he was desperate.

Mrs Lubowski said that during the 17 years she had known Anton, he had always lived beyond his means, but this had never worried him.

He was always "absolutely correct" about receiving

money.

The money that he did receive in June last year was from someone he thought was a trusted friend and fellow Swapo supporter, she said.

Mrs Lubowski said Anton was an idealist who had become deeply disillusioned about the "political game" in the last months of his life.

"I think Anton was a stumbling block for some people because he was fighting for the true independence of all the people of Namibia."

She said Mr Lubowski was "framed" as a spy for an unknown reason.

Ste 22/11/90

(34)

Police probe forex fraud

By Michael Chester

Police confirmed yesterday that investigations had been launched into a suspected multimillion-rand foreign exchange fraud following the suspension of three listed companies on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The probe had been triggered by the Foreign Exchange Division of the SA Reserve Bank, a police spokesman said.

Reserve Bank general manager John Postmus said the suspected scam had been uncovered in a joint operation between the inspectorate and investigation divisions.

It was suspected that at least five private-sector companies had broken forex control regulations on the movement of overseas currencies in and out of commercial and financial rand business accounts.

He believed the first arrests

of suspects was imminent.

It was possible that the probe would spread to still more companies in a complex web of international transactions.

Shockwaves were caused when the JSE on Tuesday ordered the suspension of three listed companies — the shop-fitter firm of Norvic, the Lanchem door-manufacturing company and the Osprey gold mine.

JSE general manager of listings and equity markets Richard Connellan was quoted as saying the suspensions had been ordered following discussions with Reserve Bank exchange control officials.

It is understood the Reserve Bank has also ordered investigations into the affairs of two more companies — Meter Systems and the Management Services Corporation, which were both suspended by the JSE earlier in the year.

● Mystery piled upon mystery
- Page 34

Fraud probes soar to R5,6bn

8 Times 25/11/90

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THE POLICE Commercial Crime Unit is investigating fraud cases involving R5,6-billion, of which financial rand round-tripping makes a hefty proportion.

CCU head Brigadier Wolla Visagie says finrand deals — they involve sending commercial rands abroad and returning the money in finrands for a huge profit — are keeping his men busy.

He cannot say how much is involved in the three companies, trading in whose shares was suspended on the JSE this week.

"The Reserve Bank is investigating. Until it gives us a figure, I cannot speculate on the amount involved. Nobody knows how much is involved.

"When investigation began into Repfin Finance in Cape Town it was thought the figure was R320-million. As more information surfaced, that figure rose to R500-million. It is not wise to speculate."

The companies suspended by the JSE this week are Norvic, Lanchem and Osprey. The shares of the three traded in huge volume and their price was volatile. Their underlying assets have little investment merit.

The link between the companies is House of Investments, a Rosebank, Johannesburg, company formed in July 1988 "to assist investors... to participate in a company that is actively trading in listed shares". House of Investments went into provisional liquidation on November 6.

Query

Several House of Investments directors were also on the board of Turf Holdings, which was delisted by the JSE two years ago.

In promotional literature, House of Investments claimed to be active in listed Lanchem and in the mining sector through Montrose Mining. Its boasts were consistent — super-profits for all investors.

In October 1989, House of Investments told shareholders it had bought Norvic, which was to be

By JULIE WALKER

Golden Osprey, an SA company owned by Swiss company Evergreen.

There was a large loan to Golden Osprey from Evergreen, serviced through the commercial rand in pre-tax income from management fees and other revenue.

Control of Osprey

passed to Isle of Man-based Financial Ltd which ceded it to Garditex earlier this year. Garditex also bought the controlling stake of Management Services Corporation (Manserv), whose minority shareholders are still to be made an offer for their stake.

Garditex under another name was a finance company for Alfa Romeo. Alfa Romeo borrowed large sums from a foreign prin-

□ To Page 3

Finrands

□ From Page 1

capital, possibly more than R20-million. When the company pulled out of SA in September 1985, its holding here could have been sold, leaving the foreign borrowings complete, it is said.

Any profit made in SA by Garditex could have left to service interest or to repay the capital balance of the borrowings.

Manserv became a cash shell worth R15-million after its assets were sold into Cashworths. Cashworths — now Colfin — has been absolved of any culpability by the JSE.

An investment by a foreign company in a cash shell through the finrand effectively buys money at a discount.

The other cash shell involved is Meter Systems, whose assets were sold to Woodrow this year.

In August this year I spoke to Naas Ferreira, who was arrested last week in connection with the Reserve Bank's investigations into foreign-currency dealings.

I inquired about plans for Manserv. He told me he was not a shareholder in Manserv, but was acting in his professional capacity as a lawyer on behalf of Financial.

He said Manserv was buying 20% of Osprey, 25% of Lanchem and 80% of Meters, into which a large engineering concern would be reversed. Lanchem was to raise R20-million in a rights issue and become a granite producer and exporter.

listed. One circular showed it to own 51% of Epigro, which in turn held 51% stakes in both Quinset and Multigold.

Business Times queried Multigold's operations two years ago. It went into liquidation this year.

Norvic, Montrose, Multigold and others were not listed when shares were issued to the public.

The connection between Osprey and the other companies is unfolding. The major shareholder was

Sto- 24/11/90

Ex-major denies Coetzee story

2

A RETIRED police major, who was yachting just south of the Mozambican border, was located and brought to Johannesburg this week to testify during the R1,5 million defamation trial launched by SAP forensic division chief, General Lothar Neethling.

The claim arose from the publication of interviews with former police captain, Dirk Coetzee, who claimed General Neethling supplied poison to be used on ANC members.

Yesterday, Archibald Michael Flemmington was called to the witness box. He has a tanned face and greying, short hair.

He told Justice J C Kriegler, who is presiding over the civil trial in the Rand Supreme Court, that he resigned from the police in 1983 because he believed he could better himself financially in the

34

CATHY STAGG

private sector.

He sold a hotel and as a result of a restraint of trade agreement, which expires in April next year, is not working at present.

Mr Flemmington denied Mr Coetzee's allegations, in which Mr Flemmington was claimed to have been present when two men were shot in the back of the head with a Makarov pistol, their bodies burnt and thrown into the Komati River.

He first met Mr Coetzee, Mr Flemmington said, when Mr Coetzee was branch commander of the Oshoek border post, in the uniform branch, and he (Mr Flemmington) was a branch commander of the security police at Komatipoort. They met at a branch commanders' conference

in Middelberg. Later Mr Coetzee was transferred to the security police, based first at Middelberg then in Pretoria.

"He visited me at Komatipoort. It was after I became a major so it must have been after March 1, 1981," Mr Flemmington said.

"He arrived with a European member of his staff and said they had two Askaris with them who were going to work the area to find ANC terrorists.

"He asked me to give them accommodation. I agreed to do this.

"My men told me they saw the Askaris at the bus ranks for about three weeks or so, then they left. I never saw Dirk Coetzee again," he said.

He said he knew the area described by Mr Coetzee well, it was 100 metres from the national highway, just south of the

bridge, near a hotel and some farm houses. It was "wide open, not secluded at all", he said.

If tyres had been used to burn the body, as suggested by Mr Coetzee, he would have expected farmers who were concerned about protecting their crops to have investigated the thick black smoke.

He said there was "no truth whatsoever" in Mr Coetzee's allegations.

He met General Neethling for the first time this week, he said.

Counsel for Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail will cross-examine Mr Flemmington on Monday.

The judge told Mr Flemmington it was unfortunate that his evidence could not be completed before the weekend but suggested he might go yachting "on the dam."

Shock new trend

St 26/11/90

(34)

Crime rate soars

By Monica Nicolson

South Africa's crime rate has soared this year to at least 30 percent more than the 1989 figure.

Police liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman said the most shocking new trend was the huge increase in armed robberies and the frequency with which AK-47s were used.



Captain Opperman

In Johannesburg alone, an American study found the city had a murder rate of 20 people per 100 000 — one of the highest in the world.

This year there have been 317 armed robberies in the Hillbrow area and with the Christmas season looming, this number is expected to increase considerably.

And statistics are only of reported crimes. Often rape is not reported by the victim.

Captain Opperman said the phenomenal crime increase was due to the socio-economic climate, the political climate and the increased population.

"Unemployment is up, poverty is up, therefore crime is up.

"Police are short staffed

but even foot patrols do not prevent crime," he said.

"The police alone are not responsible for each individual's safety. It is also the task of each member of the public to assist the police in following some basic rules to ensure maximum security for their life and property.

"The public must be the ears and eyes of the police, otherwise the police will not be able to do their work."

Rural farming areas, surrounded by squatter camps, have been particularly vulnerable to attacks.

Some isolated communities, like farmers in the Elandsfontein area east of Johannesburg, have formed tough action groups to protect themselves.

Malicious

According to a member, Synn Kinsey, they are far more organised and intense than Neighbourhood Watch.

"We started this group because of the very high crime rate. Stock theft is rife, our grazing is maliciously burnt and our labourers are often intimidated and harassed," she said.

One 24-hour crime response company working in Sandton has an average of 105 calls in a day.

● The 5-minute men — Page 13.

Soviet crown

302c 13/11/90

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NEWS

CCB's Verster to retire early

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Joe Verster, managing director of the one-time secret Civil Co-operation Bureau — a unit of the SA Defence Force which is now being closed down — has gone on early retirement rather than be transferred to another branch of the SADF, Pretoria sources said yesterday.

Mr Verster, who testified before the Harms Commission about the CCB's activities, leaves officially at the end of November.

A spokesman for the SADF yesterday referred inquiries about Mr Verster to a statement made by the Ministry of Defence on Sunday.

The statement said Defence Minister General Magnus Malan declined to comment on a report that Mr Verster had been "dismissed".

It is expected, however, that comment about officers and other ranks allegedly involved in CCB activities will be made public when the Harms Commission report into certain alleged murders is published. It is expected to be made available this month.

A number of generals, brigadiers, colonels and other offi-

cers gave evidence to Mr Justice Louis Harms during 52 days of testimony.

Mr Verster, who held the rank of colonel in the SADF but did not use the title while managing director of the CCB, gave evidence to the Harms Commission while wearing an elaborate disguise.

Mr Justice Harms ruled that Mr Verster's identity, address, or photograph could not be published. This rule also applied to some other CCB operatives.

The closing down of the CCB as an operational unit was formally announced on July 31 by General Jannie Geldenhuys, then Chief of the SADF.

WILL BE PRINTED

C



David Webster . . . murder still a mystery.



Ferdi Barnard . . . implicated in bombing.



Anton Lubowski . . . splied for South Africa.



Staal Burger . . . commanded CCB cell.



Calla Botha . . . member of Burger's cell.



Slang van Zyl . . . implicated with Mr Barnard.



Dirk Coetzee . . . described as psychopath.

Harms links CCB to murders, sabotage, bombings No hit squads in SAP

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The Harms Commission of Inquiry into political killings says the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was implicated in the murder of at least two people and was involved in a bombing attack, sabotage, and a conspiracy to murder three other people.

While Mr Justice Louis Harms found that the covert CCB, which was part of the SA Defence Force, had been involved in hit squad activities, he completely exonerated the SA Police for any similar actions.

The 52-day hearing in Pretoria and London failed to support the bulk of allegations made by several individuals and organisations who had given evidence.

Spying

They had suggested, among other allegations, that the CCB was involved in the deaths of Pretoria left-wing supporters Dr and Mrs Fabian Ribeiro, Swapo national executive member Apton Lubowaki and activist Dr David Webster.

Mr Justice Harms found that Mr Lubowski, assassinated in Windhoek last September, had accepted R100 000 to spy for the

More reports —
Pages 2, 15.

ing to evidence led during the hearings — are likely to face charges. He has referred nine specific allegations to the attorneys-general of the Cape, Northern Cape, Transvaal and Natal.

Mr Justice Harms's decisions were made known last night by the departments of Law and Order and of Defence. The report had been studied for two months by President de Klerk and the Department of Justice.

Last night, General Malan said the CCB had been disbanded, among other reasons, because of "unauthorised activity of five or six people".

"The question arises as to whether I must accept responsibility . . . despite the fact that I had no knowledge of their activities.



Malan and Vlok cleared by De Klerk

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

President de Klerk has cleared Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok of any responsibility for hit squad activities.

He said last night that after studying the Harms Commission report, he could find "no reason to condemn the politicians in charge for the way in which they carried out their duties and responsibilities".

But Mr de Klerk added that special or covert operations were being reviewed "in total". He said that in deciding there was no reason to condemn the politicians, he had considered the circumstances.

"The events dealt with in the report took place in an era of serious conflict, now belonging to the past.

"We should act with a view to our future and take the conciliatory steps which are necessary to again create a peaceful South Africa."

These steps included possible indemnity for those involved in the conflict. Justice Minister Kobie van der Merwe announced last night

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Mr Justice Harms found that Mr Lubowski, assassinated in Windhoek last September, had accepted R100 000 to spy for the SADF's Military Intelligence Directorate, but he could not reach a decision on who had killed Dr Webster.

The judge has pointed at CCB operative Noel James Robey — who has fled the country — as the suspect in the Ribeiro killings.

Two Cabinet Ministers reacted yesterday to Mr Justice Harms's report.

Responsibility for CCB activities was not accepted by Minister of Defence Magnus Malan, while Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok said he was pleased the police had been exonerated.

However the ANC yesterday announced it found inexplicable the Harms Commission's conclusions that the South African Police ran no hit squads.

"As many of the victims of these secret police units testify, it is clear that such units... continue to operate."

The ANC demanded General Malan be made accountable for the activities of his ministry and resign immediately.

The judge's findings mean at least 12 people — accord-

More reports — Pages 2, 15.

ing to evidence led during the hearings — are likely to face charges. He has referred nine specific allegations to the attorneys-general of the Cape, Northern Cape, Transvaal and Natal.

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Last night, General Malan said the CCB had been disbanded, among other reasons, because of "unauthorised activity of five or six people".

"The question arises as to whether I must accept responsibility... despite the fact that I had no knowledge of their activities."

"This is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible."

The SADF had come out of the affair with honour.

The "five or six" people mentioned by General Malan were, according to testimony, former policemen alleged to be members of the CCB's region 6 cell, which operated in Johannesburg under the command of former Brixton murderer and robbery squad chief, Colonel Staal Burger.

Suspicion

They included Abram "Slang" van Zyl, Calla Botha, Chapple Maree and Ferdi Barnard. Only Mr Maree did not give evidence.

Mr Vlok, in his reaction, said he hoped "those who made allegations against the SAP or questioned its integrity, will accept the findings".

The Chief of the Defence Force, General "Kat" Liebenberg, said "applicable ac-



Gunned down... Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, who were shot dead in Mamelodi. The CCB is under suspicion and the judge listed the incident among those meriting "attention by attorneys-general".

tion" was being taken as far as the CCB and its members were concerned.

The judge, in conclusion to his 201-page report, said it was "common cause that no hit squad was established at Vlakplaas, although members of Vlakplaas have been guilty of common-law offences." "There is no evidence the CCB murdered Dr Webster. However, it was linked to other crimes of violence."

Mr Justice Harms said there had been "a basic lack of evidential material that might put some flesh on the bones" in regard to testimony given to him in general — "victims failed to furnish information. Willing, trustworthy witnesses did not come to the fore."

He, however, listed a number of incidents which he said "merited attention by attorneys-general".

These were the Ribeiro murders; the bombing of the Early Learning Centre in Athlone, Cape Town; con-

spiracy to murder journalist Gavin Evans and lawyers Dulla Omar and T Mhlaba; the theft of a motor car in the northern Cape; an arson incident in Yeoville; missing CCB documents; and perjury committed by a witness.

Mr Justice Harms found that testimony on the existence of hit squads, given by convicted murderer and former policeman Alfred Ntseme had been fabricated, while evidence by former police captain Dirk Coetzee was rejected.

Mr Coetzee was said by the judge to be a "psychopath".

But Mr Coetzee, now living in Lusaka, said today he would rather be "a psychopath with a clear conscience" than a security policeman with skeletons in his cupboard.

Criticising the commission's findings, Mr Coetzee said "the truth" would eventually come out.

Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok of any responsibility for hit squad activities.

He said last night that after studying the Harms Commission report, he could find "no reason to condemn the politicians in charge for the way in which they carried out their duties and responsibilities".

But Mr de Klerk added that special or covert operations were being reviewed "in total". He said that in deciding there was no reason to condemn the politicians, he had considered the circumstances.

"The events dealt with in the report took place in an era of serious conflict, now belonging to the past.

"We should act with a view to our future and take the conciliatory steps which are necessary to again create a peaceful South Africa."

These steps included possible indemnity for those involved in the conflict.

Justice Minister Kobie Bheise announced last night that the commission's recommendations had already been referred to the various attorneys-general.

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show 14/11/90 (34)

Mxenge killing remains a riddle

THERE was no clear-cut answer to who murdered Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, says the Harms Commission report.

Mr Justice Harms says there are five possibilities.

First, that former policemen Butana Almond Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee — both of whom claimed that a police hit squad based at Vlakplaas, outside Pretoria, was involved — had lied; second, that Nofemela and another former policeman, David Tshikalange, had performed the killing as “a private enterprise”; and third, that Mr Coetzee gave the order to kill on his own accord.

A fourth possibility was that Mr Mxenge was murdered by someone else, and a fifth was that a group had done so “on the instructions of higher authority and with a political motive.”

Dispute

“There is no reason to prefer the evidence given by Mr Coetzee, Nofemela and Mr Tshikalange (with their shortcomings) above that given by the respective members of the Security Police (with their shortcomings). This does not mean to say that parts of the disputed evidence given by the three cannot be true; it is just that those facts could not be established on a preponderance of probabilities.”

Mr Justice Harms says there are a number of points in favour of Nofemela and Mr Coetzee having fabricated their version.

“The witnesses fabricated evidence several times. In these cases they even incriminated

themselves, gave contradictory evidence, and some was untrue.

“Nofemela and Tshikalange’s ignorance of the way in which the murder was committed and their inability to identify the locality physically also speak volumes,” the report says.

Mr Justice Harms pours scorn on the fact that Nofemela knew that the Mxenge family dogs were poisoned, that Mr Mxenge’s body was found at the Umlazi stadium, the nature of the wounds, and that his car was found burnt at Piet Retief.

“Any member of the Security Police with some interest in his work would have been aware of these facts.”

He has also reached the conclusion that Nofemela — who is under sentence of death for an unrelated murder — was “prepared to commit murder with robbery as a motive even when he knew that the possible loot would be minimal”.

Mr Justice Harms, commenting on the possibility of Mr Mxenge having been murdered by other persons, said that “it is a myth to believe that in the South African society there are not private individuals who would, whether with a political or some other motive, commit such a crime”.

He also says that a final possibility is that the murder was committed by a group on instructions of higher authority — “this is structured round the fact that Mr Mxenge was a thorn in the flesh of the Security Police and could not be criminally prosecuted”. □



The Harms Commission

The Harms Commission report, published yesterday, finds that members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau were involved in unlawful activities and absolves the South African Police of allegations they harboured hit squads. NORMAN CHANDLER reports on the conclusions of commission chairman Mr Justice Louis Harms.

THE covert Civil Co-operation Bureau gave itself the power to try, sentence and punish people, the Harms Commission has found.

Mr Justice Louis Harms also says in his report that it is more than likely that members of the CCB participated in crimes which did not form part of the commission hearings.

He also finds that Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan was politically responsible for his department, of which the CCB was a part.

The commission does not apportion blame to the Minister nor to General "Witkop" Badenhorst, at the time Chief of Military Intelligence.

In his 200-page report, covering CCB "sector six" operations and claims of a police hit squad — which he has found did not exist — Mr Justice Harms says, "The CCB arrogated to itself the powers to try, to sentence and to punish persons without the persons knowing of the allegations against them or having had the opportunity to defend themselves... the information on which the verdict is based is inherently suspect and untested."

"The penalty imposed is also out of proportion to what would have been imposed in a civil court."

These actions had "contaminated the whole security arm of the State", and the CCB's conduct before and during the commission "creates suspicions that they have been involved in

more crimes of violence than the evidence shows. These suspicions are not necessarily unfounded."

The CCB had its own political agenda which did not correspond to the "expressed agenda of the political authority... there are also indications that the CCB puts its own interests and those of its members above the public interest or the interests of the State."

Mr Justice Harms says it is "normal" for a defence force to establish and make use of a covert organisation.

"The question that arises is who is responsible if the covert organisation or its members do not abide by the prescribed rules, or if they commit offences... the Minister of Defence is of course politically responsible for his department and that includes the CCB."

He says the commission's function did not include the nature and extent of political responsibility, and that the Minister's knowledge of the existence of the group "therefore did not concern the commission."

The judge says there was sufficient evidence to prove that the CCB — which is now being closed down as an operational unit — was responsible for a bomb incident as well as conspiracy to murder. These were the bombing of the Early Learning Centre at Athlone, Cape Town, and attempts on the lives of human rights lawyer Dulla Omar and journalist Gavin Evans.

In another incident, the life of

a Durban lawyer, T Mahlabane, was threatened "by means of poison". The judge found this "appalling."

It had been argued that General Badenhorst would have been aware of what was taking place.

Mr Justice Harms says his view was that "no alleged or proven misdeeds with which the CCB is charged were committed" during the period during which General Badenhorst was head of Military Intelligence.

