

PUBLIC SECTOR-GOVT. - DEFENCE

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COMMUNITY GROUPS FEAR LAND WILL GO TO 'YUPPIE' DEVELOPERS

Bid to use army land for housing

S/Times [Cape Metro]

5/4/92

254

THE South African Defence Force intends withdrawing from several bases in Cape Town and the future of these large tracts of land hangs in the balance.

Community organisations, which want the land for low-income housing, fear the state intends selling it off to the highest bidder and have vowed to oppose such a move.

However the authorities say they have not yet decided what to do with the land after the SADF vacates it.

An SADF spokesman confirmed that the SADF had compiled a report on the feasibility of withdrawal from Youngsfield, Wingfield and Signal Hill.

According to sources, a private consul-

By CHIARA CARTER

tancy was commissioned to draw up a report on various options for Wingfield.

The SADF spokesman said the defence force had taken a decision "in principle" to withdraw from Youngsfield and Signal Hill but intended to retain Wingfield for "more intensive use".

"It is at this stage not possible to put timescales on the disposal of these areas and the withdrawal of the SADF from them because it is a lengthy process to ensure the optimal use of the ground."

"The SADF is not about to evacuate Youngsfield before suitable alternative accommodation is found," the spokesman said.

He said once the SADF withdrew, disposal of the land was in the hands of the Department of Public Works.

The deputy director of communication for the Department of Public Works, Mrs Bea Whittaker, said the department had not yet decided on the future of the land.

Mrs Whittaker said the department intended holding talks with the Cape Town City Council and the Department of Land and Regional Affairs.

Cape Town City Council spokesman Mr Ted Doman confirmed that discussions had already taken place between the SADF and the city planner but was unable to provide further information.

He was unable to comment on claims that the state wanted the land rezoned and intended to sell it before the end of the year.

Concern at the possibility that the land would be sold off to private developers for "yuppie" housing was expressed at the Wesgro Conference in Cape Town this week.

The conference noted the need for densification of Cape Town to address the present situation where the poor lived on the periphery far from job opportunities and had to pay the resultant high transport costs.

Unique

The Director of the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, Ms Vanessa Watson, said the withdrawal of the SADF from areas close to the city centre was a "unique opportunity" for the city.

"It is essential that we switch to a policy of compaction where low-income people live closer to their places of work, Ms Watson said.

"This is a unique opportunity because of the large area of public land close to the city centre Youngsfield, like the other parcels of public land, is ideal to develop for lower-income people.

"If we lose this chance we lose the chance of improving the quality of life in our city."

Cynical

Mr Basil Davidson, ANC spokesman on Land and Housing in the Western Cape, warned that community organisations would vigorously oppose any attempt to sell off the land.

Mr Davidson accused the authorities of acting in a "cynical and underhanded fashion".

"They appear to be moving in secret to rezone land in order to get the highest value in a sale," he said.

"We are absolutely disgusted and view these moves as contrary to the spirit of Codesa.

"Should a sale go ahead, organisations in the region will respond."

Chris Hanzi's Frank Views

254

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31/5/92



months later when we thought the whole thing was over. Now, I was in favour of a dialogue with the mutineers. But I reached the end of my tether when they killed several key commanders in one camp called Bango, and took over the camp. We had no alternative but to go and recapture the camp and assert authority.

The loyalists (if I may use that term) overran the camp. Lives were lost on both sides. Very sad, because these were all members of the ANC, fellow South Africans. And that was the end of my role. I was never a member of the tribunal which tried them. Some of them were sentenced to death. And executed - it was a big number, about 18 or 19, I can't remember. I rushed back to Lusaka and said to the leadership "Stop the executions."

The leadership, in all fairness, intervened and stopped the executions, but by that time a few of those comrades had been executed.

I have never in my life been in favour of executions and capital punishment. I think we must fight, but once you defeat an enemy, I've never believed you must execute them. Do something else, punish them, because they're already defeated, at your mercy, if you like.

If we look ahead: we know what the regime's security apparatus is capable of. These are people capable of great cruelty, "good" at their jobs. And we take the experience of the security apparatus of the ANC, the PAC, who have people capable of equal cruelty perhaps, also "good" at their jobs. Is this the kind of combination that we want to serve a democratic SA? No. I think a new democratic state in this country will have to sit down and draw up a code of conduct for a security force to serve a democratic SA. I'm not convinced that those who served

Former MK chief-of-staff Chris Hanzi, in a remarkably frank interview with NEW ERA, spoke about his role in dealing with ANC mutineers in the 1980s, and what a future government would have to do to ensure that there was control over the security forces. The following is an edited version of the interview.

RICHARD ELLIS, co-author of *Comrades Against Apartheid*, makes the allegation that within the military hard security structures of the ANC there developed a culture of "intolerance" and "repression". He ties this to the SACP's role in those structures.

That's sheer, ridiculous anti-communism. Yes, there was a culture of intolerance, but those who were critical of that culture were leading Communist Party members: Joe Slovo, Ronnie Kasrils, myself.

It is an open secret that the most vocal critic of detention was Chris Hanzi. I was a member of the politbureau - people who challenged the detention of Thami Zulu and others were leading members of the SACP.

This was a period when our people were targets of assassinations in Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, when the security branch in our country was sending dozens of agents to poison people, to destabilise our camps, to create a situation where our struggle would be neutralised. There was a need for us - and I will never dispute this - to set up an efficient security system. But it is important in any

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This was a period when our people were targets of assassination in Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, when the security branch in our country was sending dozens of agents to poison people, to destabilise our camps, to create a situation where our struggle would be neutralised.

There was a need for us — and I will never dispute this — to set up an efficient security system. But it is important in any movement, in any government, that security forces should be given clear guidelines and they should be accountable to a leadership in any democracy.

Did the regime's ability to infiltrate the movement create conditions where innocent dissenters could be targeted and driven in under the same drag-net? Did this happen? Yes, it happened. This was a climate where the regime was destabilising the ANC, killing its leaders, assassinating commanders of MK, created a situation of overall suspicion.

And in my own view, people like Thami Zulu were victims of that situation of paranoia and hysteria about the ability of the regime to send in agents. People began to lose a balanced approach in terms of combating the infiltration of the ANC by the regime. That situation actually caused problems where, in my own view, the innocent and the guilty were sometimes lumped together.

What happened to Pallo Jordan? Comrade Jordan, who apparently has a very big mouth (laughs), had said something derogatory about the security department, about its methods.



AT THE VANGUARD... 'I think we must fight, but once you defeat an enemy, I've never believed you must execute them. Do something else, punish them, because they're already defeated, at your mercy, if you like.'

And that critical voice reached the ears of the security, and because the security was a law unto itself, Comrade Jordan was picked up and detained for a few days. There was an investigation into such events.

You were central in trying to sort out the crisis of the 1984 mutiny. What went through your mind when you went into the camp to negotiate with the mutineers? I was summoned to come and try to solve a mutinous situation. And you must bear in mind that when the Angolan camps were established I was not in

Angola, I was in Lesotho doing internal work. I only proceeded there in 1982-3. So, I never had a role in terms of establishing a foundation for our camps. I got into a situation where there was already a Quatro.

Before the mutiny, I had been given the responsibility of fighting with our comrades against the incursions by Unita which were threatening our very survival. It was becoming very difficult to move even between Luanda and the camps because of ambushes. And it was clear that, if we were to survive as a movement, in terms of retaining

our ability to train in Angola, we had to participate in flushing out Unita, especially in areas around our camps. So, I participated in that fight, around the Kwansa River.

That fight led to a situation where we began to suffer casualties. Some elements began to say, "Look, we are dying in Angola, why are we here, why are we fighting here and not fighting at home?" And that began to stir a feeling among our comrades into questioning our very role in fighting Unita, which impacted on some people. There was a mutiny and

they refused to take orders. They actually said they were fed up with going back to Luanda. And they took their weapons, took trucks, and virtually took over our transit camp in Viana, in Luanda.

It was at this point that I was called upon to persuade them to stop. They refused, and we had to appeal to the Angolans to come, to help us disarm them. They were disarmed. After that, they were sent back to camps of the ANC.

The mutiny did not take place in Viana. It took place

an enemy, we never see even you must execute them. Do something else, punish them, because they're already defeated, at your mercy, if you like.

If we look ahead: we know what the regime's security apparatus is capable of. These are people capable of great cruelty, "good" at their jobs. And we take the experience of the security apparatus of the ANC, the PAC, who have people capable of equal cruelty perhaps, also "good" at their jobs. Is this the kind of combination that we want to serve a democratic SA? No. I think a new democratic state in this country will have to sit down and draw up a code of conduct for a security force to serve a democratic SA. I'm not convinced that those who served the National Party government in a brutal manner would be the best sort of people to continue the role of serving a democratic country.