"The fact that he knew how the authorisation procedure worked is of no consequence because, as he himself puts it, the authorisation procedure applied to all Special Forces operations."

There were also no facts available which indicated that General Malan, for instance, needed to be called as a witness before the commission — "in fact, a consultation with him (as with many other witnesses) did not produce anything of assistance to the commission," the judge adds.

By the same token, the commission had also not called for Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok to give testimony.

Lawyers for the Afrikaans weekly newspaper "Vry Weekblad" and the Webster Trust had applied for Mr Vlok to take the stand after a witness claimed to have told Mr Vlok about the CCB.

Mr Justice Harms found "the request bordered on the absurd and was therefore rejected." □

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a Durban lawyer, T Mahlabane, was threatened "by means of poison". The judge found this "appalling."

It had been argued that General Badenhorst would have been aware of what was taking place.

Mr Justice Harms says his view was that "no alleged or proven misdeeds with which the CCB is charged were committed" during the period during which General Badenhorst was head of Military Intelligence.

"The fact that he knew how the authorisation procedure worked is of no consequence because, as he himself puts it, the authorisation procedure applied to all Special Forces operations."

There were also no facts available which indicated that General Malan, for instance, needed to be called as a witness before the commission — "in fact, a consultation with him (as with many other witnesses) did not produce anything of assistance to the commission," the judge adds.

By the same token, the commission had also not called for Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok to give testimony.

Lawyers for the Afrikaans weekly newspaper "Vry Weekblad" and the Webster Trust had applied for Mr Vlok to take the stand after a witness claimed to have told Mr Vlok about the CCB.

Mr Justice Harms found "the request bordered on the absurd and was therefore rejected." □



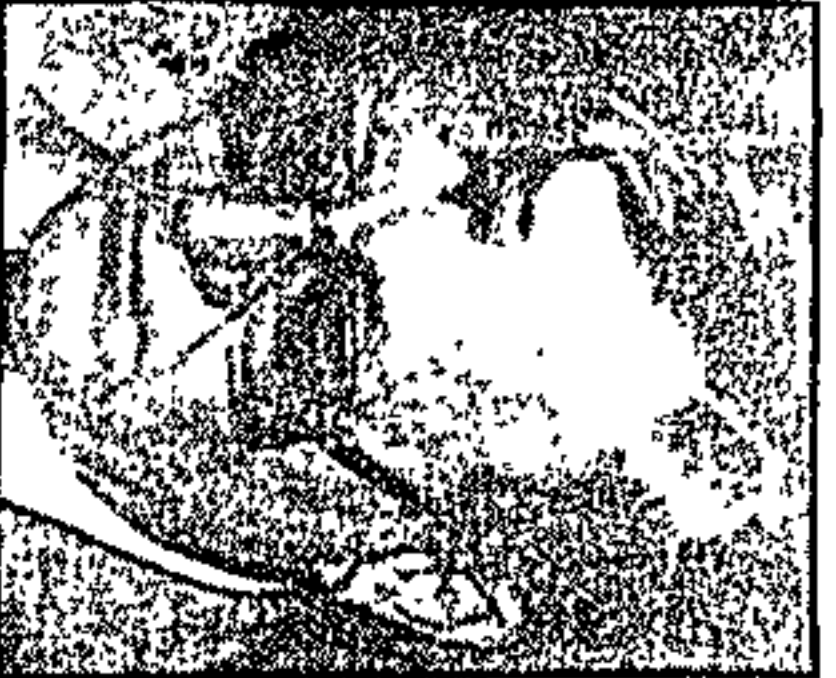
MAGNUS MALAN... politically responsible.



RICK TURNER... no clues to murder.



NOEL ROBEY... in official capacity.



'WITKOP' BADENHORST... was not blamed.



DAVID WEBSTER... CCB suspected.



DIRK COETZEE... fabricated evidence.



ADRIAAN VLOK... was not called.



ANTON LUBOWSKI... SA agent.



MARTIN DOLINCHEK... out of the country.

Mxenge killings remains a riddle

THERE was no clear-cut answer to who murdered Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, says the Harms Commission report.

Mr Justice Harms says there are five possibilities.

First, that former policemen Butana Almond Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee — both of whom claimed that a police hit squad based at Vaakplaas, outside Pretoria, was involved — had led, second, that Nofemela and another former policeman, David Tshikalange, had performed the killing as "a private enterprise", and third, that Mr Coetzee gave the order to kill on his own accord.

A fourth possibility was that Mr Mxenge was murdered by someone else, and a fifth was that a group had done so "on the instructions of higher authority and with a political motive."

Dispute

"There is no reason to prefer the evidence given by Mr Coetzee, Nofemela and Mr Tshikalange (with their shortcomings) above that given by the respective members of the Security Police (with their shortcomings). This does not mean to say that parts of the disputed evidence given by the three cannot be true; it is just that those facts could not be established on a preponderance of probabilities."

Mr Justice Harms says there are a number of points in favour of Nofemela and Mr Coetzee having fabricated their version.

"The witnesses fabricated evidence several times. In these cases they even incriminated themselves, gave contradictory evidence, and some was untrue."

"Nofemela and Tshikalange's ignorance of the way in which the murder was committed and their inability to identify the locally physically also speak volumes," the report says.

Mr Justice Harms pours scorn on the fact that Nofemela knew that the Mxenge family dogs were poisoned, that Mr Mxenge's body was found at the Umlazi stadium, the nature of the wounds, and that his car was found burnt at Piet Reitet.

"Any member of the Security Police with some interest in his work would have been aware of these facts."

He has also reached the conclusion that Nofemela — who is under sentence of death for an unrelated murder — was "prepared to commit murder with robbery as a motive even when he knew that the possible loot would be minimal."

Mr Justice Harms, commenting on the possibility of Mr Mxenge having been murdered by other persons, said that "it is a myth to believe that in the South African society there are not private individuals who would, whether with a political or some other motive, commit such a crime."

He also says that a final possibility is that the murder was committed by a group on instructions of higher authority — "this is structured round the fact that Mr Mxenge was a thorn in the flesh of the Security Police and could not be criminally prosecuted." □

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Ribeiro murders — finger points to CCB

RESPONSIBILITY for the 1986 murders of Mamelodi activists Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, Florence, has been laid at the doors of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The Harms Commission has found that SADF employee Noel John Robey might have been involved "in an official capacity" along with two black men, and that top officials of the CCB authorised the payment of Robey's legal expenses. One was Colonel Joe Verster, managing director of the CCB,

"who did not turn up" to give evidence about the Ribeiro murders.

Mr Justice Harms has referred the matter to the Attorney-General for further investigation into Mr Robey's involvement.

The judge reveals for the first time that lawyers acting for the CCB had offered a potential female witness free legal representation.

The unidentified woman, said in the report to be the "fiancee" of former CCB operative Willie van Deventer, had told commission officers she knew about the Ribeiro killings and "as she refused to divulge the information, it was decided to subpoena her and to ascertain in camera whether in fact she had such knowledge."

Mr Justice Harms adds that the CCB attorney approached her and she accepted the offer of free legal representation.

"Just before the examination, it was pointed out to the attorney there was at least a potential conflict of interest between his client and the witness. He withdrew and she then denied under oath that she had any knowledge of any activities of the CCB or that she had any knowledge of the Ribeiro murders," the judge said.

Mr Robey, now believed to be living in England, was found by Mr Justice Harms to have been a member of the CCB "at all material times."

Evidence given during a preparatory examination into the killings was that the Ribeiro couple were shot, probably by two black people, on December 1 1986, and that the killers had driven off in a red Opel car.

This was followed by witnesses who saw the occupants get into a Land Rover and a white man into the Opel before driving off.

The Land Rover was found to be registered in the name of N J Robey.

"An identification parade was held but Robey was not identified. The persons who were identified had beards. Robey was clean-shaven. Previously it is not known when, Robey had a beard," says the report.

An investigation by commission officers found that Mr Robey had been a member of the CCB.

"The CCB paid Mr Robey's legal expenses (and) this payment was authorised by the then-chairman of the CCB, General Joubert, and the managing director, Colonel Joe Verster.

"The administrator of the (CCB) funds and Colonel Verster certified that the expenditure was incurred for bona fide activities in the pursuit of the organisation's aims," the judge says. □

□

Webster theory 'mere suspicion'

Star 14/11/90



THERE is a suspicion that the Civil Co-operation Bureau may have been involved in the murder of Dr David Webster, says Mr Justice Louis Harms.

But he makes the point that this is "mere suspicion" and should not be regarded as a fact. "The CCB has done nothing to allay this suspicion," he adds.

The judge says the SA Police wrongfully arrested various people in connection with the crime, which took place in Johannesburg on May 1 last year, and says the provisions of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act were abused.

Refused

Brigadier Floris Mostert, commander of special investigations on the Rand, testified he was in possession of "reliable information" relating to the murder.

"Brigadier Mostert refused the commission access to his files because to his mind the matter did not fall within the commission's terms of reference. In due course, officers of

the commission did inspect the police docket. I was told that the docket contained no information to support the allegations quoted," said Mr Justice Harms.

Brigadier Mostert had not been able, while testifying, to produce facts which pointed to the CCB being the perpetrators.

The commission summoned detainees, and Mr Justice Harms adds: "I may just add that there is little doubt in my mind that the detention, also of these persons, under Section 29 was without grounds."

Documents were searched for, but nothing was found.

"It appeared relevant documentation had either been destroyed or concealed by members of the CCB ... intervention by the State President, Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force was to no avail."

Those responsible for the disappearance are said to be Joe Verster, CCB managing director, and Braam Celliers and Christo Brits (both code names). □

Rick Turner probe dropped

Star 14/11/90



THE Harms Commission has decided not to continue with its investigations into the murder of Natal academic Dr Rick Turner because of a lack of facts "and other clues."

Mr Justice Harms says, however, that there are two suspects — former Bureau for State Security (BOSS) spy Martin Dolinchek and an unidentified man described "as a so-called rightist political activist."

Dr Turner was murdered at his home in Durban on January 8 1978 after having been restricted in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Investigate

"His mother requested that the commission investigate his death (as) she believes the State to be responsible for her son's death," says the Harms report.

"She furnished no facts to substantiate this, but she did append a report by a private detective ... he reported that 'at this stage I have no evidence in-

dicating that a member of any of the governmental agencies could possibly be suspected'."

Mr Justice Harms says Dolinchek "was involved in the Seychelles invasion and was, there, sentenced to imprisonment."

"He is not available to give evidence and in an interview with the deceased's mother, he did not furnish her with any useful information."

"A second suspect is known as a so-called rightist political activist who was in 1979 convicted of offences relating to his political persuasions."

Allegations linking the man to the Turner murder "led nowhere".

● The commission found there was nothing sinister about two SA Defence Force lieutenants trespassing on the Verwoerd-burg property of human rights lawyer Brian Currin.

The report said the men had been investigating the illegal use of an SADF vehicle which had been stopped near Mr Currin's property. □

Lubowski 'desperate for money'

THE Harms Commission believes assassinated Swapo national executive member Anton Lubowski became an agent of South Africa's Military Intelligence Directorate (MI) because he needed the money.

He was recruited, it says, in the first half of 1989 while "desperately seeking funds to keep his overdrawn bank account below the limit allowed by the bank."

The recruitment had taken place because Mr Lubowski had access to Swapo "and because he was particularly vulnerable through having lived far above his income."

Mr Lubowski was said to be so desperate that in June last year MI paid him R100 000 in advance, contrary to normal procedure.

Three months later he was dead. The commission says Mr Lubowski could have been killed by any organisation and not necessarily by the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), although

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this is not ruled out. "The CCB was suspected of the murder," says Mr Justice Louis Harms. "Without suggesting that the CCB was responsible... the facts do not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act."

The judge says Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan erred in disclosing to Parliament that it was believed Mr Lubowski was working for MI "because the mere disclosure compromised certain existing information channels."

He added: "Insofar as the statement was meant to convey that the fact that the deceased was an MI agent is proof of the fact that the SADF was not involved in his death, the premises are wrong."

"The CCB was suspected of the murder. The CCB acted independently of MI. MI probably did not even know of the CCB's existence."

"The CCB, in its turn, had no direct access to MI. Without suggesting that the CCB was re-

sponsible, the facts do not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act."

The 15-page section on "the so-called Lubowski case" retraces the events which followed Mr Lubowski's murder in Windhoek on September 12 1989.

These included working closely with officials of the Namibian Justice Department, the Lubowski family and legal representatives, taking evidence from other parties, and obtaining bank documentation.

The commission was empowered by President de Klerk to look into allegations that Mr Lubowski had been a paid agent of the SADF — which resulted in the SADF applying for "utmost secrecy" to be maintained during the inquiry. This involved a request for an *in camera* hearing.

Mr Justice Harms agreed to this because existing information systems could have been jeopardised, and the freedom or lives of agents exposed to danger.

On April 27 this year, the Lubowski family decided to withdraw from the proceedings because the commission's terms of reference did not include an investigation into the death of Mr Lubowski.

According to Mr Justice Harms, an amount of R100 000 was paid to Mr Lubowski in three instalments during June last year. Documentation had been signed by members of MI, and the company, Global Capital Investments, had been used "as a front by MI in several transactions."

Some of the money was channelled through Paradiso Trust, to which Mr Lubowski had sole signing rights.

Mr Justice Harms says that "it is... certain beyond any doubt that money that had its source in MI was paid to Mr Lubowski or in favour of him. The facts are indisputable...."

He comments that Mr Lubowski's death was a severe setback to MI. □

Star 21/11/90

Govt doubts ANC sincere over peace

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Negotiations have reached a critical point as the Government expresses growing doubts about the African National Congress's real commitment to a peaceful political settlement.

The ANC's determination to continue and even intensify its strategy of mass mobilisation and its refusal to stop training and recruiting for its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, are causing concern.

In two hard-hitting speeches yesterday, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen and Foreign Minister Pik Botha both cast severe doubts on the ANC's desire to seek a constitutional solution through peaceful means.

And it is understood that the concern in Government goes right up to President de Klerk, who is expected to take it up with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela when they meet on Tuesday.

The ANC and Government will also try to thrash out their differences over the

ANC's mass mobilisation campaign in the joint working group on ANC armed actions which meets tomorrow and on Friday in Pretoria.

Dr Viljoen said last night the ANC's failure to distance itself from mass mobilisation, boycotts, intimidation and the building up of military power called into question its stated commitment to peace and had created a great obstacle to negotiations.

Mr Botha, addressing the Hans Seidel Foundation in Munich, said it was "a matter of serious concern" that the ANC could not say it was ready to implement its commitments.

He said that at the Pretoria Minute, agreement was reached on a plan for the release of ANC prisoners and the return of exiles while the ANC agreed to suspend all armed actions and related activities.

Mr Botha said that apart from internal dissent, the ANC was also "burdened" by its close alliance with the South African Communist Party.

● Pik's plea — Page 11.

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Forex fraud probe follows suspensions

By Michael Chester

Police confirmed today that investigations had been launched into a suspected multimillion-rand new foreign exchange fraud following the suspension of three listed companies on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

A police spokesman said the probe was triggered by the Foreign Exchange Division of the SA Reserve Bank.

It was suspected that at least five private sector companies had broken forex control regulations on the movement of overseas currencies in and out of commercial and financial rand business accounts.

Shock waves were caused when the JSE ordered the suspension of three listed companies — the shopfitting firm of Norvic, the Lanchem door manufacturing company and the Osprey gold mine. It is understood the Reserve Bank has also ordered investigations into the affairs of two more companies suspended by the JSE earlier in the year.

● See Page 18.

SA- 21/11/90 (34) (234) (217) (218)

SA's marathon of violence

SOUTH Africa's political reform, which began with the State President's February 2 watershed announcements, has brought with it an unprecedented marathon of violence.

The latest political death toll statistics, released by the Institute of Race Relations, put the count of fatalities at a shocking average of nearly 10 a day. Some 3 038 people died in political violence in the first 10 months of this year.

Although there was a relative lull after the carnage on the Reef which broke out in August, township massacres are again making headlines.

The reasons for the original spate of killings — and its subsequent continuation — are many. The solution to the problem seems no less complex.

According to Lloyd Vogelmann, director of the Project on the Study of Violence at Wits University, various factors have contributed to the continuation of mass violence.

"The original rash of killings, which claimed about 50 lives a day at the end of August, created immense resentment and frustration. The result is a higher potential for further violence.

"With large-scale violence, there is a general breakdown in law and order — and a lack of

Violence, largely in townships, has claimed 10 lives a day this year. HELEN GRANGE reports on the causes and possible solutions.

confidence in the police. Individuals become more confident of their ability to take the law into their own hands and the fear of punishment is diminished," he said.

There was also a decrease in the reporting of specific incidences of violence and thus less potential for prosecution.

Another factor was the heightened sense of expectation among certain groups, which had still not been met.

"Certain groups are experiencing frustration because of their perception of others benefiting from the improved political situation. In these communities, violence becomes a quick and acceptable form of resolution," Mr Vogelmann said.

Access to firearms — licenced and unlicenced — had had a further significant influence on fatalities. Informal trading of firearms in the townships was rife, and automatic weapons were used in many offences.

In the South African political scenario, there was no history of democratic institutionalisa-

tion of violence — through parliament and the courts. There was little confidence in these institutions among blacks.

Mr Vogelmann said this lack of institutionalisation was also experienced among black political organisations like the ANC. While the ANC had enormous popular support, it was weak in terms of local grassroots structures. Individuals developed their own sense of power and the situation became anarchic.

Police have attributed recent high fatality rates to black-on-black conflict, which began in earnest since the reform process started.

Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said that prior to February 2, violence was directed largely against the State. "Security force action accounted for a large number of deaths, but that has changed.

"There is no need for the State to defend itself now, and hence the drop in security force induced casualties. There is now a jockeying for position be-

tween black organisations on the political chessboard.

The only remedy is for these groupings to talk out their political differences, he said.

Captain Kotze said the police faced a real difficulty in administering law and order in the face of such large-scale violence. "When groupings of people attack their enemies, even the largest law enforcement organisation is hard put to stop the killings."

Statistics from the Human Rights Commission show that security force action has accounted for fewer and fewer violent incidents in recent months.

In July there were 147 police actions and 72 "vigilante" actions (actions by political or tribal groups). In August, there were 102 police actions and 90 vigilante actions. By September, combined SADF and police actions counted 69 as against 72 vigilante actions.

Last month, there were 44 combined police and SADF actions and 55 vigilante actions.

However, the Human Rights Commission maintains that hit-squad action is a factor in the violence, despite findings in recent commissions of inquiry that hit squads do not exist.

Right-wing violent activity was also on the increase. □

WE WERE RIPPED OFF

CITY PRESS

By COLETTE CAINE

ANGRY City Press readers complain that they are being tricked into buying timeshare holidays.

But broken promises, huge debts and threats of legal action are all that several dissatisfied clients have to show for responding to timeshare promotions.

In what appears to be a major marketing thrust directed at black clients in Johannesburg, at least two timeshare companies are employing black telephone canvassers to phone black people, telling them they have won big prizes.

The "winners" are told they have to attend a special meeting to get their prizes. No mention is made of the prizes being conditional on buying timeshare. In fact, no mention is made of timeshare at all.

Timeshare 'winners' coaxed into deals

At the meeting - which turns out to be a festive affair complete with video promotions of holiday resorts and champagne - the "winners" eventually find out the reason they're there is to buy timeshare holidays - at anything between R7 000 and R30 000 (and upwards) for a week-long holiday.

Some clients sign for the timeshare because they get the impression they will not get their prizes unless they do. But the only thing buying the timeshare entitles the unsuspecting clients to is a chance to win the prizes.

Following readers' complaints, City Press phoned Cape Share to enquire about their promotional meetings.

Posing as the wife of a winner, our reporter asked whether the meeting was about selling timeshare. The question was avoided and she was told everything would be explained at the meeting.

She asked whether any money was involved and again was told everything would be explained at the meeting. She was urged to attend with her husband - and to make sure they both brought their identity books.

She asked why they needed ID and whether they would have to sign anything, and was again told everything would be explained at the meeting.

She was told that her name had been chosen by the computer as a winner of one of the following prizes: a Fiat Uno, a holiday in Mauritius for two, a R1 000 unit trust certificate, a Sicom National colour TV, a R100 Edgars voucher and a pack of super grade lamb. She was told she had to attend a meeting to see which prize she'd won.

Two City Press reporters joined about 10 other couples watching videos of holiday resorts in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal. Each couple was led into an office by a salesman who revealed the promotions were for timeshare holidays.

After filling in forms to buy timeshare, the reporters drew their prize - a pack of lamb. But they were told the butcher hadn't delivered, so they couldn't get it.

They got the impression several deals were signed that afternoon. Every time a contract was signed a bottle of champagne was opened - and there was a lot of cor-

ruption. "I still thought it was a bargain because I intended to sell the car and use the proceeds to pay for the

Firms deny they misled with bubbly, prizes

SOWETO sales representative Greenland Zwedala claims he was told by an employee of Cape Share that his wife had won a Ford Sapphire car - and that to collect their prize they had to attend a meeting at Cape Share's Aeroton offices.

No mention of the prize being conditional on buying timeshare was made until Zwedala and his wife were at the promotional meeting, the couple claim.

"When we got to the meeting, we realised we had to buy a timeshare holiday in order to get the car, so we signed for R19 000 at the Blue Lagoon Hotel in Natal," Zwedala told City Press.

"I still thought it was a bargain because I intended to sell the car and use the proceeds to pay for the



Lerato Mashfane and Janna Kay ... off to New York for the One Child, One World summit. Lerato's message was a winner.

Prof crises, walks free

TRANSKEI University's dean of education, Prof S Ngubentombi, slumped into the dock and cried quietly when the Transkei Supreme Court found him not guilty this week.

Ngubentombi R250 for illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition. Evidence before the court was that Ngubentombi acquired a gun for self-defence and had

Boy, 13, guilty of murdering 'witch'

A 13-YEAR-OLD boy is to receive six lashes and five co-accused were given varying jail terms this week after the Venda Supreme Court found them guilty of murdering an alleged witch and setting her

afire. Beck said psychiatric evidence confirmed New- stances as the accused had acted as part of an excited mob. But the judge also Leslie Nematrogoni 31, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

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"I still thought it was a bargain because I intended to sell the car and use the proceeds to pay for the timeshare. I would still have had about R12 000," he explained.

"But after signing, we realised we were not going to get the car at all. I even took friends with me to Cape Share's offices so they could drive my old car home while I drove the Sapphire," he said.

Cape Share's Aeroton branch manager Stephen Flowerday denied the Zwedalas had been misled into believing they had definitely won a car, but when Zwedala's employer approached Cape Share, the company cancelled the contract, saying information supplied by Zwedala was incorrect.

He said the term "timeshare" was not mentioned in the telesales presentation because the term "holiday ownership" was now used.

■ Finding themselves in the same boat, Hillbrow couple, Vincent Motimela and Petunia Dladla, thought they had won a holiday in Mauritius when they were invited to a timeshare promotion by Leisure Life International at the company's plush Dunkeld offices.

They claim no mention of buying timeshare was made.

The unemployed couple said they had been plied with so much champagne by the time they bought a week's holiday for R7 000, that they didn't know what they were signing.

Once they had signed, they realised they had not won a holiday in Mauritius at all - they had bought one they couldn't afford at the Blue Marlin Hotel on the Natal South Coast instead. The prize they did win was a discount of R1 000 on the timeshare.

"They gave us so much champagne that we didn't even sign our surnames on the papers they gave us. Only later we saw that we had only signed our first names," said Vincent.

The couple tried to have the contract



Greenland Zwedala ... told his wife had won a Ford Sapphire.

cancelled because they could not afford the R635 deposit and R183 monthly instalments, but were told they would be sued if they did not pay.

When the couple received a final notice, Legal Resources Centre (LRC) took up their case and told Leisure Life if they issued a summons, LRC would act on their behalf as they regard the matter as one of considerable public interest.

Leisure Life managing director Sandy Quinn then told *City Press* the company had cancelled the contract.

Quinn denied the couple had been misled into believing they had won a holiday in Mauritius.

She also denied the couple had been given enough champagne to get drunk.

Soaring crime a result of poor Bantu Education

THE high crime-rate in black townships throughout the country is the result of the inadequate, poor and evil system of Bantu Education.

By IKE MOTSAPI

This view was expressed by Miss Heather Renegass, marketing director of the National Institution of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, during her analysis of crime in the country.

The consequences of this system generated feelings of helplessness and frustration which created an environment where violence and crime were seen and realised as the only means of survival.

Factors

Renegass said: "The high crime-rate is caused by the combination of social, economic and political factors.

"These social conditions help to generate feelings of helplessness and frustration.

"We live in a culture of violence...

"If people in authority use violence, they are condoning violence.

"I would feel far safer if I could ignore, or indeed make light of the national problem of the violent black adolescent, but our horror and shame when we read on a daily basis in the media of yet another violent interaction amongst township youth is not enough.

Massive

"This is the result of lack of education and lack of knowledge of respect for other people because of ignorance.

"In 1976 black children refused to be taught in Afrikaans.

"The massive school stayaway across the country were the first step into the violence of today.

Nicro helps to put convicts on the right road

To some people the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) is a Government body which they do not want to deal with. And this is worrying the organisation.

To others, Nicro is seen as a body that seeks to promote criminal and social justice towards a safer South Africa for all. And, to justify this, the organisation believe that "Nicro is an investment in our human potential and future stability."

To counter allegations that Nicro is a Government body, the organisation says: "In South Africa any programme aimed at preventing crime and providing for the welfare, rehabilitation and after-care of ex-offenders must of necessity be focussed primarily on the black population.

"Where such programme emanates from the people, for the people, and is not dictated by the Government, it has the ingredients for success. "This is the beauty of the private organisation whose foundation lies in volunteer commitment and which Nicro believes is crucial to its task." So, what is Nicro and

BY IKE MOTSAPI

what does it really do to help the community?

Nicro was formed in 1910 by a group of concerned social workers with the aim of promoting the successful rehabilitation of arrested and released persons by providing alternative

Children are taught crime awareness

sentencing options, individual therapeutic intervention, group counselling and linking with appropriate community services.

Nicro is a registered welfare organisation which naturally depend of donations in its endeavour to achieve the set goals of the organisation.

During the past 80 years since its formation Nicro has grown from strength to strength.

Although the organisation has 13 branches countrywide there seem to be people who still do

not know about it.

According to Ms Heather Renegass, branch director of Nicro Johannesburg, about 76 percent of the people of South Africa are not aware that the organisation existed to help arrested people, criminals and their families.

She said that 87 percent of those people who know Nicro agree that the organisation was doing a good work by helping people to become honest members of the society again.

However, during the past 80 years since Nicro was formed the organisation has helped to:

- * Keep the South African population informed about crime and the legal process.
- * Reduced the risks of involvement in crime.
- * Provided youth alternatives to gang involvement.
- * Enabled offenders and their families to attain economic self-sufficiency and pragmatic coping mechanism.
- * And increased



Ms Heather Renegass, branch director of Nicro in Johannesburg

sentencing options and also constructively influencing the South African Criminal Justice System. "Maybe the last point

project to prisons

whereby family members are encouraged to maintain family relationship with their loved one.

During 1989/1990 16 trips were made to Barberton prison and 292 families were served.

During the same period six trips were made to the Witbank Prison and 240 families were served.

Nicro has also helped to enhance primary school children's awareness of crime and to teach them the necessary skills to protect themselves against abuse in any form.

Rights

The programme examines self-awareness, body rights, legal rights and crime awareness. Nicro has also counselled families whose members had been arrested.

This was done with the aim of assisting families which had to deal with the trauma of arrested and imprisoned members. The organisation also secured financial dona-

tions from individuals, companies and service bodies in order to be able to help families of arrested or released prisoners.

Said Ms Renegass: "The most serious problem faced by families on arrest and imprisonment is the loss of a breadwinner. Food parcels are a source of relief during this time.

"Newly released prisoners require help

76 percent of people are not aware of Nicro

with meeting their most basic needs of food, employment and accommodation. The project commenced in 1989 and will be fully developed to meet the needs of the future," she added.

During the past 12 months Nicro has handled 1085 cases as well as having interviewed more than 3670 people who needed help.

In conclusion, Nicro believes that the society has to give the arrested and imprisoned people a chance to repent and live a normal and honest society again.

Effect 4/11/90
34

Victims of crime also need help

AT least 400 000 crimes are committed in South Africa every year, according to official statistics released this week by the Human Sciences Research Council. A serious assault is committed every four minutes, a car theft every nine, a robbery every 10 minutes, a break-in every three, a rape every 26 minutes and a murder every 45 minutes.

"Every victim has a story of physical, psychological and financial woe. Much is done for the offender, but the victim

is often forgotten," the HSRC said.

"Victims, however, play an important part in the whole process of apprehending and prosecuting an offence.

Because little is provided for victims by way of services, the Council has arranged a seminar on trends of victimisation to be held on November 22 and 23.

Phone Laetitia Slabbert on (012) 202-2418 or Magriet Doorewaard on (012) 202-2219 for details.— Sapa.

C. 1/10/90, 18/11/90 (34)

Don't fear, it is only a picnic

IT is now official: the South African police do not have units who murder political opponents of the government, *Vrye Weekblad* said this week.

In a strong criticism of the report by Judge Louis Harms, the weekly asked whether clandestine units who murdered political activists should rather be described as picnickers.

The Harms report was not only a slap in the face of the families of murdered people, the paper said, it was also a setback for our judicial system.

The weekly called for a fight against insensitivity about the lives of citizens.

"Otherwise no one will point a finger if such happenings appear again in a new regime under a new form of government," it cautioned.

■ "ALL people in the country who respect facts and the truth know from general information that exactly the opposite is true. The police do not play on the political playground."

So writes Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in *Vrye Weekblad* in reply to the DP MP for Claremont, Jan van Eck, who wrote last week that "the police are again busy becoming the main players on the political terrain".

■ PROGRESS made since February 2 would be wiped out in a week if every party in South Africa followed the ANC's example in falling back on political battle methods which worked in the past, *Beeld* said this week.

"The NP harnessed *swart gevaar* tactics to great advantage in the past," the paper said, asking whether anyone in his right mind would suggest shouting *swart gevaar* today.

"The ANC's renewed campaign of mass action and public resistance is little different to such a retreat to the hackneyed practices of the old South Africa," it said, calling on the organisation to abandon the "futile effort".

CRIMES AGAINST THE AGED

A TOTAL of 279 violent crimes were committed against the elderly in South Africa in the first six months of 1990, according to police. Of these, 207 took place in broad daylight. Sixty-four percent resulted in theft, 14 percent in murder and 13,8 percent in serious assault. 34 ~~20~~

96/11/90
11/11/90
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C

Lesia: I got poison from cops

By DESMOND BLOW

EVIDENCE of alleged "hit squad" murders which the Harms Commission refused to hear because they occurred outside the borders of South Africa, this week became public at General Lothar Neethling's R1,5-million defamation suit against *Vrye Weekblad* and *The Weekly Mail*.

The SAP forensic head is suing the newspapers over reports that he had supplied "hit squads" with poison to kill enemies of the government. Neethling has denied all the allegations.

Vrye Weekblad produced a surprise witness in Lesley Johannes Lesia,

who gave evidence that he had worked for Military Intelligence (MI) outside the country and alleged his task was to poison and booby-trap ANC officials.

Judge Johan Krieger must now decide whether Neethling had in fact supplied poison for murders.

In cross-examination Lesia was strongly challenged on his evidence relating to Neethling, but not on his evidence that he had worked externally for MI.

Lesia implied in evidence that he was bitter against MI because they had forgotten him during his three-year detention in Zimbabwe for the murder

of Tsisi Chitiza, the wife of an ANC official who was killed by a booby-trapped television set he had supplied.

Allegations of external murders by the CCB were raised before the Harms Commission, but Justice Harms said he was only empowered to hear allegations of murder within South Africa's borders.

Now Lesia, produced as a surprise witness, has uncovered some of these allegations, although he told the court he never knew whether he was part of the CCB.

Lesia, 54, said he was recruited by two men from MI posing as US

diplomats in 1986.

He described how ANC official Gibson Ncube, who worked for Radio Maputo, died from poisoned beer he had delivered to the ANC in Mozambique on the instructions of his "superiors".

He said the beer could not be told from normal beer by smell or taste.

Lesia had seen Ncube drinking a can of this beer and Ncube had died about a week later. At the time, Ncube's death seemed to have been caused by a heart attack or paralysis. Lesia also delivered a case of poisoned liquor to the Russian Embassy in Gaborone.

A gold-coloured poison ring with a hidden compartment was handed in as evidence by the defence, who said the ring and other evidence had been released to them by the Zimbabwean Civil Investigation Organisation (CIO), which had found it in a secret compartment in Lesia's car at the time of his arrest.

Lesia told the court the ring was intended to contain poison which could be spilled into drinks to eliminate ANC members.

Lesia said his handler, Bekker, had pointed General Neethling out to him at the Jan Smuts Airport Holiday Inn early in

1987. Bekker had told him: "That's the big boss from the police who is helping us with the stuff (poison)."

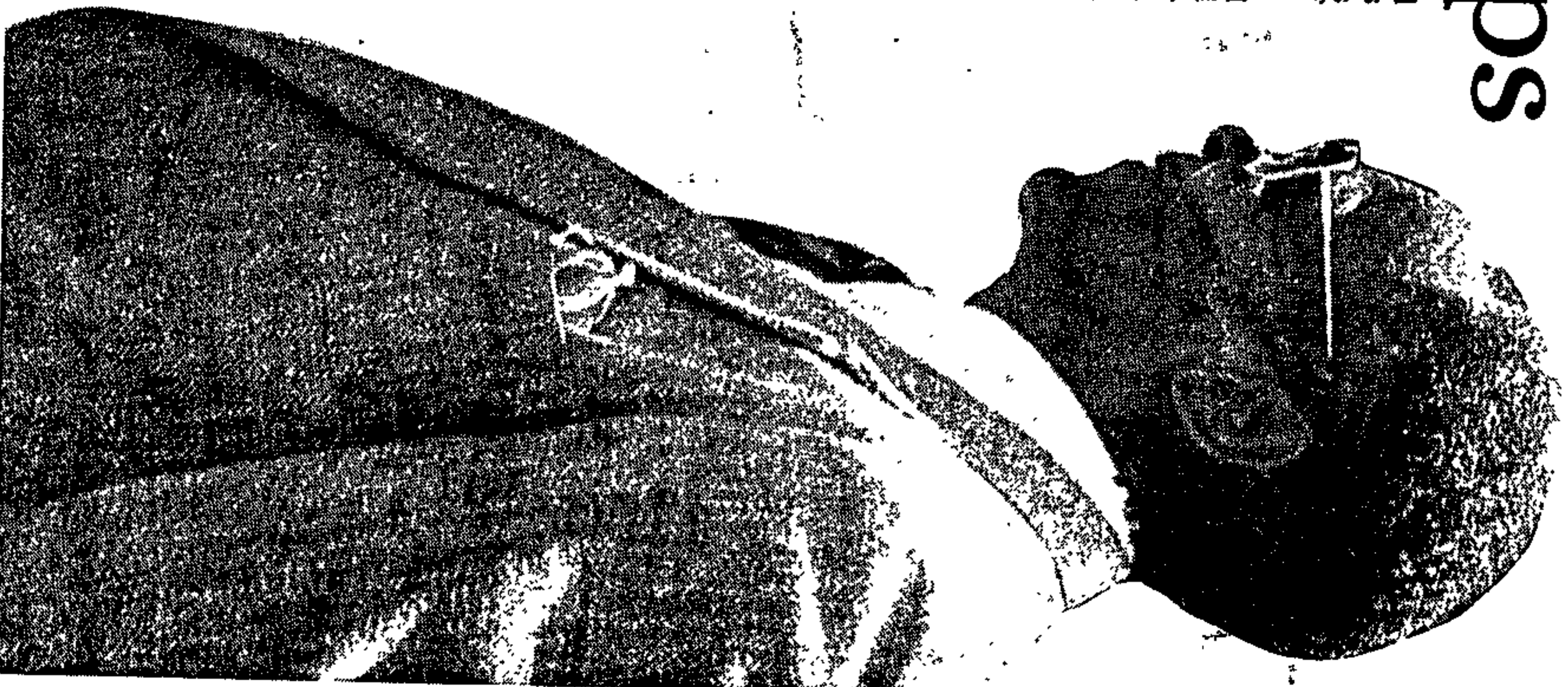
He also said he had been taken by Bekker and others to the police forensic laboratory in Pretoria where Bekker had taken delivery of three cases of poisoned beer, and a case each of poisoned brandy and poisoned vodka from a man in a white coat addressed as "Jakes".

Lesia described the laboratory and agreed in cross-examination, when shown recent pictures of the interior of the building, that they differed from his description, but he maintained his description was correct.

Willie Osby, QC for Neethling, said evidence would be led stating that no Jakes had ever worked at the laboratory. He suggested Lesia had never been to the building.

Lesia insisted he had. Later another defence witness, Ryan Harris, 30, said he had worked at the police laboratory as a national serviceman for two years until 1985, and the name Jakes had come up at the time.

He returned for a "camp" in 1986 and had been introduced to a man called Jakes who was visiting the laboratory. The case is proceeding.



Johannes Lesia... testified he killed the ANC's Gibson Ncube with beer poisoned in police labs.

locally manufactured goods was marked, he said, and this could not continue indefinitely without SA industry losing its international competitiveness.

Lombard expressed concern at the sharp upturn in domestic expenditure, apparently due to the general wage increases by government.

Sacob shuns proposal for serious fraud office

5/10/90 11/11/90
SACOB says a body similar to Britain's Serious Fraud Office may not be able to deal effectively with serious white-collar crime in SA.

The British organisation has been operating for about a year, and relates to a judicial structure vastly different to that in SA, Sacob said in a presentation to its annual convention.

"Its cost effectiveness is still open to question, and the chamber believes that moves in SA to establish a similar body are premature, to say the least."

It said a similar unit in SA would have to draw personnel from the already understaffed offices of Attorneys General — creating further bureaucracies.

The preferable course of action would be to extend the existing crime prevention and judicial agencies, and their resources, and to better co-ordinate their activities rather than create a new entity, it said.

The annual report of the

Department of Justice for 1989 referred to an unprecedented increase in so-called white-collar crime, particularly fraud and theft, and to enormous sums that leave the country in individual cases.

It said that because this type of crime could not be combated adequately as a result of manpower, priority and other considerations, legislation was being investigated.

24 Powers

Details of the legislation envisaged have not been made public, but police and monetary officials said they expected such legislation to be introduced early next year.

The chamber said it believed the existing law enforcement and judicial agencies had sufficient powers of discovery, subpoena, interrogation, seizure and arrest to adequately perform their work. — Reuter.

SA 8/11/90

'Hit squads'

report out soon

Pretoria Bureau

The report of the Harms Commission into alleged hit squad activities involving the South African Police and the SA Defence Force's now-disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau is to be released within a few days.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said in Pretoria today no date had been set for its release.

Appointed by President de Klerk earlier this year, the commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Harms, sat for 53 days in Pretoria and London to take evidence

Stc 14/11/90

Magnus denies resp

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister Magnus Malan yesterday denied all responsibility for any crimes committed by members of the SA Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Reacting to the report of the Harms Commission into alleged police and military death squads, General Malan said: "This is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible."

In a long statement on the Harms Commission report, General Malan said the CCB had been disbanded because of, among other reasons, the "unauthorised activity of five or six people whose alleged actions have been referred to the attorneys-general.

Justifying

"The question immediately arises as to whether I must accept responsibility for the activities of these few people, despite the fact that I had no knowledge of their activities.

"The honourable commissioner remarked, correctly, in his report that I am politically responsible for my department, including the CCB.

"It is a well-established principle that if a Minister is incapable of explaining and justifying his own acts and decisions, or the acts and decisions of civil servants taken in his name, he must take the consequences.

"A Minister is also politically answerable for every action or omission of his department. The emphasis here must be placed on the Minister's own acts and acts in the name of the Minister or the acts or omission of the department.

"Respectfully, as the honour-

able commissioner correctly remarked, it is not exceptional that employees and officials of the State commit crimes during their office without someone being responsible for them.

"Consequently this is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible.

"In spite of the barrage of criticism to which the SADF and I have been subjected over the past months regarding the alleged activities of a small segment of the CCB, I am satisfied that the SADF, as such, has, with its characteristic self-discipline and responsibility, emerged with honour.

"Some accusations, such as the one that General R "Witkop" Badenhorst must have had knowledge of the CCB and of its internal operations during his term of office as Chief of Staff Operations, have been disproved.

"The commission also found that in spite of my willingness to give evidence before the commission and, after consultation with the commissioner, no facts emerged which indicated that my evidence would have materially added to its activities.

"Nevertheless the specific period of high tension and the revolutionary and terrorist threat in the middle of the eighties must be kept in mind.

"The SADF had to counter it. In addition, the position of those who acted in good faith and under great pressure to counter terrorism must also be kept in mind."

But, the general said, "the past lies behind and it is now time to look ahead. I am not saying that that which was wrong on both sides is now right. But blame about the past serves no purpose.

"The SADF is an indispensable national asset with a clear mission and responsibility, namely to see to the territorial integrity of the country and to everyone's security," he said.

nsibility

WEBSTER WATCH

And killers still mock justice

Sta 24/11/90
IT has been 572 days since university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster was assassinated.

Mr Justice Louis Harms, who headed the Harms Commission into political killings, concluded there was no evidence that the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) murdered Dr Webster on May 1, 1989.

Mr Justice Harms, whose 201-page report was recently released, could not reach a decision on who killed Dr Webster. Police CID chief General Jaap Joubert this week gave the assurance that investigations have "never stopped".

"A murder docket is never closed," he said. "We are still determined to solve this crime and will continue to investigate. Unfortunately we have no leads."

General Joubert would not comment on Mr Justice Harms's report or findings. Police have reportedly said they will investigate allegations that Johannesburg City Council officials compiled a detailed Webster dossier during their surveillance activities.

No one has been arrested in connection with Dr Webster's death.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of the killers.

Mxenge family to lay charges

By Esmaré van der Merwe *Star*
Political Reporter 14/11/90

The family of slain Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge plans to lay murder charges against Death Row prisoner Almond Nofemela, a self-confessed police hit squad member.