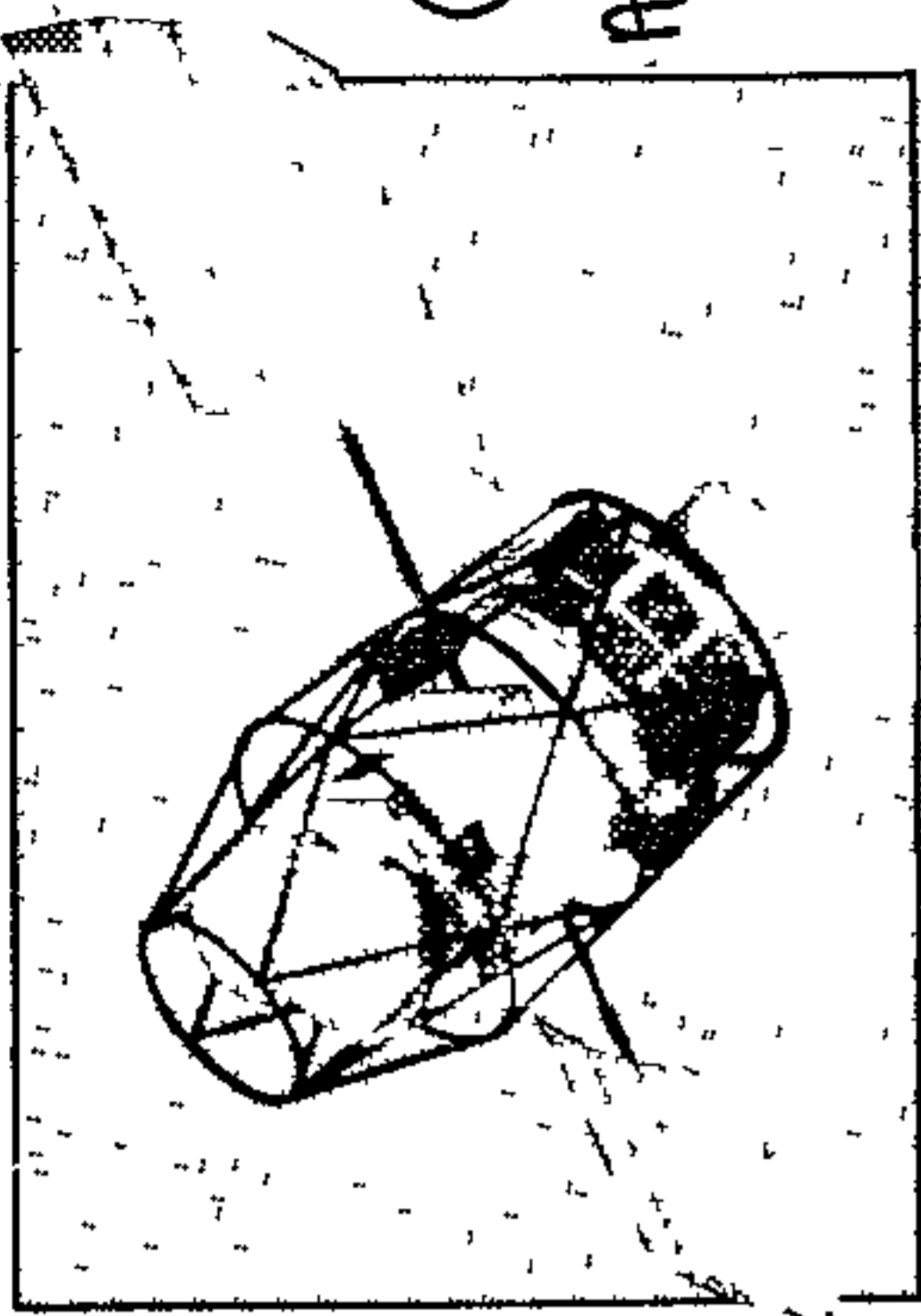
Within the ANC, there are certain people — in my own view — who I would oppose as part of a new security force. I have my own experience, I know my own movement, I know their roles and their attitudes, and I would like a situation where a security apparatus is answerable to parliament. I would favour, for instance, a parliamentary committee to oversee the security apparatus.

We should never allow a situation with a group of men and women only answerable to an individual minister for instance. I would never accept trite answers like: "No, no, we are not going to answer in the interests of national security."

I'm aware of the fact that elements of the ANC, PAC and government will serve in a new security apparatus, but there must be clear guidelines to avoid the sort of thing that happened to a very small extent in the ANC and a very large extent within the security forces of the regime.

EXCLUSIVE

WATCH THE MIRIS



(254)

ARCT. 23/5/98

SA set to rocket satellites into orbit from Cape's 'Canaveral'

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

CALL it the Cape's "Canaveral". South Africa is developing its own highly sophisticated space industry right on Cape Town's doorstep — and the first satellite could be launched within five years

Three advanced booster rockets have already been successfully launched from the Overberg facility near Bredasdorp. They performed faultlessly hundreds of kilometres above the Cape coast

Weekend Argus can today exclusively disclose that South Africa is poised to enter the extremely lucrative aerospace field. It is seeking overseas partners to develop its space capability and is set to find a niche among the world's leading space nations.

Directors of Aerospace, a subsidiary of the Denel group (formerly Armscor), yesterday flew to Europe to continue negotiations with possible partners in future space projects

If these negotiations are successful, South Africa could earn millions of dollars in foreign exchange, and thousands of challenging jobs could be created in the Western Cape

The project could see the Cape developing into the satellite launching headquarters of the Southern Hemisphere

Denel is the new privatised company born out of Armscor. It is expected to have a turnover of R2,9 billion this year

With the "total onslaught" era behind and the world accepting South Africa back as a partner in various ventures, Denel is set to branch out into many fields of which space could be one of the most lucrative

Mr Trevor Gibbon, executive director of the Aerospace group and one of the team who has gone to Europe, told Weekend Argus that for every rand spent in space, 25 were earned at ground level. The earning potential of South Africa's own space industry was unquestionable

South Africa's space technology was developed by local engineers at a time when sanctions posed a real danger of the country becoming isolated from sources of military information

But peace and the era of negotiation have overtaken the projects, which are now seen as providing a fantastic opportunity for South Africa

At Houwteq, in the Western Cape, engineers started researching and working towards developing this country's commercial space capability

With the unique facilities at Overberg — satellites could be launched in a southerly and easterly direction, a great advantage for low-orbiting satellites — the Cape would be set to become one of the most popular launching sites in the world

P.T.O.

No 'specific' defence talks

JOHANNESBURG
The ANC yesterday denied uMkhonto weSizwe commanders and the SA Defence Force had specifically met to discuss the shape of a post-apartheid army.

The shape of a future defence force was discussed "by the ANC and some army generals in the context of talks between the ANC and the government on Paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute," the ANC said in a statement.

The creation of "a new and legitimate defence force through the integration of all existing military forces" in the country was urgent, the ANC added. — Sapa

US offers to aid SA arms industry in peace switch

By SIMON BARBER and CIARAN RYAN

THE US Government is considering offering assistance to South Africa's arms industry to convert military factories to civilian use.

The proposal is on the agenda in missile control talks and could have significant implications for the huge armaments industry and its scores of contractors.

The SA side has been pushing for such assistance and a senior Washington source indicated this week that it was now a key issue in the negotiations.

Armcor's hived-off manufacturing arm Denel was launched this week. Denel accounts for about 1% of gross national product.

Cold

Both Armcor and Denel were reluctant to comment on the proposal — they say they will "follow Government policy".

The US assistance would be akin to that now provided to eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics. The administration is encouraging

SA Times (BUS) 24/5/92 254

Denel subsidiary Kentron is involved in missiles and rocket development.

Thus far, Armcor has taken a generally hostile approach to the American overture.

"It didn't go very far," says an official familiar with the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) talks.

But Denel says it is keen to negotiate with the Americans.

"If US industry wants to co-operate with SA industry towards a successful and economic programme for space ventures, this will be considered," says Denel managing director Johan Alberts.

Rocket

Last October, the US administration reluctantly implemented legislation adopted by Congress to put teeth into the MTCR. The legislation called for sanctions to be placed on companies or countries found to be trafficking in technology covered by the agreement.

Armcor fell into the net after US intelligence determined it had received rocket



Denel managing director JOHAN ALBERTS and chairman JOHN MAREE

Picture: CATHERINE ROSS

The US has since offered to waive the new sanctions if SA accepts MTCR guidelines. SA could expect little monetary compensation for abandoning the programmes. It would still be subject to technology transfer rules and could expect little beyond what one US official terms "broader scientific exchanges with the industrial world".

"We are basically saying that nobody (not counting the US and its major allies) can have a space programme," an administration official conceded this week.

This underlines the effort to sweeten the pot by offering help for conversion of military plants to civilian uses. Denel management lifted the lid on the once-secretive conglomerate this week, exposing an impressive line-up of high-tech industries with total assets of R1.9-billion. The group comprises four divisions aerospace (the largest), engineering, chemicals and mechanical.

Hope

Denel expects to achieve a taxed profit of R210-million on sales of R2.9-billion, 80% of which is secured by orders, in the current financial year.

Mr Alberts says Denel will target those industries where there are monopolies.

Denel's best hope for survival is to focus on foreign military sales — a highly over-traded market — or convert to civilian production. Denel's assets have a low scrap value. The optimum solution is to convert plants rather than sell the factories.

Demand for SADF indemnity

S Times 24/5/92

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Reporter

THE government has demanded indemnity from prosecution for security personnel involved in political crimes as a prerequisite before a new SA Defence Force can be formed

This is according to a document presented at a meeting between the ANC and the government to discuss conditions that have to be met before all armed forces can be integrated.

While the question of indemnity has not been discussed at subsequent meetings, the matter has been referred to the Department of Justice.

The prerequisite is expected to form part of a package that will grant

a general amnesty not only to government employees, but also to ANC political prisoners and exiles who have not yet been indemnified.

The ANC proposes in a document tabled in talks on March 20 that an amnesty should be declared before elections to cover all exiles, those inside the country liable for prosecution for political offences, and those on trial.

It also wants all those identified by the ANC as political prisoners to be released.

The government is demanding the amnesty apply equally to individuals in its employ who have committed political offences (254)

A government document tabled in talks on April 23, proposed the following guidelines to establishing a new SA army:

- All military and paramilitary forces to have equal opportunity to become part of the SADF,

- Indemnity for all individuals where applicable,

- Affirmative action without the lowering of standards

'Outraged' conscripts exposed 'dirty tricks' campaign

THEIR "outrage" at a highly orchestrated smear campaign against the End Conscript Campaign led three conscripts to expose South African Defence Force "dirty tricks," former conscript, Mr Pieter Pluddemann disclosed this week.

As a direct result of action, the ECC was able in October 1988, to get a Supreme Court interdict, restraining the Minister of Defence, the Officer Commanding Western Province Command and all those "subject to their authority" from "unlawfully harassing and interfering with" the ECC.

This week the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein found that the military tribunal at which the former conscripts, Mr Hein Monning, Mr Pieter Reinhard Pluddemann and Mr Desmond William Thompson, were convicted on charges relating to the disclosure of secret Defence Force documents to "unauthorised persons" was "fatally flawed" and constituted a nullity.

Chief Justice, Mr Justice M M Corbett, with four other judges of appeal concurring, made the finding after the

SADF's Council of Review, Brigadier A K de Jager (confirming authority of the court martial) and Colonel M Dempers, appealed against a Full Bench decision of the Cape Supreme Court which set aside the proceedings of the court martial, the convening authority and the council of review.

A South African Defence Force Spokesman in Pretoria said the judgement had been "noted".

"The judgement potentially supports those who challenge a regime acting as judge in its own cause," said Mr Pluddemann. "It also confirms that it's really the SADF that has been on trial."

Those responsible in the smear campaign against the ECC have yet to be brought to trial," he said.

Mr Pluddemann said he had acted out of solidarity with the ECC's aims of anti-conscription and demilitarisation, "which are part of the broader struggle for freedom and democracy in South Africa."

ECC spokesman Mr David Bruce said the judgement was "welcome".

BY EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

24/5/92
254
the Witwatersrand
Mr Monning, Mr Pluddemann and Mr Thompson were serving their final days of a two-year call-up at the Castle in Cape Town in December 1987 when they discovered that the SADF Communication Operations Department (Komops) — acting with the apparent sanction of higher authority — was conducting a covert campaign against the ECC.

It included the distribution of defamatory pamphlets on walls, as well as the use of an unmarked helicopter to drop pamphlets over an ECC fete in Cape Town.

The three were caught attempting to get documentary proof of the campaign after a fellow conscript informed on them.

At the inception of the military trial, Mr Pluddemann objected to being tried by the court on the grounds that evidence would be presented of the SADF's "illegal and morally reprehensible conduct, and that the cam-

aign was conducted not by individual officers on a "frolic" of their own but in keeping with SADF policy.

He argued the court martial, composed of senior SADF officers, would be asked to pass judgments on the legality and actions of the SADF.

The court martial was asked to recuse itself but dismissed the application. After an *in-camera* hearing the three were convicted and each sentenced to 18 months detention. In addition, Mr Thompson, who had been a corporal, was demoted.

When appeals to military authorities failed, the three appealed to the Cape Supreme Court which ruled in their favour.

The SADF appealed to the Appellate Division. This week the Appeal Court ruled that the Cape Supreme Court had been correct in finding that the court martial should have recused itself.

"It was a tribunal that lacked competence from the start," said Mr Justice Corbett, dismissing the appeal with costs.

FASHION COTTON

KIDDIES

SADF VERSUS KZP

Grenade used to solve 'tiff'

clipped 24/5/72

254

By FRED KHUMALO

THE grenade lobbed by an SADF trooper into a casspir containing two KwaZulu policemen was merely the result of a "personal misunderstanding", according to KwaZulu Police.

However, unrest monitors and human rights lawyers say the incident was the latest in a violent clash of military egos between members of the SA security forces and the homeland force.

KZP spokesman Colonel Moses Khanyile dismissed claims of inter-force conflict, saying the latest incident was the result of a "personal misunderstanding".

Two weeks ago, when members of the SAP, SADF and KZP carried out a joint operation in Umlazi, an altercation broke out between a member of the SADF and that of the KZP

The SADF member hurled a hand grenade into a casspir, injuring KZP special constable SR Ngema and SAP constable A Mseleku.

However, monitoring groups say their research indicates that, not only is there a bad working relationship between the KZP and other security forces, but that tensions have regularly exploded into shootouts.

The Human Rights Commission and the Legal Resources Centre in Durban point to the following incidents:

■ When, on March 13 an impi of about 800 armed men attacked the squatter settlement of Uganda and the SAP tried to intervene, members of the KZP - who were in the mob - fired shots at the SAP, according to witnesses.

The SAP evacuated the area only to return later with reinforcements. A member of the KZP was later arrested, but subsequently released. At least 23

people died in the attack

■ On April 7 last year SAP Warrant Officer Gerald Mbatha witnessed members of the KZP moving through KwaMakhutha township shooting at random with live ammunition. He said that when asked why they were not using regulation birdshot, he was given no explanation or co-operation.

■ In February last year a member of the KZP and a bodyguard to Chief Patrick Majozu of Indaleni, Richmond, was arrested after an SAP constable was shot in the knee while investigating a disturbance at the chief's homestead.

In their recent report *The role of the KwaZulu police: Impartial law enforcement or obstacle to peace?*, the Legal Resources Centre and the Human Rights Commission said a unit commander from the SAP Reaction Squad had told their members that he received "little or no co-operation from the KZP" in his investigation of murder and arson in KwaMakhutha.

The report states that suspects arrested by the Riot Squad were handed over to the KwaMakhutha KZP - who invariably release them.

Township residents had also reported witnessing a major shootout between the SADF and KZP members in which at least four KZP members died

KZP spokesman Colonel Khanyile declined not to comment on the report or the issue.

However, he did say that at least one shootout came about after an argument over the policing of KwaMakhutha.

But Khanyile maintains: "We work harmoniously with the SAP."

He thinks that perhaps the spirit of camaraderie that exists among officers in the two forces has not filtered down to the lower ranks.

He says there exists a "healthy competition" between the two forces.

SADF an equal partner

— Modise

By Montshwa Moroke

The SADF was an equal partner and in future should take part in talks concerning the planning of a new-look army in a democratic South Africa, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise said yesterday.

Mr Modise was speaking at a Five Freedoms Forum three-day conference on "Defence and security in transition", held at Tiegervoort, east of Pretoria.

SADF representatives were noticeably absent.

Represented at the conference were MK (the military wing of the ANC), Transkei and Venda defence forces, retired senior SADF officers, the Military Research Group, Institute for Defence Politics, diplomatic missions, and other researchers into defence matters.

Mr Modise, accompanied by MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda, said Defence Minister Roelf Meyer had prevented the army's participation because the issues were being discussed at Codesa.

Disbanded

He said the ANC believed elements of the SADF — especially the special forces — were involved in instigating violence.

"We firmly believe units such as Battalion 31 and 32, which have become so notorious, should be disbanded and there should be further investigations into these forces," he said.

Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said he would ensure that the contents of a consensus document drafted at the conference would be made available to Mr Meyer.

According to a statement released later, it was necessary to "ensure that the new defence force is both legitimate in the eyes of the majority of South Africans and reflects the national composition of our country".

A programme of affirmative action with a bill of rights also had to form part of the new order.

Reacting to Mr Modise's charges, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said the Government and the defence force were involved in direct talks with concerned parties on the subject of the future defence force, reports Sapa.

SOUTH Africa needs to know the truth about death squads

THE revelations by New Nation suggesting that senior members of the National Party's security forces were directly involved in the brutal murder of the Cradock Four — Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlauli — in 1985 have shocked a nation that is trying to find peace

And they have shocked not only those millions of South Africans who have been at the receiving end of the government's brutal repression, nor just those who have always known or suspected the state's involvement, but many ordinary, decent, white South Africans who have always, up until now, rejected allegations of this nature.

One thing has become patently clear. Although we cannot undo the brutal crimes that have been committed in the name of apartheid over the years, we have the right to the truth — to a full and unqualified investigation of South Africa's death squads.

We owe it to Mrs Goniwe, to Mrs Lubowski and to all the other people who have suffered bereavement. We owe it to ourselves for, as in Nazi Germany, we need to come to terms with the full human cost of apartheid

And, above all, we owe it to truth because, without truth we can never achieve the peace and forgiveness on which to build our future

Jigsaw pieces

And we have been promised the truth. In 1990, the State President, Mr De Klerk, stated that he would "cut open to the bone" the truth about hit-squad activities. Since then two commissions — the Harms and the Goldstone — have been appointed, both so circumscribed in their frames of reference that, far from cutting open the truth, they appear designed to exclude full and thorough investigation

The Harms Commission was specifically excluded from investigating activities outside South Africa. Goldstone has been tied to a lame frame

Clearly the interests of truth are not being served. Essential to any investigation of the activities of the death squads is a full picture of all events, dramatis personae and circumstances surrounding their activities. A few pieces of the jigsaw are not enough.

The government's refusal to launch a real investigation can only lend credence to the belief that these assassinations took place on its direct orders and that it is therefore in its interest to prevent a full disclosure.

Those who orchestrated the death squads must be exposed. And this must be done, not in a spirit of vengeance or because we wish for Nuremberg trials in South Africa, but because the ugly truth must be exposed once and for all

Name of ideology

Only in that way can we hope that the surviving victims of this violence can begin to forgive the crimes that have been committed against them

But to forgive is not to forget. And indeed it is important that we all of us remember the evil that may be done and that has been done in the name of ideology

We need to remember the hundreds of anti-apartheid activists who were either assassinated or seriously injured by death squads, car bombs and parcel- and letter-bombs, both inside and outside South Africa.

We need to remember that the present spiral of violence and political intolerance began when the National Party government launched a brutal campaign of repression over 40 years ago.

We need to remember, when Nationalist politicians talk glibly of the blood on the hands of the ANC, that while hundreds of ANC and UDF activists were murdered, MK has never killed a single NP politician or activist.

Ministers Pik Botha, Magnus Malan, Bar-end du Plessis and F W de Klerk all served on the State Security Council in 1985, as did the



ANC Viewpoint
by JAN
VAN ECK

former head of the National Intelligence Service Niel Barnard and SADF generals such as Kat Liebenberg and Constand Viljoen

Cannot remember

Whether they personally issued instructions, whether they turned a blind eye or whether they simply rubber-stamped anything that crossed their desks is unimportant. They must be made accountable for what was done at this time.

Perhaps one of the more alarming reactions that has come out of the recent revelations was that of Mr P W Botha who has said that he cannot remember what happened

The role of P W Botha's securocrats in the case of the Cradock Four must be investigated, as must all the other cases. We cannot leave it to the media, nor can we merely reopen an investigation into this single incident. We owe it to the many wives and husbands, sisters and brothers, fathers and mothers and children of those who have been killed by hit squads to investigate all activities, all murders and attempted murders — past and present, in South Africa, in the neighbouring states and overseas

Sordid tale

All cases of alleged political assassination by agents of the state must be reopened now.

As the sordid tale unfolds, I can only express the hope that these exposés will have the same life-changing effect on white South Africans today as they had on me — one of a mere handful of whites who attended the funeral of the Cradock Four in Lingshale, Cradock, in June 1985.

It was on that day that I came face to face with the deep sorrow and anger of those who have borne the full-frontal assault of National Party oppression. And it was on that day that I understood the courage and dignity with which people have suffered and struggled for a future for all of South Africa's people. Only when we all understand these things, only when we realise what we owe to those who never allowed the flame of freedom to die, can the healing process of our brutalised society truly begin

□ Jan van Eck is a member of the ANC and an independent Member of Parliament

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No-show: Modise slams Meyer

PRETORIA — uMkhonto weSizwe commander Mr Joe Modise yesterday slammed Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer for having allegedly denied the SADF permission to participate in a conference on defence.

He was speaking at the Five Freedoms Forum conference on defence and security in transition which was attended by senior representatives of the ANC's MK, the Transkei and Venda defence forces, academics, Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers and military attachés

Mr Modise said Mr Meyer used the SADF as an instrument, and would not grant it the right to participate and think for itself regarding its own future.

Reacting to the charges, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence yesterday said the government and the SADF were involved in direct talks with concerned parties on the subject of the future defence force. "There is therefore no need to discuss the subject with organisations outside these talks"

Consensus was reached at the confer-

ence on the need for the creation of a new defence force on the basis of integrating all the armed forces in South Africa.

However, Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa on Saturday cautioned that MK, the Azanian People's Liberation Army and the defence forces of the TBVC states should not be integrated into the SADF until an acceptable political settlement had been achieved.

"Any deviation from this stated position is a recipe for national disaster and the fomentation of civil strife" he said — Sapa

(254)

CT 25/5/92

254 ARCT 25/5/92

MK chief slams Meyer over role of future SADF

PRETORIA. — Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Mr Joe Modise slammed Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer for allegedly barring the SADF from a military conference outside Pretoria

Mr Modise said Mr Meyer used the Defence Force as an instrument and would not grant it the right to think about its role in the future

He was speaking at the end of a Five Freedoms Forum conference on defence and security in transition

The conference was attended by senior representatives of the African National Congress MK, the Transkei and Venda defence forces, academics, Democratic Party defence spokesman Mr Bob Rogers and military attaches.