Reacting yesterday to the finding of the Harms Commission that there was no clear-cut answer as to who had murdered Mr Mxenge, Dr Fumbatha Mxenge — a younger brother of the brutally murdered anti-apartheid activist — said the family had been left with no other option but to take legal action against "the one

man who has confessed to the murder".

Dr Mxenge, who was informed of the Harms Commission's findings by *The Star*, said he was absolutely flabbergasted and infuriated by the report.

"We will instruct our attorneys to institute action against Nofemela, since he has admitted to having killed my brother.

"We remain committed in our belief that the CCB killed him. I am disappointed that a person of Mr Justice Harms's stature could not reach a similar conclusion, since this case was absolutely clear-cut."

Star 22/11/90

Mystery piled upon mystery

Myriads of transactions — some possibly fraudulent and some involving foreign exchange irregularities — lie behind the JSE's decision on Tuesday to suspend Norvic, Lanchem and Osprey.

Indications from the Reserve Bank are that an extensive audit trail (that could take weeks) will need to be done to unravel the complicated series of deals relating to a foreign exchange fraud of at least R25 million.

It is to be hoped that long before that the position of parties such as Norvic and its directors will be clarified.

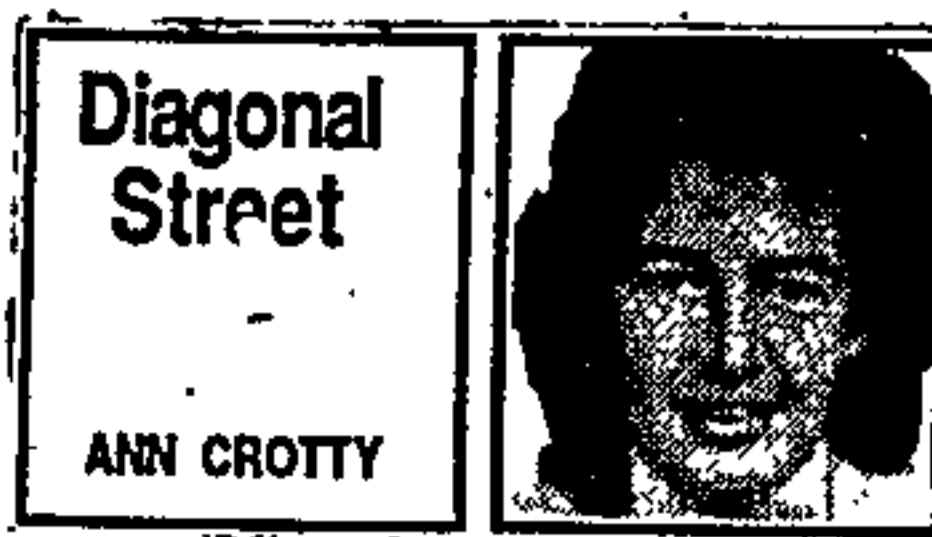
Norvic's involvement in the case appears to stem from its relationship with Lanchem.

Lanchem has a 19 percent stake in Norvic, which it acquired when the shopfitter was listed in January.

As a result of the investigations Norvic has not only been suspended, but its bank account has been frozen.

Norvic MD Jock Flemmer and the company's financial advisers (including bank manager) are meeting with the Reserve Bank today to clarify the situation.

In a letter to the Bank the



directors of Norvic yesterday pointed out that the company had had no financial transactions.

"The only relationship which the company has is that certain of the parties subject to your investigation are shareholders. This is beyond the control of the company."

Norvic, which was established in 1947, was a wholly owned subsidiary of Tradegro until July 1986 when there was a management buyout.

Apart from Norvic, Lanchem and Osprey, it seems that the investigation could also involve two cash shells — Meter Systems Ltd and Manserv — as well as several unlisted companies.

Lanchem has previously been linked to a number of unlisted companies such as The House of Investments, The Equity Participation Investments, Montrose Mining and Multi Gold Holdings.

At this stage the only apparent connection between the five listed entities is the speculation that (following the sale of control of Manserv to Financial Ltd), Manserv would be used to house investments in Meter Systems, Norvic, Lanchem and Osprey.

The investments involved were held by Financial Ltd and/or an associate company, Garditex International.

Naas Ferreira, who was acting for Financial Ltd in the acquisition of the Manserv cash shell, was yesterday released on bail of R5 000 after being held in connection with an alleged R24 million forex fraud.

The case was postponed to March 4 pending further investigations.

Analysts are puzzled about the nature of the alleged forex irregularities.

It does not appear to relate to share dealings in the three quoted companies as there has been relatively little trade in these shares.

But they point out that the situation is complicated by the numerous transactions involving cash shells, unlisted companies and the existence of overseas shareholders.

DP condemns commission as a failure

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Harms Commission must be judged a "failure" because it had not succeeded in establishing the truth about any substantial portion of unsolved political murders, the Democratic Party said last night.

DP law and order spokesman Tian van der Merwe said he believed facts about political murders were being covered up to protect political interests.

"At the end of the day, the Harms Commission has been a failure because it has not succeeded in establishing the truth about any substantial portion of unsolved political murders, all of which were of opponents of the Government.

"One would have to be a fool and extremely naive to believe the Government and pro-government forces did not have a very strong hand in this."

He found "astonishing" Presi-

dent de Klerk's statement that no Ministers were responsible for crimes committed by agents of the State and said it was "intolerable" that Defence Minister General Magnus Malan remained at his post:

"If ... the Harms Commission leads to a few selected members of the CCB being prosecuted and punished, while the responsible Minister gets away with his career intact, then that would be a travesty."

34

Magnus must quit, says ANC

Staff Reporter

The Harms Commission's conclusions that the SA Police ran no hit squads was inexplicable, the ANC said yesterday.

"As many of the victims of these secret police units testify, it is clear that such units, such as the Askaris and other specialised counter-insurgency units, continue to operate," the organisation said in response to the announcement of the results of

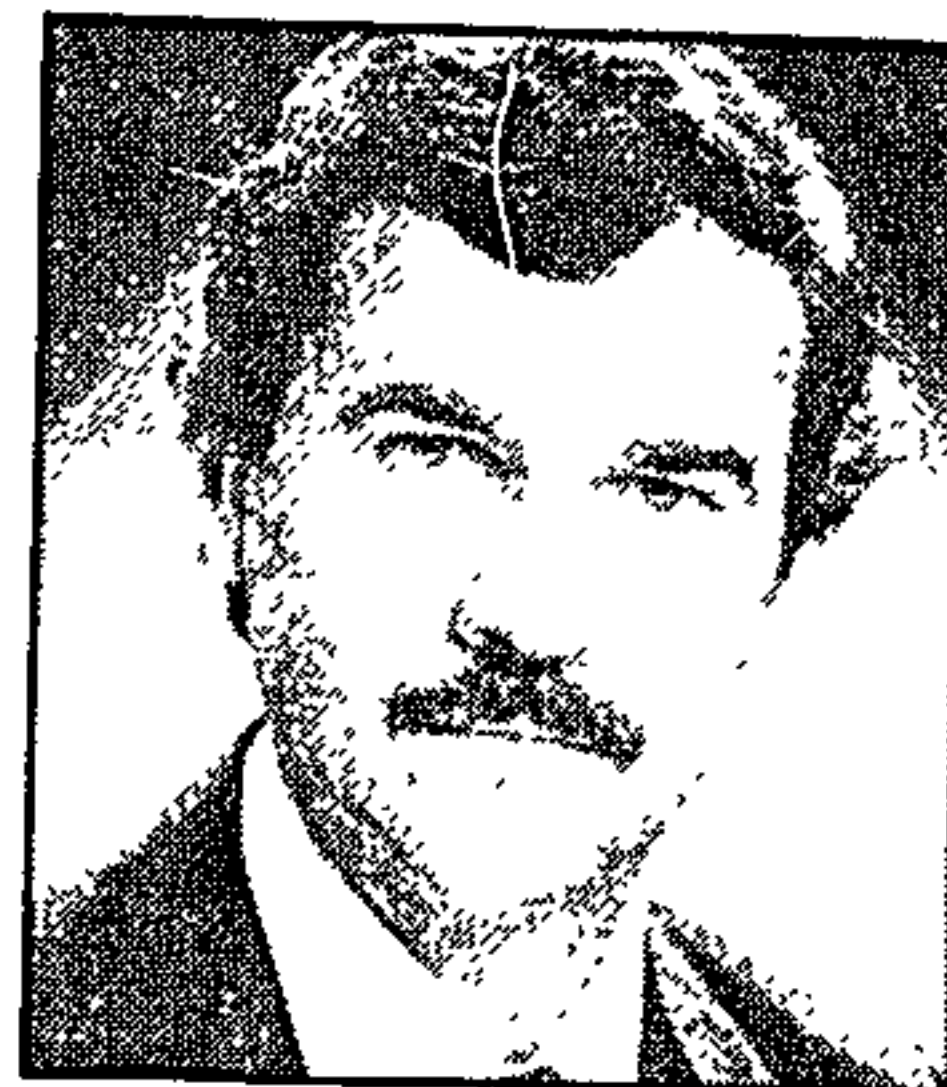
the Harms Commission, which examined the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The commission's terms of reference, which excluded from its investigations criminal operations outside South Africa, would erode public confidence in such commissions.

Criminal actions in neighbouring states and other parts of the world should have been examined and were not. These included criminal operations

such as the murders of Joe Gqabi, Ruth First, Dulcie September, and many other abductions, assaults and bombings!

The ANC demanded that Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan "be made to account for the activities of his ministry and that he resigns from public office immediately". The organisation also called for the disbanding of all irregular forces of the SA Defence Force and the police.



Cover up! . . . accuses the DP's Tiaan van der Merwe.

C



Journalist Gavin Evans . . . welcomed the commission's findings.

8/14/11/90 (213) (34) (222)

Journalist hopes that prosecutions will follow

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Journalist Gavin Evans yesterday welcomed the Harms Commission's finding that the Civil Co-operation Bureau had conspired to eliminate him.

He said he trusted that the finding would lead to the prosecution "of those responsible, in particular Abraham 'Slang' van Zyl (a former policeman), and perhaps those higher up such as (CCB managing director) Joe Verster" on charges of attempted murder or charges of conspiracy to commit murder.

An End Conscription Campaign member, Mr Evans said there were disappointments in the commission's findings.

He firmly believed the CCB had eliminated and harassed Government opponents.

The finding that Defence Minister Magnus Malan had been aware of the CCB's activities, but had yet not been called to testify, "is very disappointing for those of us who were victims or potential victims".

Commenting on the finding that there had been no conclusive evidence as to who had killed University of the Witwatersrand academic David Webster, Mr Evans maintained there was strong evidence in the media and to the commission that he had been killed by CCB agents.

"The commission should continue to look into this."

34 Star 12/11/90

HARMS COMMISSION

Harms's view on suspects divided



Mr Justice Louis Harms: questions remain.

PATRICK LAURENCE

A STRIKING dichotomy runs through Mr Justice Louis Harms's 200-page report on politically-motivated murder and violence.

It relates to the two prime corporate suspects: the SAP's counter-insurgency unit at Vlakteplaats near Pretoria, and the SADF's shadow Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB).

The SAP is cleared; the CCB is, in a broad sense, found culpable.

The division between the two, however, is not absolute. The boundary is porous. There is movement of men and ideas between the two.

As the judge puts it in his controversial report released this week: "Owing to the security situation, the dividing line between the functions of the Defence Force and those of the police have become blurred and here, and there even obliterated."

There is a nexus between the police and the CCB. Thus a key CCB cell, the region 6 cell headed by Staal Burger, consisted entirely of ex-policemen.

Mr Burger, a former commander of the renowned Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, recruited three policemen to serve with him in the cell: Chappie Maree, Slang van Zyl and Calla Botha.

At least one more former policeman served in a region 6 cell: Feril Barnard, who was in the police narcotics division until he was jailed for murder.

Closer link?

He was recruited into the CCB after completing part of his prison sentence.

The connection may have run deeper. The CCB network may have been contained many more ex-policemen. The men who gave evidence in disguise and under code names to the Harms Commission may have been ex-policemen.

The secret nature of the CCB, most of whose members functioned incognito and who remain anonymous,



Tim McNally: range role questioned.

makes it impossible to trace the full extent of the SAP-CCB connection. The Harms Report does not help.

Pivotal questions arise from the police-CCB link. What drew the policemen and ex-policemen to the CCB? Was it merely a facet of the normal interchange between members of the "security family" or was there a deeper convergence of political ethos?

The core of Mr Justice Harms's finding on the CCB is contained in section of his report titled "Critical Evaluation". A summary of his chief criticisms follows: The



Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, Florence: killed four years ago, their murder remains unsolved.

Little note taken of the symbiosis behind police and CCB actions

CCB "arrogated to itself the powers to try, to sentence and to punish persons without those persons knowing of the allegations against them or having had the opportunity to defend themselves".

The CCB's verdict was based on "inherently suspect and untested" information and its penalty was "out of all proportion to what would have been imposed in a civil court".

CCB staff policy was suspect. "Persons with serious previous convictions (such as murder) or personality defects were employed ... because of, and not in spite of, their previous convictions or defects."

CCB actions "contaminated the whole security arm of the State" and its conduct created suspicion that it "may have been involved in more crimes of violence than the evidence shows".

The overall thrust of the Harms report — exoneration of the police and condemnation of the CCB — raises questions about the role in its proceedings of Tim McNally, Attorney General of the Free State.

Mr McNally was one of two authors of the McNally Report into the allegations of three ex-policemen — Almond Nofemela, Dirk Coetzee and David Tshikalanga — that a police



Victoria Mxenge: an unsolved murder.



Anton Lubowski: State President stepped in.

"death squad" or squads operated from Vlakteplaats.

The McNally Report, completed a year ago but only released for publication last weekend, rejects the evidence of the trio of ex-policemen as "unreliable" and "untruthful".

Yet, after dismissing their allegations, Mr McNally accepted an assignment to lead evidence to the Harms Commission.

In the circumstances, Mr McNally should have recused himself, reckons John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and a member of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression.

Mr McNally's role raises the question of whether his belief that the trio of ex-policemen were mendacious witnesses prejudiced the final outcome of the Harms Inquiry. At the least, to quote Professor Dugard, it casts a shadow over its findings.

As Mr Justice Harms notes in his report, one of the key reasons why he was appointed to inquire into politically motivated killings were allegations that political activist David Webster was murdered by a rightist organisation or death squad.

The organisation suspected of responsibility for the murder was later identified by the investigating police officer in the Webster case, Floris Mostert, as the CCB.

Conclusion

Mr Justice Harms concludes: "There is no evidence that the CCB murdered Dr Webster." His conclusion, however, should be juxtaposed with earlier comments on the issue in his report.

"One cannot be blamed for suspecting the CCB of (the Webster) murder, particularly since the CCB has done nothing to allay such a suspicion," the judge says. He adds that the CCB "might have murdered Dr Webster".

In summary: the possibility that the CCB murdered Dr Webster cannot be excluded; the available evidence, however, does not justify the conclusion that it did.

Reading through the report and cogitating on its shortcomings leaves one with a sense of dissatisfac-

tion: with the exception of the killing of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, little or no advances seem to have been made.

The trail is still littered with unsolved murders. To mention a few of the victims: the Mxenges, Griffiths and Victoria, Mathew Goniwe and his three comrades, and Rick Turner. Questions and a disquiet still remain.

Anton Lubowski's murder in Windhoek falls into a special category.

President F W de Klerk excluded his murder from the commission's terms of reference by restricting its investigation to murders in South Africa. He did, however, mandate the commission to establish whether or not Lubowski was an SADF agent, as alleged by Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

The judge offers no explanation for the Lubowski killing, except to say that his finding that Mr Lubowski was a paid SADF agent does "not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act".

He states: "In the nature of things politically motivated offences are usually well planned and difficult to solve." Lawyers for the Independent Board of Inquiry offer another reason: "failure by the commission's investigative team to vigorously and objectively investigate activities allegedly perpetrated by the SAP (and the CCB)".

● The author is a special writer on The Star and is author of the newly-published Penguin book "Death Squads: Apartheid's Secret Weapon".

2007 2008 34

Angry calls for Magnus to resign

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister Magnus Malan yesterday faced strong demands for his head, despite being exonerated by President de Klerk following the findings of the Harms Commission.

Opposition criticism of the Government's reaction to the report and of Mr Justice Harms's "kid gloves" handling of General Malan is expected to flare up strongly at the start of next year's parliamentary session.

Yesterday Conservative Party defence spokesman Koos van der Merwe said he was bitterly dissatisfied that the report had made no finding on whether General Malan was aware of the clandestine activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

"That was the critical issue. We're very surprised General Malan was handled with kid gloves. The mystery surrounding him deepens."

He said the CP found it peculiar and significant that no answer had emerged on whether General Malan knew about the CCB.

"The commission was about the only place where we could have found out what he knew."

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said the commission's finding that there was no evidence that General Malan or any of his senior generals knew of the "disgusting activities of the military dirty tricks squad (the CCB) was shocking".

"At the very least it bespeaks monumental incompetence on the part of the Minister, who should certainly resign."

DP defence spokesman Gen-

eral Bob Rogers said the criminal activities of the CCB exposed by the Harms report "were a slur on the good name of the South African Defence Force".

"A feature of the Government's political style has been its refusal to hold a Minister accountable for any transgressions which have occurred in his department.

"In this case it would appear once again that while individuals down the line have been named, no responsibility is apportioned to their superiors at the highest level."

General Rogers said funds from the Special Defence Account which financed special forces operations could be withdrawn only with the Minister's approval.

Security

"If the Minister was now aware of the scope of CCB operations, it shows a woeful lack of control over activities which could affect the security of the State."

This emphasised the need to form a standing committee of Parliament, similar to the armed services committee in the United States, to scrutinise the policy and review the activities of the SADF.

General Rogers said the responsibilities of the various intelligence agencies in SA should be revised and clearly spelt out to ensure they were strictly controlled and did not overlap.

The ANC demanded that General Malan "be made to account for the activities of his ministry and that he resign from public office immediately" and that all irregular forces of the SADF and the police be disbanded.

30 percent jump in crime a record high

From MONICA NICOLSON
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Crime has soared to a record high with the police, security firms and the public battling to keep it under control.

Crime has been rising steadily every year in South Africa, but 1990 has surpassed all records with statistics at least 30 percent up on last year.

Police liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman said the most shocking new trend was a huge increase in armed robberies and the frequency in which AK47 rifles were used.

In Johannesburg alone an American study found that the city had a murder rate of 20 in 100 000 — one of the highest in the world. This year there have been 317 armed robberies in the Hillbrow area and with the Christmas season looming, this number is expected to increase considerably before the year is out.

Murder figures

The figures follow a claim by a Washington-based international study group that Cape Town, with a population of 2,4 million, had a murder rate of 64,7 for every 100 000 people, by far the highest of the top 100 cities in the world.

In the Athlone district 797 murders were committed between January and October, 355 of which were solved. In Khayelitsha 222 murders were committed, with 137 solved, and in Guguletu there were 97 murders, 65 of which were solved.

Burglaries occur daily. In the first nine months of this year 4 895 took place in Cape Town, 1 312 in Wynberg, 6 247 in Athlone and 4 029 in Bellville.

Day hospitals, ambulances and firemen are periodically attacked, mostly by gangsters in the townships or during periods of civil disobedience.

Guards killed

Murders and rapes related to gangsterism take place virtually every week on the Cape Flats.

Cape Town security companies also reported an increase in crimes, many directed at them.

Fidelity Guards said the number of guards who had been killed in attacks this year was equal to the number who died since the company was launched.

Researchers have said they believe the increase in crime is unlikely to end in the near future.

The National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders has said crime is likely to increase in societies undergoing fundamental change.

Endemic poverty alongside wealth had vast implications for crime, police were understaffed and millions of people were unemployed.

And statistics are only the crimes that are reported. Many people, especially rape victims, do not report the crime.

Phenomenal increase

Captain Opperman said the phenomenal crime increase was due to the socio-economic climate, the political climate and the increased population. Unemployment is up, poverty is up ... therefore crime is up, he said.

"Police are short staffed but even foot patrols do not prevent crime.

"The police alone are not responsible for each individual's safety. It is also the task of each member of the public to assist the police in following some basic rules to ensure maximum security for their own life and property."



ROYAL SMILE: Princess Diana in a new official portrait released by Buckingham Palace. The shot is one of an unconventional set taken by French photographer Patrick Demerchelier as part of a series to be published in next month's issue of the fashion magazine Vogue.

Swimmers threatened by fire

MELBOURNE. — Beach-goers swam for their lives when fires engulfed the foreshore on the north side of Sydney Harbour.

Hundreds of people were stranded on thin strips of sand yesterday as flames raced through the Manly National Park and descended to the water-line.

Rans

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Few shoplifters face the law, report shows

B/pay 3/12/90

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ONLY one shop-theft offender out of 20 is apprehended, and of those caught only 30% are prosecuted — despite retailers losing as much as R800m a year from shop thefts.

An academic probe undertaken by Beauty Naude of Unisa's criminology department found a major reason for the high incidence of shop theft was the public view that this type of theft was not a serious crime.

The study estimated that R400m to R800m worth of merchandise was stolen from retail stores each year. This included shoplifting and pilfering by staff.

Shop theft was mostly opportunistic in nature and often impulsively planned and executed due to lack of security and the ease with which goods could be handled in self-service stores.

Burden

Of 800 cases surveyed, many employees said they justified shop theft because they were underpaid by their employers.

Firms had found prosecution expensive and time consuming. The problem led to replacement of merchandise, implementation of security measures, increased insurance premiums and, in the case of employees being involved, the loss of trained staff and the retraining of new staff.

This led to a burden on the consumer and taxpayer who had to pay increased retail prices. It also increased police and court costs.

The study found that no particular population group was more inclined to steal, but that 52% of adult offenders were female while 60% of juvenile offenders were boys.

About 70% of offenders had passed standards 6-8 while 68% were younger than 30 years old and 34% younger than 20.

The study also found that 35% of juvenile

LINDEN BIRNS

nile crime consisted of theft from shops.

The most popular items on thieves' lists were cosmetics, toiletries, clothing and food. Men showed a preference for hardware goods, the study said. Elderly people tended to steal food, which was indicative of economic hardship.

Although 50% to 80% of theft from shops was committed by employees, only 6% were prosecuted. Managerial staff accounted for the largest portion, followed by cashiers and sales staff.

About 95% of all offenders taken to court were convicted, with an average fine of R213 being imposed. Women were often fined and given suspended sentences, while men were most often sentenced to prison terms. Juveniles usually received postponed sentences or corporal punishment.

The report made five recommendations to help bring down the rate of shop theft. These included:

- Public awareness and educational programmes by retailers, community leaders and law enforcement officers to increase public consciousness as to the gravity of shop theft;
- Pre-trial treatment or intervention programmes for juveniles and first offenders (already in operation at the Pretoria Magistrate's Court);
- More community service sentences instead of postponed sentences, fines or actual prison time. No such sentence was imposed in the sample area during the survey period;
- The establishment of special shop theft courts where cases could be heard quickly and where fixed fines up to a specified amount could be issued;
- Retailers granting more priority to personnel selection and security measures.



CAPT TIPS 4/12/90

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Harms findings on Jalc Holdings

PRETORIA. — Numerous prima facie irregularities by Jalc Holdings SA and associated and related companies were found to have taken place, the Harms Commission of Inquiry into certain alleged across-border irregularities has found.

The report by the one-man Commission headed by Mr Justice Louis Harms was released yesterday.

The commission found that an investigation of the books of the company Jalc Holdings SA and its associated and related companies had indicated, prima facie at least, a large number of irregularities. The report said many of the irregularities found would be of interest to the fiscal authorities.

"Others are matters which may require the attention of the attorney-general."

Jalc Holdings SA (Pty) and related and associated companies were active in South Africa,

Transkei, Ciskei, Lesotho, Bophuthatswana, Botswana and Mauritius and, according to the report, had tried to obtain a foothold in other countries, including Mozambique.

Among the "more glaring" irregularities: ● The Jalc company was found to be shifting sources of income to eliminate or minimise tax liability in a profitable situation. The Commission found that fictitious invoices and payments for large amounts had been entered.

● Partners and shareholders in the different companies allocated their income to different countries often with no apparent justification. The allocations had the effect of reducing the taxable income in each partner's or shareholder's hands.

● The failure to declare taxable income was a "common feature" in the books of Jalc whether to the RSA tax authorities or those of

neighbouring countries.

● Tax liability was often reduced by the writing off of loans.

● In order to draw monies from their companies, the directors quite often issued cheques in respect of fictitious work done by existing or fictitious sub-contractors.

The report said one of the possible charges to be considered was one of corruption against Jalc director Mr Chris van Rensburg.

Sun International apparently held exclusive casino rights in Ciskei but the Ciskei government, in contravention of the agreement, had granted rights to the Lenton Group for the establishment of a casino. The Jalc partners, who were also shareholders in Lenton, had then asked former SADF member Brigadier Marthinus Deyzel to make use of his friendship with Ciskei President Lennox Sebe.

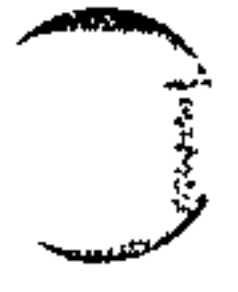
President Sebe had later announced a deal from which Lenton made about R5 million.

Mr Van Rensburg was also tenuously linked to the acquisition of gambling rights in Transkei.

Shares were sold to Sun International and at that stage Prime Minister Mr George Matanzima was paid R2 million in order to secure Sun International's gambling rights.

Mr David Bloomberg, a Cape Town attorney, was acting on behalf of Mr Van Rensburg at the time and the Commission found there was no available evidence to show Mr Van Rensburg was personally involved in the transaction.

Casino magnate Mr Sol Kerzner and Mr Bloomberg in a statement to the Commission accepted the blame for the payment of R2 million to Mr George Matanzima. — Sapa



World's drug barons target South Africa

By BRENDAN TEMPLETON in Johannesburg

Argus
5/12/90
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INTERNATIONAL drug traffickers have targeted South Africa as a future heroin market, according to a leading drug abuse expert.

Following the police haul of R15-million worth of heroin at Jan Smuts Airport on Monday, director of Johannesburg rehabilitation centre Phoenix House, Dr Sylvain de Miranda, warned the event was not an isolated one, but was part of a general upsurge in interest in South Africa by international crime syndicates.

In October he went on record saying that the use of the drug was on the increase.

The Jan Smuts haul was not intended for Maputo, as stated by police, but was rather aimed for an unprepared and largely unsuspecting South Africa, he said.

Unprepared

And South Africa lacked the necessary infrastructure to deal with the problems which were usually associated with the drug.

Welfare organisations were unprepared and their staff lacked the necessary skills required to counsel and treat those hooked on heroin.

The international market

CRIME

was becoming saturated and drug syndicates were casting their nets wider in an attempt to create new markets for the drug.

"It (the haul) says what we have been saying for a long time — that the drug scene here is taking on serious proportions, that abuse is becoming more sophisticated, similar to the pattern experienced overseas.

Indication

"I am happy on one hand that they managed to bust it, but it also gives an indication of what we are up against. That heroin was meant for this part of the world."

Drug running was the second largest industry in the world. He said a survey by the International Narcotic Authority last year showed that money generated by drugs came second only to the arms industry and ahead of the oil industry.

Last year, Interpol warned Africa was becoming a growing trade route for the drug after traditional routes through Iran and Afghanistan were cut off by the Iranian revolution and the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

With a potential war brewing in the Gulf, it is possible that this trend may intensify which also has grave implications.

After mandrax — South Africa is the highest abuser of the drug worldwide — was made illegal in India and Pakistan, the sophisticated laboratories needed to produce it moved to Western Europe.

When it started wending its way down Africa on its way to South Africa, central

African states like Kenya and Zambia suddenly started finding themselves developing the problem of mandrax abuse.

The same pattern regarding heroin was likely to occur in Africa and particularly Southern Africa which was seen as a particularly lucrative market by international drug syndicates, Dr de Miranda said.

Implications

But the greater implications of heroin addiction have yet to hit those in charge of education in South Africa.

Saying he is "fed up", Dr de Miranda warned authorities had to start educating children about the cataclysmic implications of fooling with heroin.

South Africa was a fertile breeding ground for the drug. Highly addictive, it is the type of habit which can spread right across the board of different social classes.

Everyone from the junkie to the high-powered executive was prone to its misuse, he said.

Potential

The high degree of social uncertainty and potential for revolutionary change in South Africa meant drug abuse was an attractive escape mechanism for people who sometimes found they were unable to deal with uncertainties like not being able to meet economic demands or to make concrete plans for the future.

"Education authorities have to stop dilly-dallying. The time for talk is over. The time has arrived to start doing things.

"South Africa is starting to come out of its international isolation and as it does so it is going to find that we will not just get nice things from outside.

Effects

"There is also an ugly side to it. Heroin is one such drawback and has to be seen with all seriousness."

The effects of heroin on an individual could be seen on two levels.

"It is highly addictive — if you start playing with it, chances are you will get hooked."

But a regular addict quickly built up a resistance to the drug which meant more and more was needed to stay on a heroin high.

It quickly made the addict dysfunctional and he or she soon wanted nothing else but to remain under the heroin high forever.

This meant addicts spent their whole time trying to feed their habits.

Even food was cast aside as a unnecessary pastime, making them prone to disease due to malnutrition.

Dirty needles meant Aids and other infections were also a danger, he said.

Poverty

But the heroin danger had to be tackled on an holistic basis, because heroin addiction was often closely associated with crime, prostitution, poverty, uncertainty and disease.

Heroin abusers in South Africa had not yet moved on to injecting the drug into their bodies and were still largely smoking it.

But that time was rapidly passing and it was time for the whole country to close ranks and pay strict attention to the problem, he said.

FOCUS: THE 'OTHER' HARMS COMMISSION

How to get away with the perfect rip-off

Wed 11/2 - 13/12/90

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HOW can an ordinary company make massive profits? Just find a few convenient hangers with gullible officials, create a confusing net of subsidiaries that move vast amounts of money around, and link into Military Intelligence for good measure. That's roughly the picture of the Jalc group of companies that emerged from the Harms Commission report into Cross-Border Irregularities which was released this week. And while the report concluded that "many possible crimes have been identified", South Africa is not going to prosecute anyone.

The report makes good reading, revealing fascinating details of how to avoid paying tax such as writing off "bad debts" and making "loans" to subsidiaries, apparent backhanders to officials and fake invoices. It detailed how the SADF's Brigadier Martinus Deyzel helped Jalc negotiate contracts under the guise of patriotism, while getting a free beach house and a trip to Mauritius on the side.

However, it still leaves more questions than answers: how was Jalc able to operate in this way in at least six different territories for so long? Why did South African Military Intelligence (MI) get involved in such sordid deals? What is the Department of Foreign Affairs' role in it all? Why did South Africa sit on the finished report for so long? But most of all, why isn't anyone going to be prosecuted?

This week the Ministry of Justice announced that no charges were being brought against anyone as a result of the report, but added that "charges in other divisions relating to certain other findings and recommendations of the commission can however not be excluded".

The attorney-general of the Eastern Cape, Dr J d'Oliviera, had originally planned to charge Deyzel and Jalc director Chris van Rensburg with bribery. However, in September D'Oliviera announced that as a result of representations from unnamed people and unspecified "justifiable compassionate grounds", he was dropping the charges.

Justice Harms himself concluded in the report that "many possible crimes have been identified". He said that on the face of it, the Jalc directors appeared to have been involved in numerous possibly criminal financial transactions and that these should be investigated further. Harms recommended that the minister of justice appoint an inspector to carry out such further investigations.

Readers of the much-delayed Harms report into cross-border irregularities will discover the secrets of how to fiddle taxes, fake invoices, bribe officials ... and get away with it
BY LOUISE FLANAGAN

This week the Ministry announced that the responsibility for such an appointment lay with the Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism and added that the report had been forwarded to them.

Observers have speculated that high-level South African officials have put pressure on the attorney-general not to prosecute. Both D'Oliviera's office and the Ministry of Justice strongly denied this. "No, of course not," said Major Elisa Jones for Minister of Justice Kobie Coetzee. Transkei Attorney-General Chris Nel said he had asked for a copy of the evidence before the commission and that he was very interested in it. It's not clear how much use this will be to him though, as most of the main figures are no longer in Transkei.

Just why the report took so long to come out has not been explained. The initial excuse was that the Eastern Cape attorney-general intended to prosecute and had asked for the report not to be made public in the interim. This has since then been the official explanation for the delay. However, D'Oliviera decided not to prosecute in September. The report only came out this week, two months later.

Ministry of Justice spokesmen Jones and Nic Grobler were both unable to explain the delay. It seems that South Africa hoped the report would quietly sink without trace, until Transkei's Major-General Banu Holomisa made such a noise about it after the recent abortive coup attempt against him. In the light of all this it seems that Jalc's strategy, whatever one thinks of it, certainly worked. The commission



Bantu Holomisa — his complaints finally caused the report to be released

report lists fascinating details of some of the "more glaring" irregularities it found. They include fictitious entries and invoices for "loans", "consulting fees" and "bad debts" worth up to R230 000 a time, details of gifts and donations worth thousands, mention of travel expenses, payments for non-existent work, and cheques issued to non-existent people. Harms himself admits to having a little trouble trying to sort through the confusion.

The report includes a diagram of 13 companies and subsidiaries in the Jalc group, but Harms said this changed all the time. While there seems to be a lot of evidence of bribery, it's difficult to pin this down either: "The witnesses were not prepared to bare either their finances or their souls before the commission."

Essentially, the picture that emerges is one of a company that saw the dangers and several neighbouring terri-

And then there were the links with the military. This initially came to light a few months ago when one of the Jalc partners apparently told the press these links were under investigation. "According to these reports there were close ties between Jalc and National Intelligence and also the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA). That Jalc had nothing to do with National Intelligence is certain. The informant was thinking of Military Intelligence," said Harms.

The DFA's role is simply dismissed. "The involvement with the Department of Foreign Affairs was also exaggerated to such an extent that a further discussion of this aspect is not necessary." The DFA's role, if any, is not mentioned again. There seems to have been some connection with Jalc: one of Holomisa's quarrels with Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha centred around allegations that Botha had tried to intervene on Jalc's behalf to get Transkei to pay the group an outstanding R11-million.

The relationship with MI involved the placement of Deyzel in Jalc, which would then help gather information in the homelands and countries where it was operating.

"According to Mr Van Rensburg, the motives for the plan were exclusively patriotic. I do not believe him," said Harms.

Instead, Harms believed that the relationship was aimed at making more money for Jalc. "Since these projects were in countries which were politically not necessarily stable, it was necessary for Jalc and Botha to have the necessary intelligence information to evaluate the viability and continued existence of their projects," said Harms.

"Also they needed somebody with a close connection to the South African government to assist the projects here. "Only somebody with an intimate knowledge of the projects would be able to support them, and the idea was that if Military Intelligence was able to recommend the projects other government departments would, through political considerations, see the projects as in the interests of the country."

"The basic idea was presented to the secretary of the State Security Council in a 'sugared form'."

While Harms was clearly disgusted with the operations and behaviour of Jalc and its directors, the commission was not able to draw specific conclusions except to recommend further investigations. At the moment, it seems unlikely that those investigations are going to happen. — elneus

Fear and loathing behind high walls

W/ Mail 7/12-13/12/90

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THE wave of violent crime in South Africa has reached nightmare proportions. Under-staffed police are unable to stem the tide, and black and white residents — who live in fear in fortress-like homes — are rushing to buy guns and vicious dogs.

Private security firms are fast moving into the vacuum created by the critical police manpower shortage.

The police report that crime this year has increased by about 14 percent, although accurate statistics may not be disclosed until tabled in parliament next year. One private security firm, Armed Response, reports that the number of robberies drawn to their attention each month has increased by 1 000 percent, and "we haven't even hit the busy season yet", says managing director David Randston.

"The days have gone when one used to surprise a burglar armed with a knife or a screwdriver," Randston says, adding that now the norm is for several men to swoop in a co-ordinated, professional manner armed with a variety of heavy calibre weapons.

"There has been a disturbing increase in armed robberies, and what is even more alarming is the trend towards the use of AK-47's," says Brigadier Chris Serfontein, crime prevention co-ordinator at Pretoria headquarters. Car hijacking, he says, has emerged as a new and ever-increasing phenomenon.

He adds that there are far too few police — only two policemen for every 1 000 people.

"We must admit that we do not have enough policemen by world standards and it would be foolish to deny that we are not being stretched." Public violence and the high level of "transitional" political conflict absorbs a tremendous amount of police manpower and resources, he says.

Chairman of the Security Association of South Africa, Glenn Cartright, says the last two years have seen a

Has crime really escalated, or does it just feel that way? Do we have too few policemen, or too little trust between police and communities?

By PHILIPPA GARSON

large increase in crime. "Now that banks have been spending a tremendous amount of money on security, the emphasis has shifted to softer targets, and now we have repeated attacks on supermarkets and other retail outlets."

The boom in the security industry must be attributed to several factors, including the growing crime rate, public insecurity (fuelled by the media) and the hard-line attitude of insurance companies who won't pay out clients not equipped with security back-ups, says Cartright.

Electronic alarm systems are overtaking more visible, physical deterrents such as security gates, he says, adding that armed robbers who are often as scared as those they rob, tend to shoot randomly out of nervousness and panic.

Robberies and related crimes such as murder, rape and assault occur more often in developing suburbs where builders or their friends are able to watch the movements of neighbours, in areas bordering quick getaway freeways, and in areas close to townships or squatter camps.

Many white South Africans live in rambling houses with large windows, sliding doors and big gardens, making them sitting ducks, Cartright says. He recommends that people exercise more vigilance, break away from strict routines, regularly check their alarm systems and ensure their locks are ade-

Years	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	86	87	88	89
MURDER	7 220	7 434	8 084	8 573	9 462	8 959	9 913	9 800	10 631	11 750
ROBBERY	43 250	39 816	39 626	38 229	37 755	39 302	48 533	41 262	45 847	50 636
RAPE	14 938	15 318	15 535	15 342	15 785	16 085	15 816	18 145	18 549	20 458
HOUSE-BREAK	129 723	120 194	139 273	148 766	153 440	166 812	212 922	235 692	182 756	187 946
MOTOR THEFT	36 762	36 558	44 483	44 771	44 372	48 584	67 008	59 936	57 851	58 298
SERIOUS ASSAULT	129 006	123 310	119 898	121 716	125 002	123 100	109 755	120 779	125 571	128 887

Police statistics on crime over the past decade do not show any exponential jump in the number of reported crimes per year, but certain categories, such as murder, rape and motor theft have increased

quate.

"People put in cheap locks", and some 12 keys available over the counter fit 80 percent of all locks, he says.

Even alarm systems are no guaranteed security, says Armed Response's Randston. "About 99 percent of all alarm activators are false and under-staffed policemen just cannot react to them. We respond to well over 30 000 alarms per year, and we'd be lucky if one percent of them were genuine."

While most crime authorities agree that the upswing relates directly to the economic recession, rising unemployment and rapid urbanisation, the trend cannot be divorced from the changing political arena, says criminologist, Marna Slabbert. The developments of February 2 have raised the expectations of people "who have waited too long" for the breakdown of apartheid and whose economic situation has not changed.

An "us and them" mentality, a perception that life is cheap, and a hatred

born out of years of oppression are contributing factors in fuelling crime and its increasingly violent nature, she says.

Heather Regenass, national marketing manager of Nicro (National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) supports this view. The prevailing feeling is one of a "lack of investment in your own country, that you are not part of it, it isn't yours".

"What really worries us is that house-breaking and theft, which were ordinary non-violent crimes, are now becoming increasingly violent." The senseless violence indicates a lack of regard for human life, aggression, frustration, uncertainty and heightened, yet unfulfilled fantasy amongst impoverished people, she says.

"We are not talking here of hard-core habitual criminals ... but of very young offenders who are getting younger and younger every year," says Regenass. "While 22 was the average age of criminals two years ago, it is now 17."

Regenass says the number of youths in juvenile prison sections is "abhor-

rently high. A vast number of youths are caught in this (lifestyle) and only 28 percent of first offenders will not commit a second crime. What chances are there?"

Short of "national therapy", there is little hope of reversing the spiral, she says. However, a national crime prevention campaign and active rather than reactive police force would go some way towards reversing the trend.

Research officer from the Project for the Study of Violence, Graeme Simpson, pinpoints "politicised police control" or "military policing rather than crime prevention" as a major factor in security force inability to halt crime. Crime prevention, he says, is based on "consensus policing" or access to the particular community. But because many people perceive the police as the enemy, this access is denied. He adds that while statistics show an increase in crime, the reality is probably far worse since mistrust of the police leads to under-reported crime.

"The broad loosening of the political shackles frees both political and criminal activity," adds Simpson. The crowd situation in mass action protest provides anonymity and protection — a haven for petty crime.