— Sapa.

MK chief Modise slams Minister

UMKHONTO we Sizwe chief Mr Joe Modise yesterday slammed Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer for having allegedly denied the SADF permission to participate in a military conference outside Pretoria

Modise told a news conference at Tiegpoort that Meyer used the SA Defence Force as an instrument, and would not grant it the right to participate and think for itself regarding its own future.

He was speaking at the conclusion of a Five Freedoms Forum confer-



ROELF MEYER

ence on Defence and Security in Transition, attended by senior representatives from the African National Congress' MK, the Transkei and Venda de-

fence forces, academics, Democratic Party Defence spokesman General Bob Rogers and military attaches.

Rogers said he would ensure that the contents of a consensus document drafted at the conference would be brought to Meyer's notice.

Modise reiterated charges that the SADF was involved in township violence, and called for the disbandment of 31 and 32 battalions.

Consensus was reached on the need for a new defence force.- Sapa

some 19 000 athletes and officials have been registered, but the village can only cope with a maximum of 15 200

hoping to send around 130 athletes and officials to Spain
Mr Samaranch said 'one firm decision

"We do not see any contradiction at all. The two questions are totally separate," Mr Mandela said — Sapa-Reuter.

Exiles: Government has 'intransigent attitude'

GENEVA. — African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela says the South African government's "intransigent attitude" has delayed the return of thousands of black political exiles

since 7 849 political exiles had registered for repatriation with the UNHCR, of whom 4 034 had already returned to South Africa. A further 2 861 were expected to return by September.

interim government. The government had neither abandoned apartheid nor given democratic rights to all South Africans

He made the accusation after talks with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), Ms Sadako Ogata, whose organisation is co-ordinating the repatriation of exiles
Ms Ogata told a news conference

about 7 000 had been repatriated under ANC auspices before the UN agency began its own repatriation operation
Mr Mandela said two factors were delaying the repatriation: the fact that many of the exiles had spent 30 years out of the country and had other commitments and Pretoria's "intransi-

Mr Mandela urged the world to maintain sanctions against South Africa until negotiators there agreed on a multiracial

Army life: National Servicemen quizzed

The Argus Correspondent (254)

PRETORIA — The Defence Force has sent questionnaires to national servicemen throughout the country in an effort to gauge their opinions on serving in the army and to assist the SADF in addressing uncertainties among future national servicemen
The questionnaire, marked confidential, states that the SADF wishes to help its future national servicemen integrate more easily and with less uncertainty.

Respondent are asked about their attitudes to serving South Africa as national servicemen and how they perceive it will affect their lives. Attitudes towards fighting and killing as well as army-style discipline are also questioned

ARE YOU SLEEPING

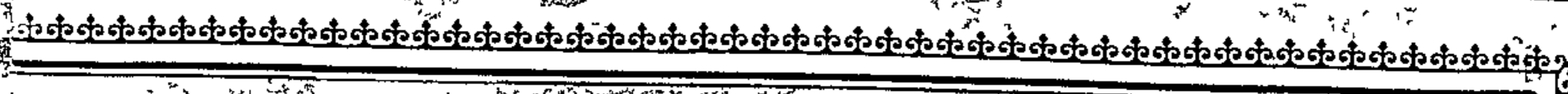
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Soldiers raided Soweto rampage

Sowetan 26/5/92 (254)
BY MATHATHA TSEDU

ABOUT 15 members of the SADF's Battalion 21 raided the Tambovillesquatter area near Wattville, Benoni, on Sunday night, assaulting and injuring residents.

But an army spokesman, confirming the incident, said the men had gone absent without leave and were not "deployed under the command of the SA army" at the time. Several of them had been arrested, he said. At least two people are known to have been seriously injured.

To page 2

Soldiers rampage

Sowetan 26/5/92
with one, Mr Bernard Mkhathshwa (35), likely to lose the use of both eyes. The other, Mr David Nkosi, has gaping wounds on his

Top
Randy

head and a suspected fracture of his left hand. They are both at the Benoni-Boksburg Hospital.

Mkhathshwa said the soldiers had arrived in an army truck at his home and knocked roughly on his door.

"When I opened the door they started hitting me with their rifle butts and fists and accused me of being part of the security of the Tamboville," he said with both his eyes swollen closed.

He said he had lost consciousness after losing a lot of blood.

Nkosi said the soldiers had accosted him in the street and had beaten him all over his body and hit his head with instruments he did not see.

The chairman of the Tamboville Civic Association, Mr Abbey Nyalunga, told a Press conference yesterday the soldiers were accosted by a team of the area's security men after they had beaten Mkhathshwa.

He said the soldiers fired shots in their fight with residents but no one was hit.

Residents arrested one soldier, Mr Moeketsi Mogwerane, who was later handed to the police.

The SADF spokesman said a thorough investigation was under way to ascertain the facts and asked people to contact them or the police.

The SADF said "several members of 21 Battalion were arrested by the SA Military police for absence without leave."

"The SADF will not condone any misconduct or bad behaviour by its members."

Executions

254

ARG 27/5/92

utions:

GIVE

us proof'

MICHAEL MORRIS and TOS WENTZEL,
Political Staff

ANC MP Mr Jan van Eck was urged today to produce evidence of his claims that the government and security establishment under former President P W Botha were responsible for the "execution of more than 1 000 black radicals".

His claims, made in parliament yesterday, were dismissed by a National Intelligence Service spokesman as "preposterous nonsense".

Mr Van Eck said he had had a fax earlier this month from a source he later determined to be "completely reliable" containing "serious allegations about government complicity in the violence during the P W Botha era and even beyond".

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze urged Mr Van Eck to "bring the evidence".

He said unless evidence was provided and police could speak to people with information on alleged murders, "the allegations remain just so much idle and mischievous propaganda in which the ANC excels".

"We need as much evidence as possible to determine the veracity of the claims".

The basis of Mr Van Eck's claims are alleged admissions by Mr Botha himself.

But an angry Mr Botha, speaking from his Wilderness home this morning, said he would like to ascertain what exactly Mr Van Eck said in parliament before deciding whether to react.

He stressed that he had retired from politics.

'I do not know why ...'

"I do not know why Mr Van Eck and others appear to hate me".

"If crimes were committed during my regime, this can be reported to the authorities".

Finally, Mr Botha said he had nothing to say on the matter.

Mr Van Eck told parliament yesterday "According to my information, sources in Military Intelligence as well as persons close to Mr Botha have stated that on a number of occasions Mr Botha allegedly said.

- He and his government, through Military Intelligence and the National Intelligence Service, were responsible for the execution of more than 1 000 black radicals,

- The present government was still doing this and,

- The government had threatened him with a "Nuremberg" trial if he did not stop supporting the rightwing".

Mr Van Eck added "Although I at first did not take these allegations seriously, further detailed inquiries have convinced me that the basic allegations are such that they need to be placed on the public record".

Mr Van Eck called for an international panel of jurists to investigate the allegations.

(b) no, the minimum requirements for entry into training for any of the health professions are determined by the relevant statutory professional councils. Educational institutions where members of the health professions receive their training, are autonomous and determine their own selection criteria and procedures as well as training and education, taking into account the requirements determined by the professional councils.

Site in Yeoville: post office

*6 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

- (1) Whether the site bordered by Hunter Street and Cavendish Street in Yeoville has been earmarked for the erection of a post office for Yeoville, if so,
- (2) whether this site has become the haunt of vagrants and the scene of socially undesirable practices,
- (3) whether he will consider erecting suitable fencing to prevent unauthorized access to the site, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B666E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, as well as for a mail delivery depot
- (2) Vagrants have been noticed in the vicinity of the site. The site is, however, fairly clean
- (3) The premises has been leased to a private person and the fencing thereof will be negotiated with the lessee
- (4) No. For the sake of completeness I wish to mention that the possible development of the site is presently being negotiated with a private developer

Police stations: KwaZulu/S.A. Police Force

*7 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any police stations in Maputland in Northern Natal which until recently were staffed by members of the South African Police Force, are to be

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

handed over to the KwaZulu Police Force, if so, (a) which police stations and (b) (i) why and (ii) as at what date will they be handed over,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B667E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) and (2)

The following police stations within the magisterial areas of Ingwavuma and Ubombo are still manned by members of the South African Police

Ingwavuma
Ubombo
Emanguzi
Mbazwane

At present negotiations are taking place with the KwaZulu Government to transfer the police stations (to KwaZulu) but no date has as yet been determined

Trust Feed case: legal fees

*8 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid in legal fees for the defence of the policemen who stood trial in the Trust Feed case and (b) out of what funds were these fees paid,
- (2) how many attorneys and advocates were instructed by the South African Police to appear for their members? B668E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) R1 621 925,40
- (b) The South African Police Budget
- (2) The State Attorney, one (1) private attorney and seven (7) advocates

*9 Mr A J LEON—Law and Order [Withdrawn]

Murder in Soweto: investigations re-opened

*10 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the South African Police have re-opened the investigations into the murder in Soweto on or about 27 January 1989 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

purpose of the Minister's reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this person,

- (2) whether the Police have interviewed members of this person's family to investigate evidence to which the family allegedly has access, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) whether the Police have interviewed two other persons, whose names have also been furnished to the South African Police, in connection with the re-opening of the investigations, if not, why not, if so, what are the names of these persons? B670E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes

(a) By direction of the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand

(b) Dr Abu-Baker Asvat

- (2) Not to date. A new investigating officer has been appointed to do the investigation and he is still studying the documents to familiarize himself with facts on the docket and court case. He has, however, entered into correspondence with the family's attorney
- (3) Yes, only one person, Mrs Xoliswa Falati was interviewed on 13 April 1992 in connection with the case. Mr Katza Ce-bukulu has not yet been interviewed as he is presently being detained in a prison in Zambia

Death of four persons SADF officer

*11 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a certain officer of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is to be or has been suspended from duty pending the outcome of the re-opened inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Szelelo Mhlau, if not, (a) why not and (b) under what circumstances are officers of the Defence Force suspended from duty, if so, when,

(2) what is the name of the officer in question? B671E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No

(a) and (b)

Such a suspension would be a departmental step. The findings of the investigation of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape are at present urgently awaited to come to the necessary decision. In the meanwhile the facts which the SA Defence has at its disposal and which have been communicated to me, do not warrant such a step. I concur

- (2) The name supplied by the hon member

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, would he not say that the document published in the press provides *prima facie* evidence that Gen Van der Westhuizen may well have been involved and that it is an extremely unhealthy situation to have the head of Military Intelligence under that sort of cloud?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there are obviously various pieces of evidence concerning this allegation. Unfortunately I cannot make that available at the moment owing to the investigation. What I am saying, in other words, is that until the report of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape is available, I cannot provide any further information to Parliament.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, is it correct, therefore to infer that he has been advised by the SA Defence Force that the document published in *New Nation* and other newspapers is, in fact, not a valid document and that he should therefore not take action on the basis of the document?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with all due respect, that is not what I said. I said that there were various pieces of evidence in this matter which I am not in a position to divulge at the moment, because by doing so I would prejudice the whole investigation by the Attorney-General. That is the reason why I am not able to make any further statements on the matter at this stage.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is saying to this House that nobody will be suspended from his post in the SA Defence Force as long as something still remains under investigation by way of an inquest or a court case? In other words, is he saying that until such time as rulings are made, nobody will ever be suspended from the SA Defence Force? If he is not saying this, is the inference not that the Government does not accept the evidence and is therefore not prepared to take any action?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it seems to be very difficult to explain this to the hon member. The point is that an allegation is contained in the report of *New Nation* I am saying that there is evidence to the contrary as well, but unfortunately I am not in a position to divulge that information to the House at this stage, because it has been presented to the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape. That is the situation. In view of the fact that the Attorney-General is still conducting the investigation, I am not in a position to present that evidence now.