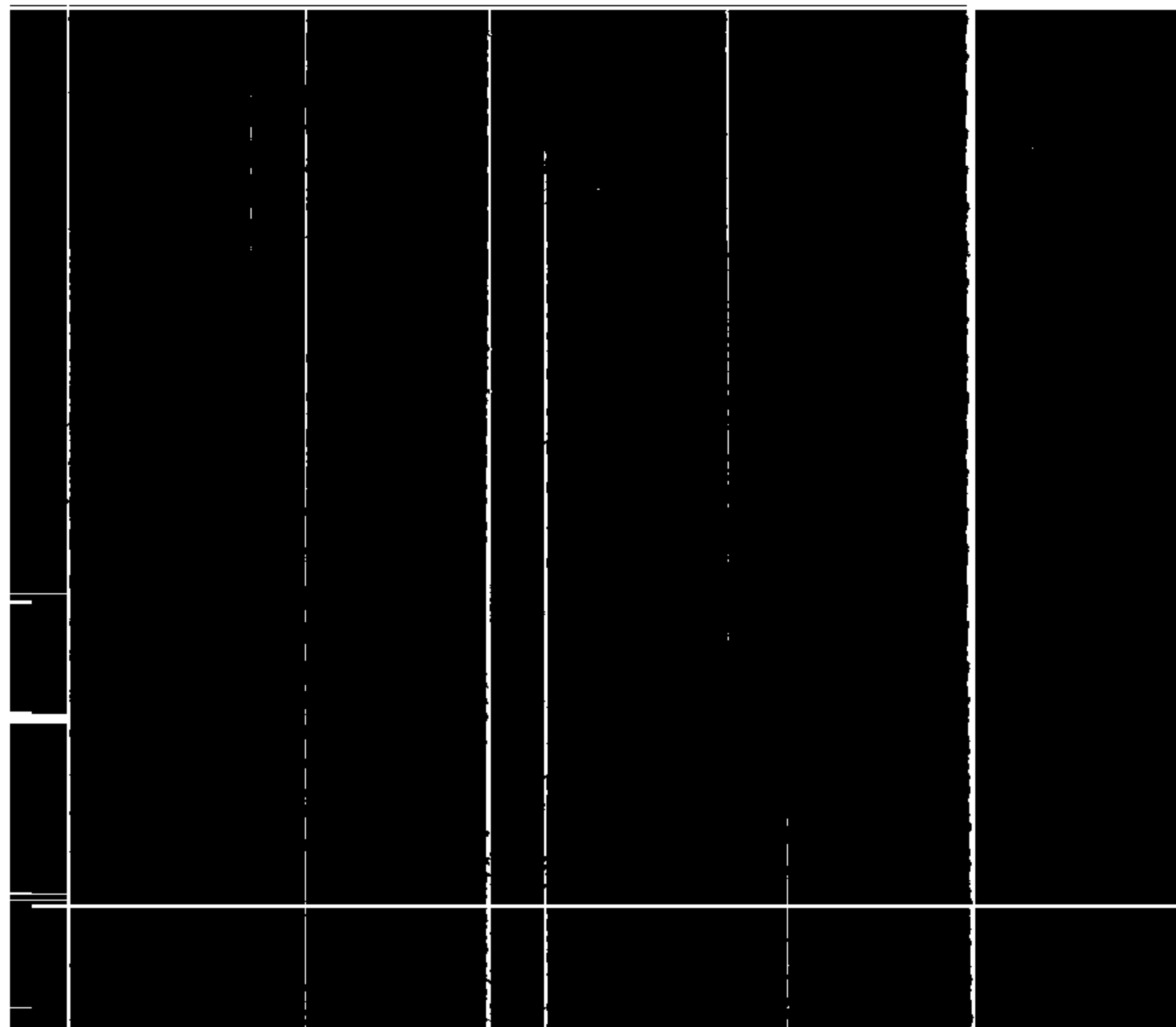
ANC Youth League publicity secretary, Parks Mankahlana, cites the high school drop-out rate coupled with unemployment and the "general disorganisation" of youths as key factors fuelling crime. "We are not only looking at organising young people for anti-apartheid purposes but (are looking at) self-help, educational and development projects to combat crime."

Ineffective policing leads to communities taking the law into their own hands and — in the absence of formal structures — resorting to even more violent methods as deterrents, he says.

Mandrax trafficking, particularly in Natal, is also contributing to the rise of gangsterism and spiralling crime.

The availability of heavy calibre weaponry in the country stems from Renamo and the influx of refugees who sell them, he says, dismissing the allegation that organised crime is part of a political agenda to get funds.

This week's focus was on crime in the suburbs. Next week we look at township crime and the gangs of Cape Town



Urban crime 'threatens SA tourism'

34



Stew
31/12/90

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

While township violence had taken its toll on the South African tourism industry, urban crime could pose a greater threat to the industry, executive director of the South African Tourism Board Spencer Thomas said yesterday.

Mr Thomas was reported to have said that attacks on foreign tourists in urban areas were causing the tourist industry serious harm.

He told The Star yesterday that township violence in the past months had led to a drop in foreign tourists visiting the country compared to figures for January to May this year.

The tourist industry, while it had a growth of 5 to 7 percent for this year, still showed a downward trend compared to last year's figures of 14 percent growth over the previous year.

However, Mr Thomas said that muggings in Johannesburg had reached "intolerable pro-

portions" and this might affect the city's tourist industry.

"The township situation is definitely not good news, but crime in the city could also affect tourists' perceptions. Tour operators have told us they were placing Pretoria above Johannesburg as the destination of travel," he said.

Township violence was the main deterrent to the South African tourist industry, said Johannesburg Publicity Association executive director David Appelton.

Foreigners' perception of South Africa was influenced by media coverage of the violence in the township. Crime in the streets did not make international news, he said.

The safety of tourists was undoubtedly of paramount importance, Mr Appelton said, and together with the police, his organisation was taking steps to ensure this.

He said the association had submitted cards to all major city hotels warning tourists of pickpockets.

Billions down the drain as shop thieves prosper

Stines 9/12/90

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SHRINKAGE, the euphemism for theft and loss of retail and industrial stock, is costing SA billions of rands a year.

A study by Unisa criminology department's Beatty Naude threw up a total of R800-million for losses by staff and customer theft from shops alone.

The big four supermarkets believe they are collectively losing between R160-million and R175-million a year. Then there are huge losses from warehouses, industrial plants and stock yards.

A regional loss-control manager for a supermarket chain in Natal says losses are much higher this year, mainly because of unemployment.

There is no acceptable figure for the total loss, but greater control would improve bottom-line results for companies and help to curtail inflation. But for the moment there seems no clear answer to what has become a major national problem.

The underworld industry has given birth to a burgeoning commercial and industrial security industry of more than 1 500 companies employing 200 000 people. The industry is believed to have grown by 20%, lifting turnover to more than R1-billion last year.

By IAN SMITH

Insurance broker Willis Faber Enthoven, which has published *The Executive's Guide to Stock Losses and Stock Control*, cannot put a figure on the total cost.

But of the mainly retail losses running to at least R700-million, the company says 75% is attributable to theft or fraud by employees acting alone, together or in collusion with outsiders. More rarely, the theft is committed by outsiders alone.

Survival

The other 25% can be ascribed to unintentional acts, such as documentary errors, says stock-control expert Rob Scott.

Stock control and security can mean the difference between survival and being forced out of business for a small retailer.

The industry norm for shrinkage, the term that covers all forms of theft from retailers including shoplifting, short deliveries and losses out the back door as well as collusion between staff and customers and staff and suppliers, is believed to be between 0,75% and 1,25% of turnover.

But many retailers believe that

figure is highly optimistic.

"If a true total value could ever be ascertained, retailers would be much more concerned about this national problem," says Theo Muller, chairman of Shield Trading, who has had long experience of dealing with small outlets.

Many food retailers would like to budget for shrinkage of 0,75%. But it often turns out to be 2% or more, which can wipe out bottom-line profits, given the small margins in these lines.

Clothing losses can be much higher — up to 5% in bad cases.

Mr Muller says: "But the retailer in that sector may be looking at margins of 50% to 60% and he is in a better position to bear the loss."

Most retailers budget for shrinkage — and the cost of security — and the customer bears the burden.

Rubbish

Shoplifting hits its peak in the month before Christmas when shops are crowded and security staff are stretched. The higher volume of stock moving into warehouses and then into shops also increases opportunities for theft and short deliveries.

Cleaners moving through the aisles have a better chance to knock

cans or bottles into waste bags, to be retrieved later in the back alley.

"It would be expensive to search every bag of rubbish," says Willis Faber Enthoven loss-control manager Trevor Le Sar. "Most companies prefer to budget for a certain percentage of stock loss. A fuss is caused only when the loss goes beyond the expected amount — but it is hard to catch up then."

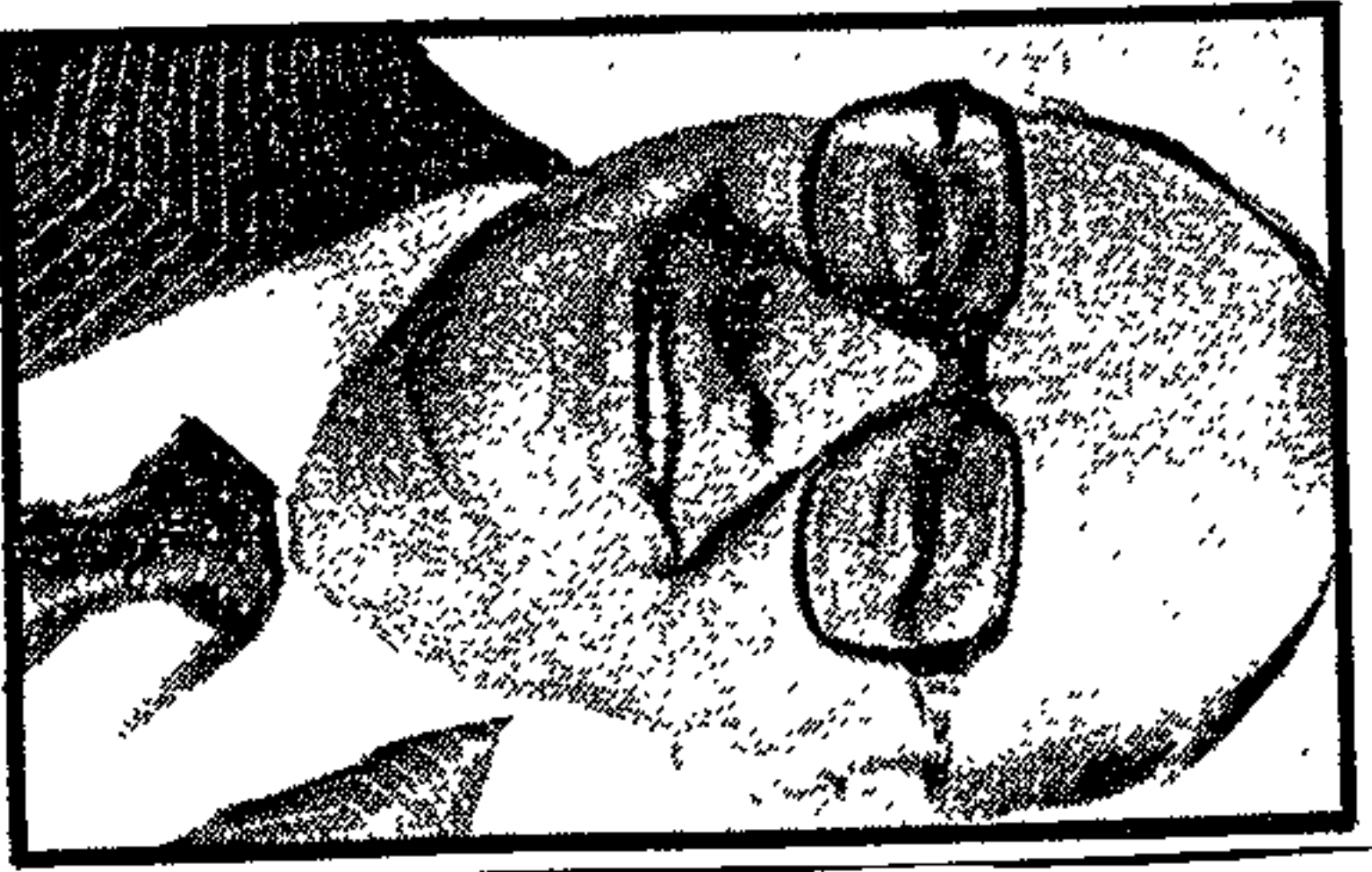
The first step to cutting losses must be greater management responsibility and awareness.

Dividends

Mr Le Sar says: "Closer supervision by management can pay quick dividends. Segregation of duties by clear job descriptions, improved selection and vetting procedures, more attention to staff turnover and pay and clearly stated and implemented disciplinary codes and procedures can all help.

Security companies offer a bewildering range of high-tech equipment and services to meet most needs. The problem is that the cost of even the most basic deterrent — a uniformed guard at the shop entrance or near the tills — is beyond the budget of most small traders. In bigger stores it shows on the price of every can of baked beans.

The Unisa study showed that



THEO MULLER: A national problem

most shop theft is opportunistic, impulsively planned and executed because of lax security and the ease of handling goods in self-service stores.

In a survey of 800 cases many employees justified theft from shops because they were underpaid.

The survey showed that only one in about 20 shop-theft offenders is caught and only about 30% of them were prosecuted.

This can pose major problems in claiming insurance because in most cases the offender has to be prosecuted before the claim will be paid.

But employers would rather weigh up the costs to work-force stability, training of new staff and the time spent in court.

In the end, the customer pays.



Prisoners, among the thousands released in the past week as part of the SA Prisons Service's Christmas amnesty to petty offenders, wait at Nicro's Johannesburg offices for counselling, food and the chance of shelter for the night. Nicro said yesterday many prisoners faced a bleak Christmas without work or homes.

Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Ex-prisoners left 'destitute'

34 MATTHEW CURTIN

THOUSANDS of prisoners released by the Prisons Service since December 10 in terms of an amnesty faced Christmas without jobs, food or shelter, SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) Johannesburg director Heather Regenass said yesterday.

Regenass welcomed the release of the prisoners, mostly petty offenders with sentences of two years or less, who had families and homes to go to for the Christmas period. But, she said, the Prisons Service did not release prisoners selectively and many had nowhere to go and would be forced to resort to crime to survive.

Nicro had been besieged by "a deluge of black and white prisoners" — up to 20 a day at Nicro's 13 centres nationwide — asking for work and money. She said the organisation was not even attempting to find them work, inevitably scarce over Christmas, and at best could provide food for 24 hours. B10ay 19/12/90

A Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday that in what was "purely a goodwill gesture", government had approved a six-month remission of sentence to all prisoners in custody on December 10 "by advancing their approved dates of release" by a maximum of six months.

He said the remission was not applicable to a range of prisoners: those released on probation before December 10, mentally ill prisoners, psychopaths and those sentenced for robbery, murder, rape, culpable homicide (with sentences of more than five years), indecent assault, housebreaking and theft, "plagium" and drug dealing.

It would be possible to put an exact figure to the number of those released only in the new year. He said the daily average number of people in SA prisons had fallen by about 1% from 111 557 in 1988/89 to 110 194 in 1989/90.

Christmas cheer galore for local booksellers

MARCIA KLEIN

BOOKSTORES, which usually pick up the last-minute rush for Christmas presents, are expecting a buoyant Christmas in terms of sales.

As books usually sell later than other Christmas gifts, the busy past weekend indicates a good Christmas for book sales, Bookworm manager Jill van Zyl says.

Bookstores in shopping centres are also benefiting from extended shopping hours.

Van Zyl believes that when disposable income is limited, books offer better value for money than many other presents. B10ay 19/12/90

Targets

The Literary Group MD Richard Brand says sales are good in the group's stores, which include Exclusive Books, Bookworm and Pilgrims Bookshop.

He expects a large turnover in all stores in the run-up to Christmas, and says seasonal targets should be met.

This year The Literary Group introduced a Publisher's Choice Christmas promotion, in which 16 local publishers each selected two books from a wide range.

Brand says this has proved very successful.

The group says books aimed at the business community which have sold well include Goldstrike by Bill Ja-

mieson, Creating Chaos by Tom Peters, and Odyssey: Pepsi to Apple by John Sculley.

The CNA's recommendations for the business-minded include the paperback edition of The Winning Way by Antony Ball and Stephen Asbury, and the second edition of Making Money Made Simple by Noel Whittaker and Magnus Heystek.

There has been a good increase of sales of SA titles.

Popular local choices include My Son's Story by Nadine Gordimer, Age of Iron by J M Coetzee, A Table at the Cape by Helmine Myburgh, and Pieter-Dirk Uys's A Part Hate/A Part Love: Biography of Evita Bezuidenhout.

In most stores, children's books (including the Ninja Turtles) have sold well, as have books with Christmas in the title, such as Charles Dickens's A Christmas Carol.

As usual, The Guinness Book of Records and John Platter's SA Wine Guide (in its 10th edition) have been big sellers.

Some of the more expensive books are also doing well: The Complete Book of SA Birds (selling for R250) and Dickens by Peter Ackroyd (R110) are both destined for a number of Christmas stockings.

Five De Bruyns told to pay R18m

PRETORIA — A Supreme Court judge yesterday ordered five members of the city's well-known De Bruyn family to pay the Standard Bank more than R18,3m.

Mr Justice van der Merwe ordered Christiaan de Bruyn, Frans de Bruyn, Henry de Bruyn, Andries de Bruyn and Petrus de Bruyn to pay R18 385 821 plus interest and costs.

They had signed a deed of surety-

ship for the payment of all amounts due by the company De Bruyn se Familiebeleggings.

The company had provided surety in respect of seven companies in the De Bruyn group.

Three of the group's companies were placed in final liquidation yesterday, after applications by Bankorp.

Bankorp is owed almost R37m by the three firms. — Sapa.

Books being 'redistributed'

Political Reporter

10 34

The redistribution of wealth has become a reality for unsuspecting bookshop owners: shoplifting of books on Mandela and other township legends has left a considerable dent in the profits of booksellers. *Star 21/12/90*

Stephen Johnson, group marketing director of the Literary Group, commented: "I've got a feeling that we've lost more to thieves than we've sold to customers."

The demand for books on African politics has prompted bookstores to devise alternative measures to secure their income.

Says Mr. Johnson: "Some managers are looking at buying in smaller quantities and ordering more regularly, because this way it is easier to control shoplifting."

27/12/90

Cape Times, Thursday, Dec

Brutal killings at Christmas

DURBAN. — Natal policemen have been working around the clock to cope with five brutal killings committed during a grim festive season — the latest murder being that of young man found hacked to death in Clairwood here yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, a man and a woman were killed in separate incidents in Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

The 30-year-old Clairwood murder victim, whose identity is being withheld until his next of kin have been informed, was found just after midnight in Pine Road.

The first killing here during the festive season was that of a 33-year-old former post office technician, Mr L Michael Smiddy, who was shot as he tried to stop three men from stealing his car outside the Umdoni shopping centre in Amanzimtoti.

Another killing in the Durban North area was that of an 84-year-old man, found smothered at his home in Edgeley Road on Christmas Eve.

Police suspect that Mr George Frederick Hambly, who had lived alone in the house for the past nine years, was surprised by burglars.

On the Natal South Coast, two women were shot dead when a mob of about 20 men attacked their home and set alight four huts at Mgcazulu location near Port Shepstone on Christmas Day.

In Johannesburg, the body of an unidentified 22-year-old woman was discovered in Room 106 at Hillbrow's Little Roseneath Hotel on Christmas night, police said.

In another incident on Christmas Day, a 45-year-old male was arrested after a man was shot and killed during an argument at the Warrior's Arms nightspot, also in Hillbrow.

A policeman and a security guard were wounded at KwaThema, on the East Rand, early yesterday morning after two men opened fire on them. — Sapa

The Argus Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG. — Police were urgently formulating new plans to tackle the wave of crime sweeping South Africa, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said.

The announcement last night came as police hunted for the killers of an elderly Pretoria couple and their farm labourer who were stabbed and bludgeoned to death on their Wonderboom farm.

The murder — so brutal it has shocked seasoned policemen — was one of several that occurred during a black festive season.

Mr Vlok yesterday expressed great concern about rising crime countrywide. Details of the new plans would be made known early in the new year.

Stabbings

Police reported a wave of violence over the Christmas holidays, especially in the Eastern Cape and Natal, where the staff at hospitals' emergency units were overtaxed with hundreds of victims of stabbings and shootings.

At Port Elizabeth, 247 victims of violence were treated by the casualty unit. At East London 83 victims were treated and at Grahamstown 72, police said.

The Pretoria couple, Mr Mike Eksteen, 72, his wife Elsie, 70, and their gardener, Mr Andries Moitibo, were attacked on Sunday. Horrified family members found their bodies on Christmas Day.

Mr Eksteen apparently put up a strong fight. Blood was found all over the workshop

where he finally died of multiple stab wounds. He was also apparently bludgeoned with a pick-axe handle.

Mrs Eksteen was found in the main bedroom with a bayonet impaling her throat, while the gardener was first stabbed and bound and later dumped under the bed in his living quarters.

Other deaths over the Christmas season included:

● In Johannesburg, the body of a woman in her early twenties was found in an hotel room in Smit Street, Hillbrow, on Christmas night. She had apparently been strangled, said Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

● The same night a 26-year-old man was shot and fatally wounded at a pub in Claim Street, Hillbrow, after an argument with a 45-year-old man. Police arrested one person and seized a pistol, Captain Opperman said.

● A suspected robber was shot dead during a hold-up at the Claimsbury Supermarket in Johannesburg after threatening the owner, Mr Andras Bako.

● A man was shot dead while travelling through Soweto and a man was "necklaced" after intervening in a fight between two men in the township.

Mr James Roy Sayces, 56, of Ferndale, Johannesburg, was shot dead in his car on the Soweto highway on Monday when he stopped at a robot.

● In Durban, police are working around the clock to solve three Christmas murders. A fourth man was shot dead in Amanzimtoti attempting to stop two men stealing his car with his girlfriend still inside.

Vlok promises action on mounting wave of crime

27/12/90
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Vlok promises action after killings

War declared as crime soars

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The biggest anti-crime campaign yet in South Africa is to start soon as a direct result of a series of killings which have shocked top law enforcement authorities.

The campaign — which will be ongoing — has been ordered by Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok as a result of murders, stabbings and shootings by the Christmas period.

In making the announcement yesterday, Mr Vlok expressed great concern at the rising crime wave.