I am not saying that it would prevent steps being taken at any stage, if necessary. All I am saying is that according to the information I have available, and in terms of the general regulations of the SA Defence Force, the Chief of the SA Defence Force is entitled to act if he has sufficient evidence to do so, which is not the case in this particular matter.

Financial assistance to families of four deceased
*12 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the families of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlauhi will be given financial assistance to enable them to have legal representation at the re-opened inquest into the deaths of the above-mentioned four men, if not, why not, if so, on what basis will the assistance be provided?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE

B672E

If the families concerned require financial assistance they are welcome to approach the Director of the Legal Aid Board. The Legal Aid Board assists persons, who satisfy its requirements, to obtain legal representation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

As far as can be ascertained, the families of the deceased have not yet applied for legal aid.

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether, given the abnormal circumstances of this case and the fact that it is a re-opened inquest, he believes that the stature and quality, in terms of experience and seniority, of the legal assistance that would come to the families by way of the Legal Aid Board would be adequate?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the Legal Aid Board is a semi-autonomous body. It will decide, possibly with the assistance of the attorneys, who will represent the families. It does not necessarily mean that it will be a junior advocate.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign † used subsequently in the same interpellation indicates the original language.

Own Affairs

Elderly citizens removed from residences

1 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Housing and Works

(1) Whether he is taking any steps to alleviate the problem of elderly citizens being removed from their residences as a result of *inter alia* sectional title developments if not, why not, if so, what steps.

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B705E INT

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS Mr Speaker, the reply is as follows:

At present we are experiencing a very serious housing shortage amongst all population groups in South Africa. The recent De Looz Report confirmed this with indisputable facts. In respect of the White population group, the shortage is estimated at approximately 104 000 housing units and it is still growing. I am extremely concerned about this situation.

The biggest need in respect of low-income housing appears to be where the monthly income of a family is below R1 200 per month. It is a fact that many of these unfortunate people are aged

persons. This unfortunate situation can be attributed, *inter alia*, to the following causes: problems in the South African economy, which have led to a decline in economic activities at all levels, increasing unemployment at all levels of the South African community, the fast population growth, urbanisation and a tendency in the private sector to only cater for the middle-income and high-income groups. The last-mentioned aspect unfortunately leads to the conversion of normal housing units, especially flats, to sectional title units.

Legal protection for, *inter alia*, the aged lessee is granted by means of the Sectional Titles Act as well as the Rent Control Act, Act 80 of 1976. The basic elements for the protection of lessees are, firstly, that in terms of the Sectional Titles Act lessees must be granted the first option to purchase such units.

Certain restrictions are placed on the sale of the relevant unit for as long as the lessee occupies it. No conversions may be made without prior approval from the local authority. The lessee may continue to occupy the unit uninterrupted, subject to the stipulations of the Rent Control Act of 1976. I would like to state that the Sectional Titles Act is administered by the hon the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs.

This brings me to protection in terms of the Rent Control Act. Lessees have to comply with certain conditions of the Act. They have to be 70 years of age or older. The lessees should have reached this age at the time rent control was abolished, while continuing to have uninterrupted occupation. They have to fall within the land-down income bracket, namely R1 250 per month for single persons and R2 000 per month for married couples.

The decision to phase out rent control was taken by the Government many years ago, and these reasons are still valid today. Reinstatement of rent control will not be considered lightly. However, where exploitation is proved, I will not hesitate to intervene. I would like to invite lessees who feel that they are being prejudiced to bring this to the attention of my department.

As far as the legal position is concerned, I want to tell hon members what is being done in practice to address and alleviate the serious housing shortage in respect of the Whites. I want to mention some of the steps we are taking. The

Development and Housing Board, acting on behalf of the department, is involved in the following [Time expired]

Mr R V CARLISLE Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister says he is extremely concerned. What we want is not concern, but action. He gives a number of causes for his concern, but allow me to give him some others too.

Rent control has been phased out, but inflation and the restructuring of this economy as a result of the NP Government's maladministration have had as one result the increasing homelessness of both elderly people and single parents. Those who are not yet homeless live in the dreadful certainty that rapidly rising rentals and rapidly devaluing flats will sooner or later render them homeless as well.

The hon the Minister refers to sectional title and says this does not come under his particular portfolio. He obviously lives in the wealthiest constituency in the country.

He does not have these kinds of problems. I tell hon members how developers get round sectional title.

An HON MEMBER It is the first time you stand up for old people!

Mr R V CARLISLE Come and look at my constituency, friend.

They move people out of a block of flats until only the protected tenants are left on their own. They withdraw security and leave frightened people 70 years old and older all alone in the block. They soon go! Such a practice is not unlawful, but it is immoral, and it is being done.

Another tactic is to say they require the old person's flat for repairs. They tell them they can go off for six months and that when they come back they can have the flat back on new terms. That is allowable in terms of the Act. Where does the person go for six months? Who bears the expenses? They do that specifically to drive protected tenants out.

The next cause of this lies with the developers themselves. I want to say that that Government is far too prone to influence from the representatives of developers and builders in South Africa. They quiver when they hear the word Sapota. I want to ask the Government to look after the interests of these old folk and single

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

'Death-order' man ran a fast-food shop

OT 27/5/92
Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The officer who had drafted the Goniwe document, Commandant Lourens du Plessis, ran a fast food outlet in Alice — American Fried Chicken — and had admitted being a member of a SADF-linked covert unit operating in Ciskei last year, a man said yesterday.

The unit, International Research-Ciskei Intelligence Services (IR-CIS) — subsequently disbanded — featured prominently in a Supreme Court inquest into the killing of homeland rebels Mr Charles Sebe and Mr Onward Guzana last February.

An Alice community spokesman, Mr David Voorslag, said Mr Du Plessis had surfaced in Alice in April last year and had run American Fried Chicken from a shop belonging to Cis-

kei Manpower Minister and local chief Mr Lent Maqoma

He said Mr Du Plessis' presence in Alice had aroused suspicions and investigations revealed he had been a former member of the SADF, Mr Voorslag said.

Mr Du Plessis had confirmed this and said he had subsequently been recruited to the IR-CIS by Ciskei

Mr Du Plessis drafted the Goniwe document which purports to record a conversation between two senior SADF officers in 1985 and which specifies the "permanent removal" of three Eastern Cape activists, Mr Matthew Goniwe and others

Mr Voorslag said the Alice community was suspicious and had launched a consumer boycott of the shop. The shop closed and Mr Du Plessis left in the "middle of the night".

Goniwe affair 'dark shadow over SADF'

STAR 27/5/92

254

CAPE TOWN — Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach yesterday gave the assurance that investigations were under way to cut open to the bone all allegations about security force members having been involved in assassinations.

He was commenting after Jan van Eck (Ind Claremont) said during the Defence Vote in Parliament that an international panel of jurists should be appointed to investigate claims of Government agency-sponsored political murders

Mr van Eck said according to information he had gained, sources in Military Intelligence as well as people close to former President P W Botha had stated on a number of occasions that Mr Botha had allegedly said

● That he and his Government, through MI and NIS, were responsible for the execution of large numbers (more than a 1 000) of black radicals

● That the present Government was still doing this.

● That the Government had threatened him with a Nuremberg-like trial if he did not stop supporting the right-wing.

"When I telephoned Mr Botha this morning as a gesture of courtesy to inform him that I would be repeating these allegations, he told his secretary to tell me that he was not available," Mr van Eck said

"I place these serious allegations on record in the public interest today in the firm belief that the whole shocking history of NP Government agency-sponsored assassinations has to be investigated — not piecemeal as and when more exposes are made — but rather as a package by an international panel of jurists if we want South Africa purged of the rot"

Roger Hulley (DP Constantia) said security authorities had not denied the authenticity of the Goniwe "death order" signal

He said the affair surrounding the death of Matthew Goniwe had cast a dark shadow of scandal over the Defence Force.

One vital question which arose was whether officially

sanctioned assassination was one of the accepted instruments of policy of the extensive National Security Management System network set up in conjunction with the SADF during Mr Botha's term of office.

If so, the implications were truly frightening and South Africa could ready itself for the revelation in the near future of a sickening tale of questionable actions on the part of certain security force elements during the second half of the 1980s.

If the Goniwe "death order" was verified, it would be widely assumed that it was not an isolated order.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said if a speedy and fair conclusion to the present investigation into the deaths of Eastern Cape activists was required, it was necessary to allow the law to take its course and respect to be shown for the sub judice rule.

"The SADF and I have full confidence in the South African legal system, even if the results of investigations have, at times, been painful." — Sapa

Soldiers detained over clashes in township

STAR 27/5/92

Several SA Defence Force soldiers have been arrested after fighting civilians in Wattville on the East Rand on Sunday, a spokesman for Witwatersrand Command confirmed yesterday.

Public relations officer Major Andreas Jordaan said in a statement that the members, from 21 Battalion, were arrested by SADF military police for absence without leave.

He said the SADF would not condone any misconduct or bad

behaviour by its members, adding that Wits Command reiterated that the soldiers were not on duty or deployed under army command at the time of the incidents.

(254) ~~254~~

"At this stage, without an investigation, it appears as if members of the community may have abused a group of individuals, or a group of off-duty soldiers may have abused their authority."

~~254~~

"The facts of the matter will only be established once it has been properly investigated," Major Jordaan said.

"Meanwhile, we appeal to the community involved to come forward with their testimony," he said.

"If they should choose not to use the military to do this, the defence force encourages them to make use of the SA Police," Major Jordaan said — Sapa

Meyer claims he has information on 'death' signal

254

ARG 27/5/92

Political Staff

DEFENCE Minister Mr Roelf Meyer has told parliament he has information about the alleged military signal ordering the 1985 assassination of Mr Mathew Goniwe and three other Eastern Cape activists.

But responding to a barrage of questions from MPs about the affair, Mr Meyer said he could not divulge the information as this could pre-empt the official inquiry into the incident by the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape

Democratic Party MP for Constantia Mr Roger Hulley said the security establishment had not denied the authenticity of the alleged signal sent by officers of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre (JMC) to the Secretariate of the State Security Council.

The alleged signal ordered that Mr Goniwe and three others "be removed from society permanently"

Mr Hulley said the vital question posed by the Goniwe affair was whether officially sanctioned assassination was one of the accepted instruments of policy of the extensive National Security Management System — within which the JMCs operated — set up with the SADF during Mr P W Botha's term of office.

DP MP for Wynberg Mr Robin Carlisle asked whether the alleged signal was authentic and if so what was the meaning of the order that Mr Goniwe and others should be removed from society permanently

Did this mean murder, permanent detention or the arrest and charging of the men.

Mr Meyer said the Eastern Cape Attorney-General's investigation, begun on May 8, was continuing, and the SADF and the three offi-

cers implicated in the affair had given their fullest co-operation

Mr Meyer said he would have liked to have provided the results of the investigation, but it had been delayed by Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa's refusal to hand over the further information he claimed to have

He shared the concern of MPs that continuing uncertainty about the affair was giving the SADF a negative image

The investigation could lead to one or more legal processes

- If prima facie evidence indicated murder or other crimes, there would be a summary criminal hearing,

- If the evidence did not prima facie disclose any crime or insufficient evidence was gathered to summarily prosecute anybody, the inquest into the deaths could be opened under the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, and,

- If these processes did not produce the results, President De Klerk could consider appointing a judicial commission of inquiry

Mr Meyer turned the attack on to DP MPs by asking why they did not show the same degree of concern about the policemen killed.

If one looked hard at events before February 2 1990, one could start a long process of mud-slinging all round, but this would not help to find solutions

At that time South Africa was involved in an intense conflict when the ANC was regarded as the enemy.

He asked why MPs had not expressed concern about the ANC's 1983 Pretoria bomb blast

Unit admits to 'violence'

PRETORIA — A lawyer appearing for 32 Battalion yesterday conceded some soldiers of the unit, during a sweep operation in Phola Park, performed acts of "heavy-handedness and technically committed acts of violence"

Mr Kobus Lowies, counsel for the battalion, told a Goldstone committee inquiring into the unit's alleged rampage through Phola Park on the East Rand on April 8 that the concession was made solely to help finalise the

committee's findings

However, he told the committee — chaired by Mr Solly Sithole — that the battalion denied any of its members committed any murder, rape, assault or theft.

On the night in question, he said, members of the battalion entered Phola Park to investigate reports of automatic shooting and to restore law and order in the squatter camp.

Mr Lowies said a platoon of

about 27 members found itself in an ambush where its members were shot at from different directions with automatic firearms.

A second platoon was sent to reinforce the first one.

He said the two platoons replied to the fire by firing 200 rounds, some of which hit several houses. He blamed "so-called self-defence units" for firing on the battalion.

The sitting continues today. — Sapa (254) ~~(254)~~

assist thousands of runners during Saturday's Comrades Marathon from Durban to Maritzburg. Front: Sue Deetlefs of the Rand Athletic Club. Left to right: Grace Hughes (lecturer), Gillian Bennett, Tracy Kempthorne, Dianne Crocker, Brett Wearne and Michele Franken. ● See Pages 9, 30 and 32. Picture: Etienne Rothbart

Covert security men threaten De Klerk and other top Nats

By Peter Fabricius
and Shaun Johnson

President de Klerk and at least three senior Cabinet Ministers have received threatening letters from an organisation calling itself the "Binnekring" (Inner Circle) and claiming to be a "formal covert group" made up of former security officers.

The letters called on the top National Party politicians to "turn back" from Codesa or "face the consequences".

Mr de Klerk, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis received the letters shortly before the referendum on March 17.

The Star is in possession of a copy of the letter sent to Mr Kriel.

It was typed — in English — on a Binnekring/Inner

Circle letterhead, and bears a Ministry of Law and Order stamp indicating that it was received in Cape Town on March 16.

In the letter, the Inner Circle claims to be a "well-structured group of former members of the SA Defence Force, Military Intelligence, Special Forces, South African Police Task Force, security police and of the National Intelligence Service".

The group said it had "been monitoring your (the Government's) political initiatives over the last 18 months with growing concern.

"We were prepared to allow you the benefit of the doubt, and gave you the opportunity to prove your sincerity and provide a viable option for a new SA."

According to the letter, the Inner Circle "command cell" had now decided that the reform process was running out of control.

The letter said "we would not have contemplated using our resources and considerable capabilities (to which the General Staff of the Defence Force, Police and senior management of NIS can attest, as they have made use of, and are still using our services)" unless it was clear the country was going to be "handed over to a communist-dominated Codesa, interim government or the ANC".

Mr Kriel's spokesman, Major-General Leon Mellet, confirmed yesterday that Mr de Klerk and the three Cabinet ministers had received the letters.

Police were investigating the source of the letters but had not yet found any clues.

It is understood the police have some idea who might be behind the organisation, and that they believe it is possible it is a "crank outfit" rather than a serious security threat.

Give don snort ET or oins 'n dolls?

Police hurt in grenade attack as violence flares

8 (Day) 27/5/92

STEPHANE BOTHMA

SPORADIC violence flared up on the Reef and in the Vaal Triangle yesterday when two policemen were seriously injured in a handgrenade attack and a police patrol came under heavy automatic rifle fire.

Two members of the SAP's internal stability unit were badly injured when a grenade was flung at them in Sharpeville, Witwatersrand liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman said.

The policemen were on duty when they noticed a person in an open field acting suspiciously. As they were approaching the suspect a grenade was hurled at them from a nearby property, Opperman said.

Police did not know who was responsible for the attack.

In the volatile Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand, a police patrol came under heavy gunfire from unknown attackers yesterday.

Opperman said police were attacked by gunmen daily in the settlement. Several people had been arrested in Phola Park in the past weeks, he said.

Sapa reported yesterday that a man, claiming to represent the Azaman People's Liberation Army, the armed wing of the PAC, had claimed responsibility in a tele-

phone call to the news agency for recent attacks on security forces in Sebokeng and Phola Park.

Meanwhile, the Goldstone Commission has set up a one-man committee consisting of Johannesburg advocate R M Wise to investigate recent allegations by the Weekly Mail newspaper that the police have been involved in planning or instigating violence in the Vaal area.

Commission chairman Judge Richard Goldstone said yesterday that on May 22 the Commission had held a preliminary inquiry into the allegations published in the newspaper on May 8 and 15.

Goldstone said such an inquiry would mean a specialist committee would have to be appointed and would need many weeks of preparation and more of evidence.

The Commission believed the Weekly Mail allegations of criminal conduct by police required urgent attention and that they should be dealt with as a separate issue, Goldstone said.

The committee would hear evidence in this regard from June 15 in Pretoria.

'Good Samaritan' soldier killed in township

8 (Day) 27/5/92

STEPHANE BOTHMA

A MEMBER of the SADF's 21 Battalion was killed by AK-47 rifle fire in Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, on Monday, while he and colleagues were helping a motorist.

Witwatersrand Command liaison officer Maj Andreas Jordaan said police investigating the attack found a number of spent AK-47 cartridges at the scene.

Jordaan confirmed also that several off-duty SADF soldiers were arrested after fighting civilians in Wattville township, on

the East Rand, on Sunday. They were arrested by Military Police for being absent without leave.

"The SADF would not condone any misconduct or bad behaviour by its members," he said, adding that Wits Command reiterated the soldiers were not on duty or deployed under army command at the time of the incidents.

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No denial forthcoming on Goniwe death order MP

CAPE TOWN — Security authorities had not denied the authenticity of the Goniwe "death order", Roger Hulley (DP Constantia) said in Parliament yesterday. (254)

Speaking during debate on the defence vote, he said the Goniwe affair had cast a shadow over the SADF

The question which arose was whether officially sanctioned assassination was one of the accepted instruments of policy of the National security management system set up in conjunction with the SADF during P W Botha's term of office

If so, the implications were frightening and SA could be ready itself for the revelation in the near future of a sickening tale of questionable actions on the part of certain security force elements

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer declined to answer questions on the Goniwe issue because the matter was under investigation. He appealed to MPs and the media not to prejudice the investigation

The SADF, the three officers initially incriminated and others approached by the investigating team had cooperated fully, he said

Meyer said the investigation was being delayed by the refusal of Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa to divulge further information

If the inquiry revealed prima facie evidence of murder or any other crime, criminal prosecution would be instituted, he said

If no evidence of wrongdoing was found, or if there was insufficient evidence to secure a conviction, the inquest into the deaths would be reopened, he said — Sapa

Objection bill 'punitive and retrogressive' — ECC

Political Staff

254

THE End Conscription Campaign has demanded the complete withdrawal of new legislation aimed at broadening the scope of conscientious objection to include those who refuse military service on ethical or moral grounds

The ECC was to submit a memorandum to Parliament's Joint Committee on Security Services which is considering the Defence Amendment Bill

At present only men who refuse military service on religious grounds can be classified officially as conscientious objectors and perform community service.

Apart from extending this to include those who have genuine moral or ethical objections to military

service, the new bill will change many other aspects of the law relating to conscientious objection and to general defence matters

The ECC memorandum said the bill was "retrogressive and punitive" and if passed into law, could have "serious political, social and economic consequences."

The bill still entrenched whites-only conscription when the system was breaking down of its accord and should be abolished, it said

It was also unfair for white men only to do military service, especially since the Population Registration Act had been scrapped

Further, there was no longer an external military threat

If not properly implemented, the law would increase disrespect for the law

ARG 27/5/92

Meyer spells out terms for joint defence force

Political Staff

(254)

APR 27/5/92

DEFENCE Minister Mr Roelf Meyer has spelt out the principles on which a future defence force, incorporating elements of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the homeland armies, should be based.

He said in the defence debate in parliament that the Defence Command Council under SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg had updated the principles to prepare for transition.

Mr Meyer emphasised that transitional measures could be implemented only in terms of the constitution and the present Defence Act — and when the ANC had abandoned its armed struggle and fulfilled all its agreements.