Government sources said in Pretoria today that ways and means to finance the anti-crime measures were being investigated as a matter of urgency.

One possibility was a new tax on tourists.

"The safety of citizens is at all times the prime consideration and sharp action is needed to handle the situation.

"Another aspect being looked at is the availability in South Africa of military-style weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles as well as the number of unlicensed weapons which appear to be available," said the source.

Protect

Strong action will be taken against gun owners who lose their weapons.

New measures to protect policemen on the beat are being introduced and these include bullet-proof vests and other equipment.

More than 80 policemen have so far been killed this year in unrest-related incidents.

Some were shot at point blank range, others killed in their police vehicles and some were ambushed.

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze told The Star today that a comprehensive programme was being drawn up.

"It will address the whole spectrum of crime. Every facet is to be looked at," he said.

Among those who were shot dead, bayoneted or bludgeoned to death in a crime wave which began last Friday were elderly people and motorists who had stopped at traffic lights.

They include Mike and Elsie Eksteen — both in their 70s — who were found dead at their plush home on a small holding near Pretoria.

Another was James Sayces (56) who was shot in his car while at a traffic

● To Page 2 ■



SAP declare war

Star 27/12/90
● From Page 1

light in Soweto on Christmas eve.

Police reported a wave of violence over the Christmas holidays, especially in the eastern Cape and Natal, where staff at hospitals' emergency units were overtaxed with hundreds of victims of stabbings and shootings.

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The Pretoria couple, Mr and Mrs Eksteen, and their gardener, Andries Moitibo, were attacked on Sunday. Horrified family members found their bodies on Christmas day.

Mr Eksteen apparently put up a strong fight. Blood was found all over the workshop where he finally died of stab wounds. He had also apparently been bludgeoned with a pick-axe handle.

Mrs Eksteen was found in the main bedroom with a bayonet impaling her throat, while Mr Moitibo was first stabbed and bound and then dumped under his bed.

Other deaths over the Christmas season were:

● In Johannesburg, the unidentified body of a woman in her early 20s was found in hotel room in Smit Street, Hillbrow, on Christmas night. She had apparently been strangled, said police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

● The same night a 26-year-old man was shot and fatally wounded at a pub in Claim Street, Hillbrow, after an argument with a 45-year-old man. Police arrested one person and seized a pistol.

● A robber was shot dead during an attempted hold-up by two men at the Claimsbury supermarket in central Johannesburg on Christmas day. The owner, Andras Bako (53), was threatened with a knife and punched in the face. His son Nicholas fired at the men with his pistol, hitting one of them.

● An unidentified man who apparently tried to intervene when a fight broke out in Zola North, Soweto on Christmas day was attacked by those fighting and then necklaced.

● At 10 pm on Christmas eve a Pretoria West woman, Charmaine Hoyer (37), was called out of her house by her domestic worker, attacked by two men and dragged to the servant's room and tied up.

When her husband, Petrus Hoyer (56), began searching he was also attacked but managed to alert neighbours, who called the police. By the time detectives arrived, Mrs Hoyer had been strangled to death with an electrical cord and the servant, known only as Erica, had fled.

Anyone with information can contact Captain Hendrik Viljoen, acting head of the Pretoria Murder and Robbery Unit, at (012) 323-8426 (days) or 73-4107 (nights).

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Cops plan big crime crackdown

28/12/90
Cap. Tavis 34

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday announced plans to launch South Africa's most sweeping anti-crime operation in years, following at least 22 deaths and more than 750 injuries in a bloody Christmas season of murder and assault nationwide.

"We've just reached the end of our tether, we're going to do all we can to end this rampant violence," a senior police official said.

"It will address the whole spectrum of crime, every angle, every possibility, every facet," Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said.

"The planning is under way, but a few things still have to be finalised," he said.

According to government sources in Pretoria, methods of financing anti-crime measures are being investigated as a matter of urgency.

A source said that a tax on tourism was under investigation because visitors were one of the prime targets of criminals, especially in central business districts of major cities.

The source said police were also looking at the availability of military-style weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles as well as the number of unlicensed weapons available.

He said the government was contemplating strong action against gun owners who lost their weapons. The source said new measures to protect policemen were being introduced. These included bullet-proof

Gang rape 'one of the worst' in SA

JOHANNESBURG. — Gangsters turned Christmas Day at the Salvation Army Girls' Home in Soweto into a nightmare ordeal of savagery and rape. Six girls were gang-raped by 16 thugs in one of the worst cases of mass rape yet reported in South Africa.

Colonel June Dwyer of the Salvation Army said yesterday that 72 girls went to bed on Christmas Eve expecting a party and presents the next day. But at 2am, thugs got into their dormitories by forcing a back door.

vests and other equipment. More than 80 policemen have been killed this year in unrest-related incidents.

In the latest incident, four policemen were wounded on Wednesday night in a shoot-out in the same street in Zwijde, Port Elizabeth, in which two policemen died in similar circumstances five weeks ago.

Captain Kotze said the police were particularly concerned about the proliferation of AK-47 assault rifles among criminals. Security analysts believe the weapons are smuggled in mainly from Mozambique.

The senior police official repeated fears that officers were increasingly becoming targets for criminals. At least seven policemen have been attacked with guns or knives since the start of the holiday season on Monday.

"They smashed windows, damaged beds, took the presents, destroyed clothes and abducted nine girls.

"Six of the girls were raped. All but one of them had made it back to the home by last night," she said.

Police said the girls were raped near a long railway station.

The terror continued later on Christmas Day. The gang returned and caused further destruction, cutting the telephone line. They threatened to come back.

The girls have been moved. — Sapa

The military and police have noted that they are already thinly stretched in containing politically motivated violence in black townships, which has killed some 3 000 people this year.

"The last thing the forces on the ground need is a fresh outburst of common crime to top that all," security consultant Mr Mark McGregor said. In Durban, detectives are battling to combat a wave of brutal murders and armed robberies plaguing the city and surrounding areas.

Since Monday, four men have died in brutal attacks in or near Durban. In the latest reported killing, a man was found hacked to death in a main street in the city on Wednesday.

Thirty-one people have been killed in the 1 899 armed robberies which have taken place in the Durban area so far this year. More than R15m is

believed to have been stolen during these robberies.

Armed robberies have increased by almost 70% in the first nine months of this year. There were 1 141 robberies during this period last year.

Intruders have also attacked and killed 45 elderly people in their homes this year. Scores more have been brutally attacked but have survived their ordeal.

Since Monday, hospitals in the Cape Province reported treating more than 430 victims of assault, in Natal some 200, and in the Free State and Transvaal, more than 150.

More than 400 people were treated for stab wounds during Christmas in the Eastern Cape.

Five people died in Port Elizabeth from their wounds, while 10 people died violently in the Border over the festive season.

Others killed in the rush of crime include at least 16 people in various townships, four residents of inner-cities and a couple murdered at their home in Pretoria, a police spokesman said.

Independent crime monitors have calculated that every citizen is assaulted or robbed at least once during time spent in South Africa's major cities.

Many psychologists say that apartheid had heightened aggression, leading to increased crime. But the country's ailing economy and a flood of rural people to cities have also prompted a greater incidence of criminal acts. — UPI, Sapa and Own Correspondents

Punishment may fit the crime, but not the victim

B/Daw 28/12/90

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FOR too long the assumption existed that a cure for crime could be found mainly in dealing with and doing something for the offender — often merely debating the relative merits of punishment and rehabilitation. Isn't it time that the criminal justice system became a little more victim orientated?

In the long run this would not be in the interests only of the victims (who include victims of crime and also the family of criminals), but also in the interests of the community, and eventually even to the benefit of the offender himself.

The escalating unrest and soaring crime rate, and the fear and anger induced because it is felt by the general public that the authorities are either unwilling or unable adequately to cope with the problem, lead to increasing pressure and demands for heavier penalties.

Victims, too, are now focusing their attention and annoyance on sentencing policy as the only perceptible token of public interest and concern with regard to their fate. The criminal justice system, therefore, needs to be more responsive to the

requirements of the victims.

A number of victim-focused schemes have been put into operation in the US and Britain by way of victim support schemes, criminal injury schemes, restitution and compensation programmes. The development of victim support schemes in England and Wales since a pioneer experiment in South Bristol in 1974 is said to have been of great significance in spreading local and national awareness of the victim's needs, leading to the formation of the National Association of Victim Support Schemes in January 1980.

Within a short space of time the association had to deal with victims of crimes ranging from personal thefts and burglaries to rape and serious assaults. Volunteers are recruited to serve the scheme and trained to visit victims referred to the organisation by the police.

It is up to the volunteers to furnish as much first-hand advice, support and help as possible. They attempt to co-ordinate existing local resources as well as more specialised help, which may now be obtained, for instance, from Battered Wives and

FANNY GROSS

Rape Crisis Centres.

In England, the local management committees which select and train the volunteer visitors obtained the services of many people who are already experienced in dealing with the sensitive and complex problem of crime, such as police, probation officers, lawyers and magistrates.

Also, voluntary organisations have been associated with the development of the victim support schemes. The experience gained in dealing with this immense human problem, has helped them to be of effective service and assistance to many victims in a relatively short space of time.

In terms of the criminal justice system pertaining in Britain today, it is expected that even greater prominence will be given to the needs of the victim and the corresponding responsibility of the offender, who needs to be held answerable for his criminal activity.

Restitution helps to bring home and raise the offender's sense of responsibility for his actions to society through personal accountability to the victim. Restitution, where possible, for losses sustained by the victim, either in the form of material goods or medical expenses for physical or mental suffering, could replace imprisonment, which would not only help to reduce the overcrowded prison population but would, to quote P Priestly, constitute "a positive justice based on restitution and reparation" and "represent a switch from negative justice based on retaliation and retribution."

While many changes have in recent years been introduced in the prison system and the treatment meted out to its inmates, there has been little change in the attitude towards those left behind on the outside. The stigma attached to a prison sentence can spread from the offender to embrace both family and friends.

When their husbands are imprisoned, many wives find themselves on or below the poverty line; problems

in the family become aggravated; they find the disturbing behaviour of their children a major problem; they suffer from loneliness and find the hostility displayed by their neighbours hard to bear. Some suffer not only shame but also feelings of guilt as a result of the imprisonment and, in addition, are plagued with worries as to what is likely to happen when their husbands are released.

The stress suffered by these innocent victims increases the likelihood of their children not only developing serious behaviour problems, but also exacerbates the prospect of their becoming social casualties.

Because of the unsettled times that we live in today — according to the HSRC there is a serious assault every four minutes and a murder every 45 minutes in our country — the chances of becoming a victim have intensified. It is high time that more is done to address the physical, psychological and financial suffering experienced by the incalculable number of victims.

Gross is an attorney, criminologist and author.

LETTERS

Cape town of Prieska

Caution

Police plan strategy for Vlok's war on crime

34

8/Dec 28/12/90
LINDEN BIRNS

LAW and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok's "declaration of war" on crime would involve a comprehensive strategy addressing all facets of the problem, a Law and Order Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Capt Craig Kotze said: "The planning is under way, but a few things still have to be finalised."

He said he was unable to give details.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Witwatersrand police liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman has advised elderly people and single women not to live alone.

But if they had to, a telephone was an absolute must, he said.

Reacing to concern about the country's increasing crime rate, Opperman said: "All criminals are cowards, but some are even more despicable since they prey on people who cannot defend themselves."

Regarding people living in isolated places or alone, he advised: "Friends or relatives should phone regu-

larly and family members or friends should devise a system whereby people living alone or in isolated spots received unexpected visits, to scare off potential evil-doers."

Opperman suggested several precautions people should take to counter burglaries and attacks.

These included:

- Fit proper burglar proofing, even on higher floors and over bathroom windows;
- Do not attempt any heroics if confronted by an intruder in your home, as this could lead to your death;
- Try to remain calm. Pretend to be asleep if a break-in occurs while you are in bed;
- Security gates should be properly locked at all times. Never open a door to a stranger without checking who it is that is calling;
- People requesting work, or offering to do odd jobs, should be asked to produce identity documents. If they

could not, home-owners should politely refuse to employ such people;

The installation of a good burglar alarm should be considered;

Never play music loudly or entertain with doors and windows wide open — a great temptation in the summer. Housebreakers could use the noise as a cover to to come and go unnoticed;

Get to know your neighbours and co-operate with them in keeping an eye on surrounding properties. Join your local neighbourhood watch;

Do not work in the front garden without locking the back door, and do not work in the backyard without locking the front door;

Never investigate suspicious noises in the yard alone at night, even if you are armed. Such situations were often created by criminals to lure a home-owner outside; and

Lock all vehicle doors when driving.

● Comment: Page 6

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Police Xmas attacks

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28/12/90

Soweto
28/12/90

POLICEMEN were the target of a number of attacks over the festive season, while there was a drop in politically motivated unrest in Reef townships.

Nine policemen, one security guard and one black town councillor were the targets of attacks nationwide since Christmas Day. 28/12/90

Commenting on the attacks, police liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman said the police would show no mercy to the perpetrators of violence or to anyone who threatened the lives and property of policemen.

* Three policemen were injured in a shootout with a group of armed men in Zwile in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the policemen had been observing a stolen vehicle when three black men approached it and fired shots at the police with an AK-47 rifle. An explosive device was also hurled and exploded near the policemen.

When the policemen returned the fire the men fled on foot leaving the vehicle behind. One policeman was seriously injured, two received only slight injuries and a fourth was unhurt.

In Kagiso, two people were shot dead when a gang entered a policeman's house on Tuesday and threatened him with a pistol.

* Two men were later found dead outside, while the other two escaped.

Vlok orders clean-up after Christmas killings



Adriaan Vlok

All out

Sowetan 28/12/90

34

Sowetan Correspondent

war

THE biggest anti-crime campaign in the country's history is to start soon as a direct result of a series of killings which have shocked top law enforcement officers.

The campaign - which will be ongoing - has been ordered by Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok as a result of murders, stabbings and shootings over Christmas.

Government sources said in Pretoria yesterday that ways and means to finance the anti-crime measures were being investigated as a matter of urgency.

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Investigation

One avenue under investigation was a tax on tourists. Trends have indicated that visitors are one of the prime targets for criminals, particularly in central business districts of major cities.

"It would be to their advantage to know that a tax was being levied to combat crime," a source said.

"The safety of citizens is at all times the prime consideration and sharp action is needed to handle to situation.

"Another aspect being looked at is the availability in South Africa of military-style weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles as well as the number of unlicensed weapons which

● To Page 2

big crime

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Police give advice on avoiding crime

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Stev 28/12/90
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Crime Staff

Police have initiated an information campaign aimed at protecting South Africans, the elderly people in particular, from rising crime.

In a statement yesterday, Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said police were concerned about the escalation of crimes against the elderly.

SABC radio news last night reported that attacks on elderly people had increased by more than 30 percent in the first six

months of this year compared with the same period last year.

In more than half of the 298 reported cases, the attackers had unforced access to their victims, and in 77 cases, they walked in through open doors.

The number of attacks on farms rose sharply from six last year to 57 this year.

Attacks on elderly people in urban areas doubled.

Giving tips on security measures Captain Opperman said: "Where possible, elderly people and women should not live alone. If they have to live in isolated places, an appeal is made to their family and friends to pay unexpected visits to scare

off potential evil-doers."

Windows of dwellings should be soundly burglar-proofed, even on higher floors, and those without good alarm systems should consider installing one.

He said: "Be particularly sure to also safeguard toilet and bathroom windows, even on higher floors. Such windows are usually close to water pipes and provide easy access to burglars."

People should not sleep with their windows open unless burglar bars had been installed. An additional gate or door was a highly effective security measure, as was a good-quality alarm system.

"People requesting work or offering to do odd-jobs should be asked to produce identity documents. If they cannot, home-owners should politely refuse to employ such people.

"Members of the public should not work in their backyards or front gardens without ensuring the premises are properly secured.

"Home-owners should never play music loudly or entertain with doors and windows wide open, as housebreakers use these situations to come and go unnoticed," the captain said.

"Avoid investigating suspicious noises in the yard alone at night, even if armed. Such situations are often created to lure the home-owner outside."

Going all-out to catch the criminals

Star 28/12/90 (34)

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok's plan to beat crime — announced yesterday in the wake of some of the most horrifying Christmas season murders in the country's history — has received a cautious welcome from sociologists and criminologists.

But they all say the only way to really beat the criminal is to catch him ... and for that, more policemen are needed on the beat and, above all, blacks must be made to realise that policemen are there to protect them, not only the white population.

It has been a particularly vicious holiday season so far. Some examples of the type of crime which has shaken hardened policemen:

In Pretoria an elderly retired couple and their 90-year-old la-bourer were the victims of sadistic killers two days before Christmas.

One of them bayoneted 70-year-old Eisle Eksteen in the neck and then stabbed her with a garden fork before leaving her to die. Another throttled her husband Mike (72) and stabbed him. Labourer Andries Mollibo was overpowered, stabbed and throttled.

In another attack, masked men overpowered Pretoria housewife Christa Koorzen and strangled her while her husband Petrus was locked in the bathroom. He listened helplessly as his wife was killed.

Another elderly person died

in crime-racked Durban North. George Hamby (84) was killed after being tied hand-and-foot and smothered.

On the South Coast, motorist Michael Smiddy tried to prevent thieves making off with his car — and was shot in the stomach at the Umdoni shopping centre in Amanzimtoti.

His horrified girlfriend witnessed the killing.

The chronicle of murder over Christmas reached a peak with a strangling and a shooting in central Johannesburg and a necklacing in Soweto.

These are what criminologists and sociologists call "normal" crime.

The list of "political" crime continues to grow.

"We have had 4 000 deaths in Natal over four years. These are 'political' crimes," said Mr Aitchison.

Experts emphasised time

The real deterrent to crime is not so much the punishment but the certainty of getting caught. That is the summing-up of experts as they study the first details of a plan to stamp out crime in South Africa, which has risen to a horrifying peak during the festive season.

NORMAN CHANDLER reports.

and again that the certainty of being caught was the greatest deterrent to any criminal — "normal" or "political".

Large numbers "quite clearly get off scot-free," they say. "We need a system where there are enough police with the will to catch the criminal. It is a crucial first step..."

According to Mr Aitchison, there had to be "an absolute willingness by the police to prosecute without fear or favour, and the courts have to deal with the situation in a

speedy way".

He is a great believer in the "old bobby-on-the-beat principle".

The lack of policemen is the great problem and, in addition, the realities of the apartheid society, from which President de Klerk is trying to free the country, have given rise to the notion among blacks, in particular, that the policeman is there merely to defend white society.

"Police are not perceived to protect ordinary black people,"

said Mr Aitchison.

There was a need for a significant upgrading in the quality and quantity of ordinary policing, he added.

The SAP appears to be fully aware of the problems.

The police force is hoping that thousands of young men released from national service — cut from two years to one — will take the opportunity to make a career in the police force.

The shortage of policemen has been a major problem over the past few years, with thousands leaving the force for better-paid jobs.

The situation has improved to a large extent with better working conditions, improved pay and enhanced career prospects.

On the campaign front, Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says a "quite com-

prehensive" programme is being worked out for implementation early in the new year.

According to sources, the programme could well come into operation within days, and certainly before thousands of people return to their homes from holidays.

Police promise that their programme will "address the whole spectrum of crime. Every facet will be looked at".

Apart from more policemen going on the beat, there may well be increased recognition of neighbourhood-watch patrols and the upgrading of systems which enable the elderly to contact neighbours or police stations in the event of trouble.

But, as always in a cash-strapped economy, there is difficulty in finding ways and means to pay for the campaign, which, Government sources are at pains to stress, will be ongo-

ing and not merely to meet the needs of the moment.

The possibility of taxing visitors is being looked at, and could well be implemented. Such a move, however, would cut little ice with tourists, bodies who think a "crime tax" would create an impression among foreigners that South Africa is a violent society that cannot look after its visitors.

"It will be disastrous if that were the perception," said one travel industry source.

Other ways of paying for the campaign could include an increase in the cost of gun licences.

Spot checks on weapons is also in the pipeline. Police are perturbed at the large number of unlicensed weapons which appear to be available in South Africa, and an all-out campaign is likely to check the illegal trade.

How Vlok will put 10 000 new cops on the streets in 1991

SAP'S CRIMINAL BLITZ PLAN

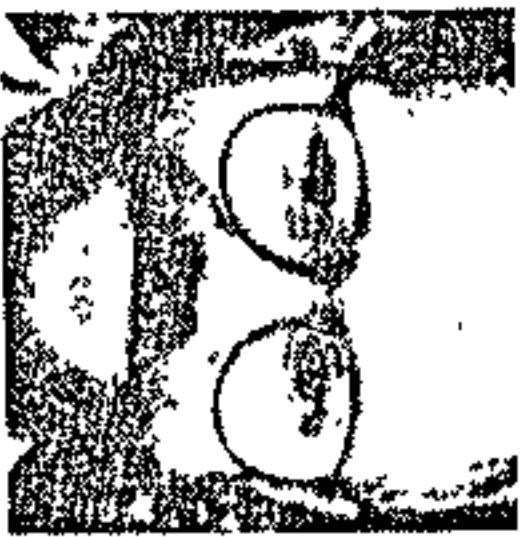
STW 30/12/90

34

White ANNC soldier weds in secret

Sunday Times Reporters ANNC soldier Hein Grosskopf was married in Lusaka yesterday — but his parents were not there to celebrate.