The principles envisaged included:

- The Defence Force should ensure the territorial integrity of the country;

- The Defence Force and its members should be non-partisan and apolitical, loyal

to the constitution and responsible to the government of the day;

- It should not discriminate on the grounds of race, colour, gender or religion;

- Appointments and promotions be based on military merit and ability;

- The Defence Force maintain its present standards of proficiency;

- It should maintain affordable force levels in relation to clearly defined national priorities;

- The Defence Force consist of a full-time force and a part-time force;

- The fundamental rights of soldiers, airmen and sailors should be respected, subject to the provisions of the Military Discipline Code; and,

- Members of the Defence Force should abide by the military code of conduct.

Mr Meyer said other recommendations were also being considered, including a Defence Force policy on deploying the military in residential areas.

7,7% less spent on defence

THE R9,7bn budgeted for defence, although R518m up in rand terms, represented a decrease of 7,7% in real terms, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday. Introducing the debate on his budget vote, he said spending on defence had dropped annually in real terms since 1989.

There was no provision for secret projects in the budget.

(254)

Blom 27/5/92

Mr. Botha: 'a despicable smear'

CT 28/5/92 7514



DENIES
P.W. Botha

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MR P.W. Botha and government ministers yesterday dismissed allegations by ANC MP Mr Jan van Eck that the former State President and his government had ordered the assassination of black activists as "a despicable smear".

Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel was yesterday

asked by Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer to order a full police investigation into claims that successive Nationalist governments were responsible for the execution of more than 1 000 political opponents.

And the National Party threatened to introduce a formal motion of censure by Parliament against the Claremont MP if Mr Van Eck did not reveal the source of his allegations.

Mr Botha, after initially refusing to comment on the claims, yesterday told Sapa in a statement that they were "reprehensible" and "totally untrue".

Mr Botha said that as far as he was concerned all relevant State Security Council and cabinet minutes pertaining to his term of office could be published.

"This morning I had access to

To page 2

ATTACKED
Jan van Eck

Mossgas Fat Cats

CT 28/5/92

Managers earned R1,3m

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

IMPORTED staff for the controversial R12-billion Moss-gas project were paid whopping salaries, with general managers taking home pay cheques of R1,3 million each a year, it was disclosed yesterday.

Damaging evidence of maladministration inadequate planning and heavy cabinet pressure to press ahead with the financially dubious project was also given.

The exorbitant salaries of imported

technical staff were substantially higher than those paid on the North Sea oil rigs.

Total packages amounted to R1 249 014 a year for general managers, R719 630 a year for production managers and R674 005 for maintenance managers.

Costly alterations were also incorporated into the project because unnamed generals wanted more diesel from it.

The disclosures made in evidence before the Joint Committee of Parliament on Public Accounts, which was tabled yesterday, come in the wake of recent revelations about government corruption and maladministration.

When the cabinet first approved the project in principle in January 1987, the estimated cost was R5,9 billion

The current estimates are that it will cost more than double this and more than R14 billion if an extra racket is obtained to fulfil the life of the project.

The problems in the original estimates were, according to one expert in the areas of estimating, project management and control.

Nevertheless, Mossgas received instructions in 1987 to go ahead with the project.

The original decision was based on Mobil technology, but the US oil giant withdrew from the project.

The project managers, the now-defunct Central Energy Fund (CEF) and Mossgas proposed that another US company, Fluor, the only bidder with proved experience, should be the managing contractor, but this was

overruled by the cabinet.

Instead, BDL, a new joint venture between Bateman of South Africa and Davy McKee of Britain, was made managing contractor and Fluor the principal engineering contractor.

A US-based consultant, appointed to investigate Mossgas, Mr M.E. Brooks, told the committee that in his judgment, Davy McKee "did not have a proven record".

He concluded in his evidence "An unwieldy project organisation, structured on a matrix concept, was created".

"This blurred lines of authority, duplicated staff, increased the number of people in the loop and lengthened the line to reach decisions

To page 2

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Committee set up to resolve CCB issues

CAPE TOWN — A negotiating mechanism has been set up to finalise outstanding issues related to the defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said in Parliament yesterday

Replying to debate on the defence vote, he said a committee

headed by the Ombudsman, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, assisted by two senior SADF officers, would deliberate on uncompleted matters related to the CCB

The CCB's former managing director, Joe Verster, and another former CCB member would serve on the committee

Mr Meyer said Mr Verster

had recently visited him to discuss aspects related to the CCB

The Auditor-General would also report on CCB issues to the Joint Standing Committee on Defence next week

The Government would stand by the SADF, but would not tolerate irregularities — Sapa

Goniwe: General remains at work

THE Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday refused to suspend the head of Military Intelligence, saying "contrary evidence" on the Goniwe document had emerged

Calls for the suspension of intelligence chief Major-General C P van der Westhuizen were made after his name was linked to the alleged assassination of four UDF members, including Mr Matthew Goniwe. Mr Meyer, responding to a question in

Parliament from the DP's Mr Ken Andrew, said the Chief of the Defence Force was entitled to act against members if there was sufficient evidence

Mr Meyer's comments would seem to indicate that the investigations have suggested that the document is either not genuine or that the instruction in it for the four activists to be "permanently removed from society" was not an order to kill

Sapa reports from Port Elizabeth yester-

day that the acting attorney-general of the Eastern Cape, Mr Michael Hodgen, said the probe into the murders was being impeded by the refusal of Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa to provide evidence he claims to hold

● Members of the security forces who might have been involved in politically motivated crimes should be given indemnity, Mr Moolman Mentz (CP Ermelo) said yesterday

254 CT 28/5/92

MP's shock claims

Durban Suburbs MP Mr Luweilyn Landers said it was not enough that the inquest into the Cradock Four was being re-opened

"For the sake of real peace, trust and reconciliation it is imperative that the unadulterated truth behind the deaths of all anti-apartheid activists, whether these were caused by agents of the state or by any other means, be revealed"

Mr Landers said it was "frightening" that the National Security Management System was directly linked to the cabinet

"We are informed that the present State President — in his capacity as Transvaal leader of the National Party — the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the former Minister of Defence and the former Minister of Finance were part of the State Security Council, and were privy to all decisions of the council

"We find it inconceivable therefore that the State President could say the government 'had no knowledge whatsoever' of the alleged assassinations, or that 'at no stage was this, or similar cases, discussed or considered by the cabinet or the State Security Council'"

Mr Landers said the NSMS was the "Judas cloak, used to cover up mur-

ders political assassinations and other irregularities"

Constantia MP Mr Roger Hulley said that the security authorities had not denied the authenticity of the Goniwe "death order" signal and the whole affair cast a dark shadow of scandal over the Defence Force

The vital question, he said, was whether officially-sanctioned assassination was one of the accepted instruments of policy of the NSMS, set up in conjunction with the SADF during the term of office of Mr P W Botha.

If this was so, the implications were really frightening and South Africa could ready itself for the revelation in the near future of a sickening tale of questionable actions on the part of certain security force elements

Mr Van Eck said last night that he found it "astounding" that no government spokesman — including two ministers — had in any way tried to refute the substance of the statements he had made in the House

Earlier, he told Parliament that he had telephoned Mr Botha yesterday morning to inform him that he would be repeating these allegations, but the former state president had told his secretary to tell Mr Van Eck he was not available to speak to him

PW row

an oral parliamentary report of reprehensible allegations by a certain MP, Mr Jan van Eck, who sometimes serves as an objectionable apologist for the Marxist-controlled ANC.

"(Mr Van Eck's) references to me in Parliament on May 26 are not only totally untrue, but deserve to be rejected with disdain by all responsible MPs and South Africans." CT 18/5/92

Mr Botha proposed that the government and "hateful media organs" read a book: "State security in South Africa — Civil military relations under P W Botha" by James M Roherty.

In Parliament yesterday, Mr Meyer said Mr Van Eck appeared to have passed on right-wing disinformation to Parliament.

He said the claims were so "laughable" that he at first decided not to respond to "this nonsense".

Dr Boy Geldenhuys (NP Brentwood) warned during the debate that the NP would introduce a formal motion of censure against Mr Van Eck if he did not disclose by this weekend the source of his allegations that the Botha and De Klerk governments had been responsible for the deaths of more than 1 000 black radicals.

● Mr Van Eck, who was in Johannesburg last night, could not be reached for comment.

254

Military economic links for SA, Russia

STAR 29/5/72

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

LONDON — Economic and military co-operation between Moscow and Pretoria is accelerating, according to the fortnightly political journal, Africa Confidential.

It quotes Rudolph Gruber of the South Africa Foundation in Bonn as confirming strong South African interest in the former Soviet military-industrial complex.

Dr Gruber, who has been promoting trade between Pretoria and the former Eastern Bloc, told Africa Confidential that South African interest is primarily in high-powered lasers to cut gold from rock, and non-cyanide precious metals extracting processes.

South African diplomatic sources and the Russian-South African lobby in Moscow confirm that discussion on this have already taken place, the journal adds.

The report also suggests that South Africa may plan to buy cheap but sophisticated military planes and avionics from Russia when the arms embargo on the Republic is lifted.

A South African and a Russian company have already signed a contract to develop a short take-off and landing transport plane adapted to African conditions.

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REFUSAL ...
Jan van Eck

MP won't give source of PW claim

CT 29/5/92

254

By **ANTHONY JOHNSON**
Political Correspondent

ANC MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck has refused to buckle to National Party pressure to reveal his sources regarding allegations that former President P W Botha allegedly acknowledged that he and his government were responsible for the assassination of over one thousand black activists.

The National Party has threatened to introduce a motion of censure against the former DP MP unless he reveals who told him about the alleged complicity of the government in the elimination of its political opponents.

Mr Van Eck said in a statement yesterday that the issue was the substance of the charges he had made in Parliament regarding alleged state-sponsored hit squads and not who was the messenger.

Mr van Eck said if the NP thinks they can scare him by threatening to move motions of censure they will be deeply disappointed.

He said decades of operations by the government and its security forces were slowly surfacing.

"Threats of motions of censure etc will not prevent this cleansing process from taking place and snowballing."

Mr van Eck, who is attending the ANC's policy conference outside Johannesburg, told TV News last night that he was not prepared to forego the privilege of Parliament and repeat his allegations outside the House.

He said what was important was that allegations and rumours about the assassination of Black activists be placed on the public record so that they could be further investigated.

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CT 29/5/92

Phola Park sweep



'was done in a rush'

PRETORIA — The purpose of an April 8 sweep operation at Phola Park on the East Rand by members of 32 Battalion was not fulfilled because it was apparently done in a rush, a Goldstone committee heard this week.

Lieutenant Fritz Ras, commanding officer of one of the platoons which entered the squatter camp that night, was giving evidence before the committee inquiring into an alleged rampage by the battalion.