Grosskopf refused to discuss the marriage — believed to be to a British woman — and his family



HEIN GROSSKOPF

refused to comment or to name his bride. It could not be established if other members of his family, any of his South African friends attended the wedding. ANNC spokesman Tom Sebina confirmed the wedding but said Grosskopf did not want any publicity.



By HERMAN JANSEN and DRIES van HEERDEN

THE SAP is putting an extra 10 000 policemen on the beat within six months to spearhead its blitz on crime in 1991.

This was disclosed yesterday by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, revealing for the first time details of the government's emergency plan to combat crime.

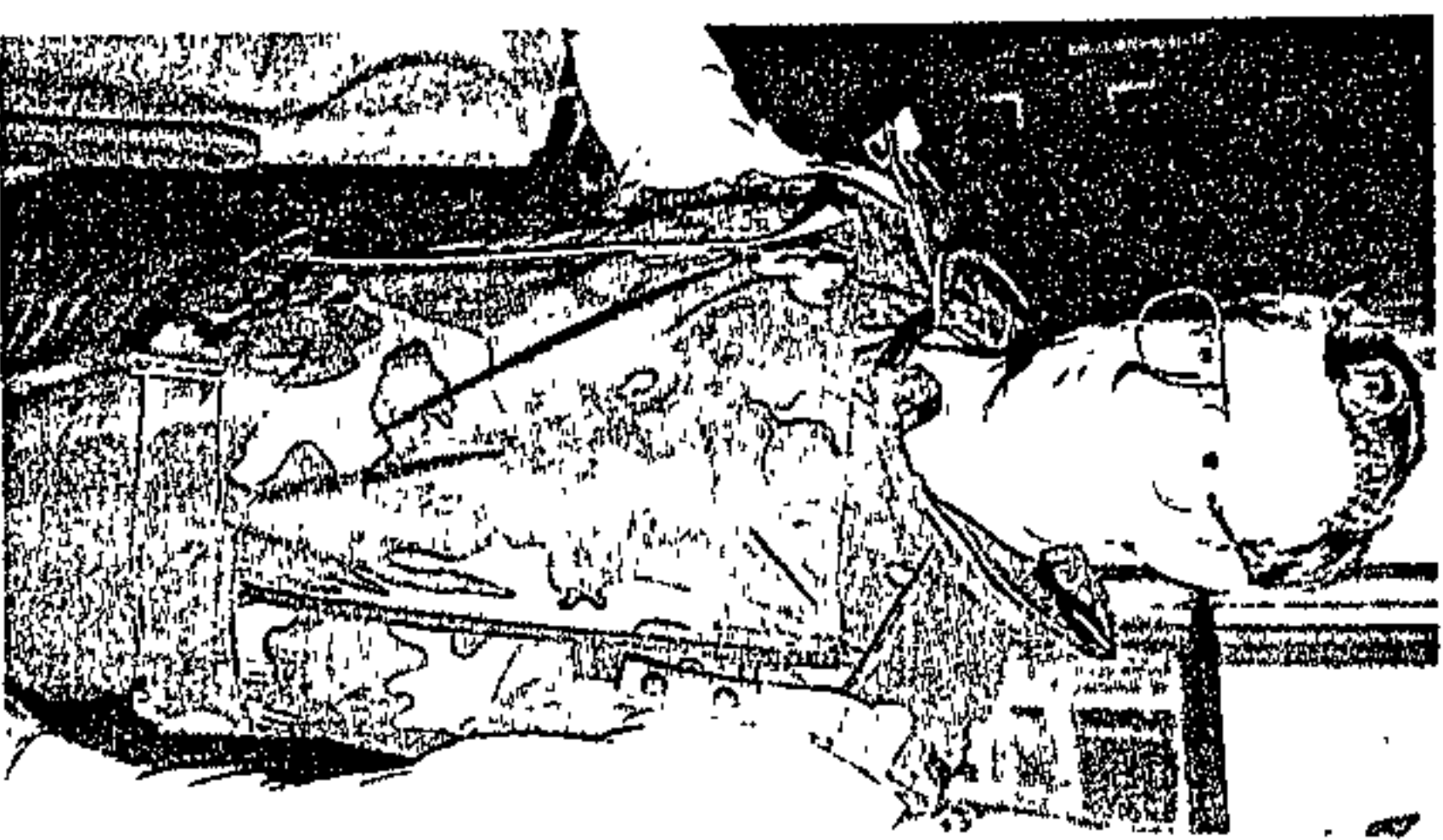
Another key point will be the formation of a think-tank of top policemen, politicians, criminologists and civilians, who will map out the strategy. The government will also work closely with the SAP to minimise social upheaval caused by political reform.

In an exclusive interview, Mr Vlok said that the new men in blue — who will beef up the present force by almost 15 percent — will be patrolling the streets by June. At the moment there are 75 000 active policemen.

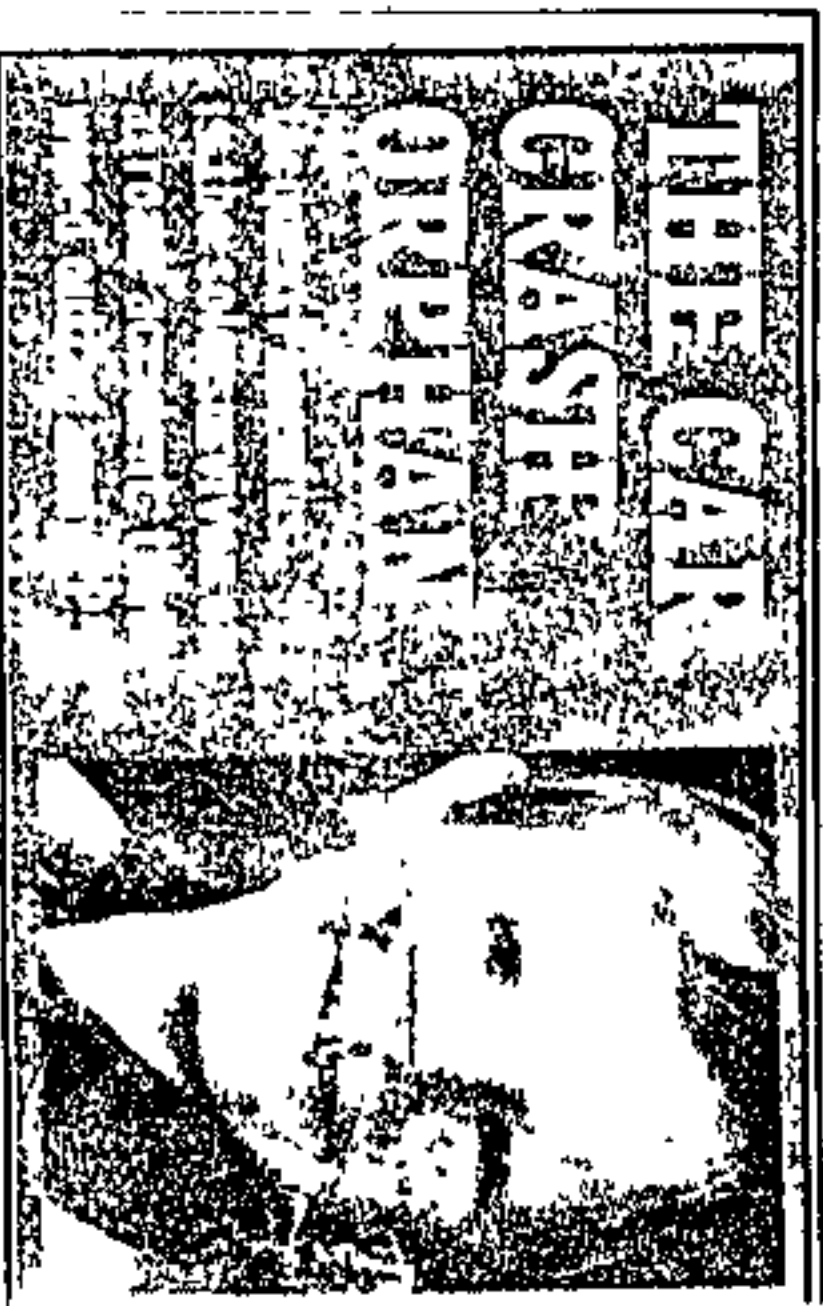
The recruitment drive — launched earlier this year after police pay rises were announced — will be intensified to meet the target.

The reinforcements are expected to give the SAP the muscle to turn the tide against the runaway crime rate, described this weekend by Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe as "having reached alarming proportions".

Mr Vlok said the R45-million must fund the SAP, announced in June, had already shown results. "We have stemmed the outflow from our ranks and have been able to recruit



HEAVY METAL... General van der Merwe tries on the bullet-proof vest being issued to police. Picture: COBUS BODENSTEIN



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Mr Vlok said the R415-million pay bonus for the SAP, announced by the government in June, had already shown results.

"We have stemmed the outflow from our ranks and have been able to recruit more members," he said.

Opening the Labour Party congress in Cape Town on Friday, State President F W de Klerk reaffirmed the government's determination "to restore peace and bring safety back to the streets, towns and countryside".

Increase

In the first 10 months of this year, 12 842 people were murdered — an increase of 25 percent compared with the same period in 1989. There has been a comparable increase in the rate for other serious crimes, such as assault, rape and robbery.

Other measures envisaged by Mr Vlok and General Van der Merwe as part of the crime crack-down plan are:

● Freeing policemen from desk jobs and putting them back on the beat.

"The policeman should be visible on the streets, where he is at once reassuring the public that they are safe and deterring any criminal element," Mr Vlok said.

● A massive information and training campaign to educate the public on how to prevent crime and make their own environment safer.

Penalties

● A recruiting drive for police reservists and neighbourhood watch organisations.

"In the US, 17 percent of the population is in some or other way involved in the maintenance of law and order," said Mr Vlok. "In South Africa, the comparable figure is less than three percent."

● Amending legislation to increase the penalties for certain crimes. Topping the list are measures to stop the alarming proliferation of AK-47s.

● Involving experts from outside the police force — especially criminologists and sociologists — to draft a comprehensive crime-prevention strategy.

"Traditional methods of crime-prevention do not necessarily work in the peculiar South African cir-

□ To Page 2

HEAVY METAL . . . General van der Merwe tries on the bullet-proof vest being issued to police. Picture: COBUS BODENSTEIN

THE CAR CRASH ORPHAN

Jacques Papenius, 9, is the sole survivor of a road accident that wiped out a family. P5



Vlok's plan to combat crime

S (Times) 30/12/90 (34)

□ From Page 1

circumstances," General Van der Merwe said. "We will re-examine all our techniques and may come up with unusual new ideas."

● Addressing the socio-economic root causes of crime, such as poverty and unemployment.

"The rising crime rate is just a manifestation of a deeper ill in society," Mr Vlok said. "We cannot combat it effectively if we don't find solutions for the other problems."

He said the tangible benefits of the government's R3-billion scheme to tackle unemployment and lack of housing will start "filtering through" society by mid-1991. "This will help a great deal in alleviating the problem — but it is still not enough."

"The private sector must shoulder a greater percentage of the responsibility and the outside world should realise what devastating effect their sanctions policies have had on South African society," he said.

General Van der Merwe said that there were certain socio-economic factors which the police could "do nothing about".

"The deteriorating economic circumstances have led people to believe it can't get worse for them — even if they get sent to the gallows for murder."

"People have become numbed. Life has become cheap."

General Van der Merwe

said what was most disturbing was that the present crime wave followed an abnormal trend which defied theories about the deterrent value of punishment.

He said the high police success rate in solving crimes did not have a deterrent effect.

He quoted latest comparative statistics: in November 1989, 33 whites were murdered in South Africa. Police solved 84 percent of these cases.

"This extraordinary success rate — one of the best in the world — did not deter other murderers to kill 47 whites in South Africa in November this year. And 80 percent of these cases were solved."

General Van der Merwe expressed his concern over the increase in attacks on policemen, but added that in all the cases solved the motive proved to be criminal, not political.

"It can not be discounted that political motives could have played a role in isolated cases yet unsolved," he said.

A total of 91 policemen died performing their duties this year — 65 in unrest related incidents.

Although several specialised units — including the reaction squad — now use bullet-proof jackets, the SAP plans to issue them to all members of the force whose work and personal circumstances justify it.

10 000 more 'on the beat'

^{8/Day 31/12/90}
THE Law and Order Ministry has confirmed that the SAP will put an additional 10 000 policemen on the beat to lead its war against rising crime.

"Obviously one of the best ways of controlling crime is putting more men on the ground," said spokesman Capt Craig Kotze at the weekend.

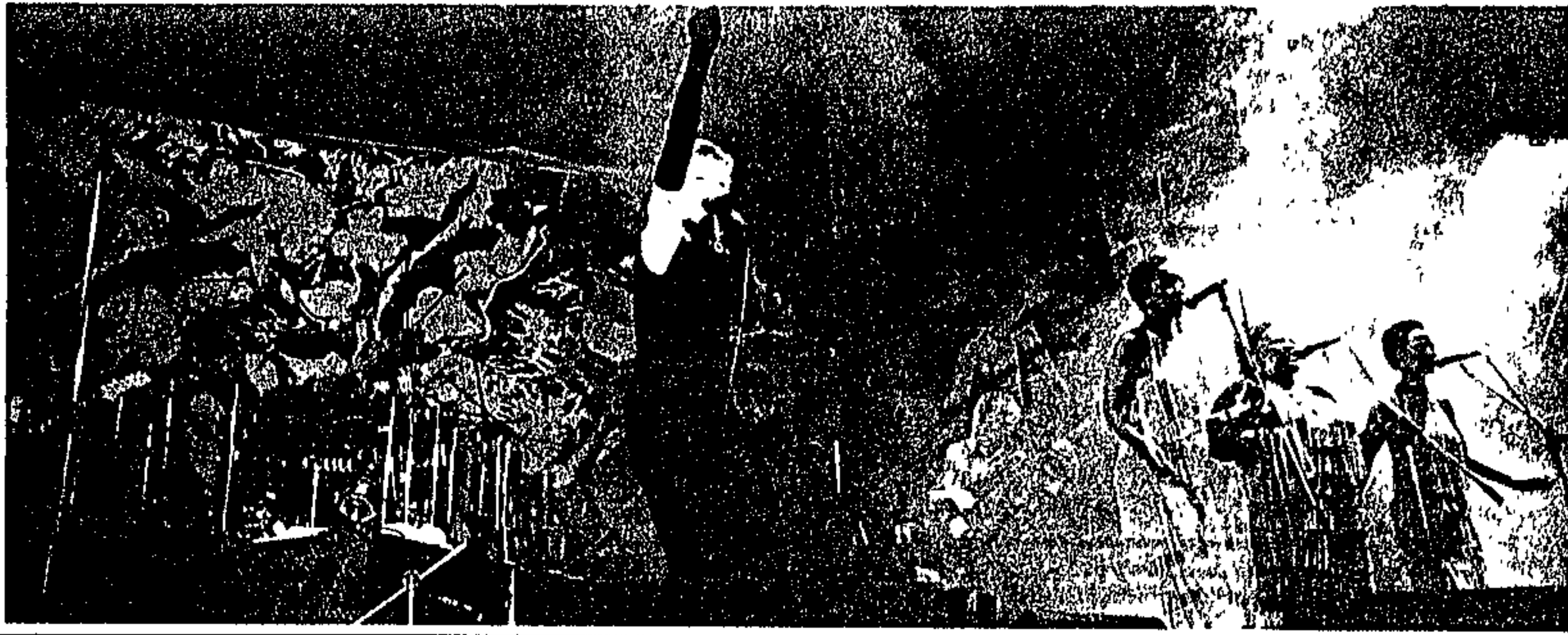
Public participation would be an essential component of the war against crime.

Police would rely on the public to be the eyes and ears of the police, and to prevent and handle crime.

Intensive planning of a "very comprehensive" anti-crime programme was under way.

A major problem was the availability of unlicensed and stolen firearms, which had been stockpiled by certain organisations, Kotze said.

The availability of these weapons was affecting "virtually every criminal activity, especially bank robberies, murder, theft". — Sapa.



GROOVIN'
... Crowds bopped, jived and boogied to the brassy kwela sounds of Mango Groove, led by vocalist Claire Johnson, at the Good Hope Centre this weekend. Thousands packed out the three concerts for the city leg of the band's national tour. Picture: BENNY GOOL.

All-out war on SA crime

CAPE TIMES 31/12/90 34

Vlok explains his plan of action



HANGING
... The para-glider pilot who flew into a tree near the Glen yesterday can be seen here hanging from branches about 20m above the ground while rescue personnel and policemen hold a safety net under him. Picture: TONY BUNN

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Roundhouse picnic area "He was holding on and swinging from one of the branches. He was still in his safety harness at the time." Firemen soon arrived at the scene and with police held a safety net beneath the dangling pilot while attempting to rescue him using a ladder, but it was too short. While they were trying to get a safety rope to the pilot another fire-engine with a 30-metre turntable ladder arrived. The ladder was extended to the glider and two firemen helped him down to safety.

POLICE will launch a war on crime in the New Year, in the face of a new wave of violent robberies by AK-47 wielding gangs in the past week.

Announcing details of the new plans last night, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok promised more bobbies on the beat and a concerted all-round campaign to halt the high crime rate. He also urged people to become involved in the fight against crime by joining the police reserve and neighbourhood watches. Mr Vlok expressed concern over the number of illegal AK-47 rifles in South Africa — and blamed "erst-while terrorist organisations" for smuggling them into the country.

Gun-running

Last night, the ANC dismissed Mr Vlok's remarks as "disingenuous". The police and the army have large arsenals of captured or confiscated AK-47s and there are also reports of extensive gun-running to Mozambique and Swaziland, the organisation said. "Therefore it is simplistic to place the source of such weapons at the door of the ANC," a spokeswoman said. A spate of violent robberies by gangs armed with AK-47s have rocked South Africa in the past weeks. The crime rate has soared as gangs have bought the deadly weapons from smugglers bringing them in from neighbouring states.

In the latest incidents countrywide: ● A Durban storekeeper was gunned down in a robbery attempt by a gang armed with AK-47s yesterday. Police identified the storekeeper as Mr Mahommed Moola, 47, owner of the Mariannahill Cash and Carry store. Police said Mr Moola managed to sound the alarm before the gang could take anything, but he was killed when shooting took place shortly afterwards.

The would-be robbers escaped in a red Hi-Ace after snatching up two of the gang members Mr Moola had wounded.

A number of AK-47 and R4 cartridges were found at the scene.

● A Maritzburg man was shot while seated in his car on Friday night. Ebrahim Ismail Moosa, 57, and a female companion were approached

by three men while seated in their vehicle in a city street.

The attackers broke the driver's window and shot Mr Moosa in the shoulder.

He died when he lost control of the car and crashed while attempting to escape his attackers.

● Four men armed with an AK-47 held up the owner and customers at the City Deep Cash and Carry store near Johannesburg on Saturday, and fled with R140 000 in cash.

Police spokeswoman Captain Ida van Zweekel said the robbers held up the owner, Mr Hercules Kruger, 38, and fired several shots. A security guard, Mr Eric Botha, 28, was wounded in the shoulder.

● Police also seized a cache of weapons, including 10 AK-47s, three Makarov pistols, one Scorpion pistol and 10 000 rounds of ammunition, which was found in a Soweto man's car on Saturday.

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the comprehensive anti-crime programme is being designed with the help of outside expertise and advice, which had been sought to formulate an overall plan.

A top priority was controlling the use of illegal weapons in South Africa, he said.

The number of illegal weapons stockpiled in South Africa was unknown, he said. "But one AK-47 is one too many," he added.

An additional 10 000 policemen would be on the beat in the next six months, boosting the force by almost 15%, while the army would also be called in to assist widely in cordon and search operations.

Public role

The manpower shortage in the police force had also posed a huge problem in controlling the growing crime wave, said Captain Kotze.

A major and essential component of the police's crime war will be public participation.

The police will urge the public to join the police reservists and neighbourhood watches, said Captain Kotze.

Police will rely on the public to be the eyes and ears of the police, and to prevent and handle crime.

"Our success next year will rest with the co-operation between the public and the police in crime prevention," he said — Staff Reporter and Sapa

CAPE TIMES THIS WEEK
THE Cape Times will not appear tomorrow, New Year's Day, or on January 2. The advertisement offices will be closed tomorrow, but will be open for acceptance of domestic notices only from 8.30am to 11.00am on January 2.



Helping lifesave

During the school holidays, the st helicopters are on standby to as work at beaches along the S

IN AN EMERGENCY:

1. Contact the lifesaver(s) on duty.
2. In the case of an unpatrolled beach

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Police put extra men to fight criminals

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Sowetan 31/12/90

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component of the police's crime war would be public participation.

Police would rely on the public to be the eyes and ears of the police, and to prevent and handle crime.

Intensive planning of a "very comprehensive" anti-crime programme was already underway.

A major problem was the availability of unlicensed and stolen

firearms, especially AK-47s.

"Certain organisations have been stockpiling these weapons for a long time, which is why they proliferate at such an incredible rate in the townships," Kotze said.

"The availability of these weapons is impacting onto virtually every criminal activity, especially bank robberies, murder, theft...." - Sapq.