He said the sweep, after shots had been fired in the area, was made for injured people and possible illegal firearms, but nothing was found when shacks were searched.

Lieutenant Ras told the committee, chaired by Mr Solly Sithole, that before the sweep it was decided the platoon would go into every shack which

had bullet holes. He and a few of his men, acting on information received earlier, searched a house where weapons were allegedly stored.

Lieutenant Ras said the sweep was in an alley and the soldiers moved quickly through the shacks and returned to a soccer field where military vehicles were parked.

Asked if the house of Mr John Msimango, who was shot in both legs and whose wife was killed, could have been missed in the sweep, Lieutenant Ras said it was possible because Mr Msimango's shack was between 35m and 50m from the alley.

He said that during the sweep some members of the platoon were "heavy-handed" when people tried to run away — Sapa

'Military explosives killed ANC lawyer'

By Susan Smuts

STAR 29/5/92

Military rather than commercial explosives were probably used in the portable cassette player which killed ANC lawyer Bhekí Mlangeni, an inquest at the Rand Supreme Court heard this week.

Investigating officer Captain Andre Kritzinger told Mr Justice B O'Donovan that further tests would be conducted on the explosives. Samples taken of the packing in which the machine arrived did not match samples from South Africa and there was a "strong foreign connotation", he said.

The cassette player was apparently intended for Dirk Coetzee, a former captain in the SAP stationed at Vlakplaas where death-squad activities were allegedly planned. Mr Coetzee did not receive the parcel in London because he did not have money to pay the excess postage and it was sent to Mr Mlangeni, whose name appeared as the addressee.

Captain Kritzinger said he was waiting for a report comparing fingerprints of Mr Coetzee's former colleagues at Vlakplaas with fingerprints found on the cassette player.

Captain Kritzinger said he had arrived unexpectedly at Vlakplaas three months after

Mr Mlangeni's death although he had suspected much earlier the cassette player could have been sent from there.

Under cross-examination from G Rautenbach, appearing for Mr Mlangeni's family, he admitted he had met Lieutenant Kobus Klopper, who was stationed at Vlakplaas, the day before the visit. Lieutenant Klopper knew of the investigation.

Mr Rautenbach put it to him the visit was pointless because evidence which may have been there could have been removed.

Captain Kritzinger replied that clues could be found up to two years after an incident.

In a statement taken while he was in Weskoppies, self-proclaimed death squad member Ronald Bezuidenhout had named several policemen as possible suspects. Captain Kritzinger said he confronted the policemen concerned, but they denied any involvement in Mr Mlangeni's death.

He said a technical report comparing the bomb which killed Durban computer analyst Nic Cruise showed no similarities in the explosives.

He said he did not think it would be useful to obtain similar reports about the bomb which killed Ruth First, or the one which seriously injured Albie Sachs in Mocimboa do Limpopo.

The hearing continues.

Man injured in hostel blast

Crime Staff

A man was injured when Meadowlands hostel in Soweto was attacked twice by unknown gunmen yesterday.

The first attack, according to Soweto police spokesman Captain Govindsamy Mariemuthoo, took place at noon when an unknown gunman opened fire at the hostel. One inmate was in-

jured

STAR 29/5/92
He said the injured man was taken to Baragwanath Hospital for treatment.

In another attack later in the afternoon, a man threw a hand grenade into the hostel at about 2 pm. No one was injured.

Captain Mariemuthoo said policemen removed the grenade, which failed to explode, from the hostel.

Talks on armed struggle end with Codesa failure

BILLY PADDOCK

254

CAPE TOWN — All negotiations on the armed struggle have ceased following the failure of Codesa 2 to reach agreement on a final constitution, and the subsequent war of words between the ANC and government.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Wednesday that negotiations on the outstanding matters of the DF Malan Accord and Pretoria Minute on the ending of the armed struggle and the identification of arms caches had stopped. Last week Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said the talks had reached 80% agreement.

Talks were under way between the SADF and Unkhonto, but no further meetings had been scheduled.

He said the honeymoon period when government refrained from attacking the ANC for the good of the negotiation process had come to an end. ANC president Nelson Mandela had misused a public platform once too many times in attacking President F W de Klerk.

Government could now be expected to react to the attacks. Kriel said government would point out the ANC's non-adherence to the peace accord and its alleged role in perpetuating the violence.

He warned that the law would be strictly applied if the ANC's ally Cosatu carried out its threat of mass action.

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ancement of results for the 29 February 1992

(group") for the year ended 29 February 1992 are set out below

ABRIDGED GROUP BALANCE SHEET

	Year ended 29 February 1992 R'000	Year ended 28 February 1991 R'000
Capital employed		
Share capital	2 009	2 009
Non distributable reserves	721	572
Distributable reserves	1 083	902
Shareholders' interest	3 813	3 483
Deferred taxation	218	149
Long term liabilities	601	381
	4 712	4 013
Employment of capital		
Fixed assets	1 897	1 119
Net current assets	2 815	2 894
Current assets	5 510	5 122
Stock	3 269	2 538
Accounts receivable	2 006	2 409
Taxation overpaid	89	—
Cash resources	154	175
Current liabilities	2 703	2 228
Accounts payable	2 703	1 969
Provision for taxation	—	147
Dividend accrued	—	112
	4 712	4 013

PROSPECTS

It is anticipated that the coming year will be difficult for the economy in general and the clothing industry in particular. However, as a result of the group having completed its current expansion, thereby obtaining a market share in both the ladies' and men's sectors, your directors are confident of the group's ability to meet the challenges and to take advantage of any potential

T-takes courage to blow the whistle on illegal activity — especially when the perpetrators are people with the power to have you tried and imprisoned for doing so

Three national servicemen learned this the hard way when they tried to expose a covert dirty tricks campaign the South African Defence Force was running against the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)

Last week, the Appeal Court handed down a judgment vindicating their stand — and signalling some protection for others finding themselves in the same situation

Chief Justice Mr Justice MM Corbett, with four other judges of appeal concurring, found the men's court martial in 1987 to have been "fatally flawed" and "a nullity"

The decision endorses an earlier finding by a full bench of the Cape Supreme Court which set aside the men's court martial proceedings and sentences.

A key aspect of the Appeal Court judgment is it underscores the right of people tried in an internal tribunal, such as a court martial, to take their case to an external court for review

When conscripts Hein Monnig, Peter Pluddeman and Desmond Thompson were first

Court backs ECC spies' - 5 years on

254

W/Mail 29/5-4/6/92

before blowing the whistle on a covert SADF campaign aimed at discrediting the ECC

At the time, the ECC was being subjected to a spate of smears, carried in pamphlets, posters, graffiti and stickers. An unmarked helicopter dropped anti-ECC pamphlets on an ECC fete in parliament, the then minister of defence, Magnus Malan, denied SADF involvement

But in the bowels of Cape Town's Castle, Monnig, Pluddeman and Thompson knew better. Pluddeman particularly was morally outraged at what was going on.

A fellow conscript, Corporal Jannie Swart, was to give them documentary proof of the campaign. He did, but it was a set-up and they were arrested.

At the start of the hearing, Pluddeman's counsel, John van den Berg, argued that the mul-

itary tribunal should recuse itself, on the following grounds

●The SADF's campaign against the ECC amounted to illegal and morally reprehensible conduct.

●It was a campaign conducted by the SADF as a matter of policy and not a "frolic" of an individual officer.

●Pluddeman was justified in acting in the interests of the ECC and the court martial, consisting of senior SADF officers, would be faced with sitting in judgment over the legality of SADF actions and policies

The application was turned down. The three men were sentenced to 18 months in detention barracks and their appeal against their conviction to the SADF's Council of Review failed, although their sentences were reduced

When the matter came before the Cape Supreme Court two years later, however, a different view prevailed: a full bench of judges found the three should never have been tried by a military tribunal in the first place — because it could not be seen to be impartial. The case was dismissed and the SADF ordered to pay costs

Undaunted, the SADF took the decision to the Appeal Court — and lost again

BENONI'S peaceful Wattville township in the east Rand was rudely awakened this week to the brutality plaguing other Reef townships when members of the South African Defence Forces' 21 Battalion raided the area

The SADF claimed the soldiers were Awol — absent without leave — at the time, despite the fact that they were uniformed, armed, and in possession of an army truck.

Further, Wattville had been a peaceful township until the SADF deployed 21 Battalion in the area two weeks ago. "Out of the blue," according to a civic leader, the soldiers began patrolling the township. From that moment, tensions between residents and soldiers began rising in Wattville.

In an incident similar to that which occurred last month in Phola Park when more than 100 residents were either assaulted, raped or shot at by 32 Battalion soldiers, on Sunday night at around midnight about 15 uniformed and armed SADF members assaulted and injured Wattville residents.

According to residents, a strange person was seen acting suspiciously in the township earlier on Sunday night. The man was questioned by members of the township's security unit, but was unable to give them a satisfactory explanation for his presence there. However, they let him go.

'Awol' soldiers run riot in quiet Wattville

By *Linda Rulashie*
29/5-4/6/92

About 15 minutes later, gunshots were heard in Boshoele Street and 15 21 Battalion men advanced on the township.

In the ensuing attack, residents were assaulted and injured, two seriously. One of the injured, Bernard Mkhatswa, is likely to lose an eye after being severely beaten, resulting in both of his eyes swelling and closing up.

Describing what happened, Mkhatswa said the soldiers arrived in an army truck at his home and knocked roughly on the door.

When he opened the door, "they started hitting me with their rifle butts and fists and accused me of being part of the security of Tamboville (a squatter camp in the area)."

Mkhatswa lost consciousness after losing a lot of blood.

Another seriously injured man, David Nkosi, received blows to his head — resulting in gaping wounds — and also sustained a suspected fracture of his left arm when soldiers assaulted him in the street.

Members of the SADF's 21 Battalion, allegedly Awol,

raided Wattville last week.

Residents of the hitherto peaceful township are angry at the 'unprovoked' attack.

By **LINDA RULASHIE**

One resident, Bernadict Mthembu, was frogmarched while another, Zanele Mthembu was pulled by the hair and forced out of her house.

Denying allegations of an attack on Wattville residents, a Witwatersrand Command spokesman said the involvement of these soldiers — who have subsequently been arrested for being Awol — would be thoroughly investigated.

An SADF spokesman said the patrols were in Wattville to protect and assist the SAP in maintaining law and order.

He explained: "There is not a permanent deployment of troops in Wattville. The 21 South African Infantry Battalion troops in the area are allocated to the Group 16 headquarters for utilisation in the area. SADF deployment involves patrols in co-operation and support of the SAP in the Brakpan, Benoni and Delmas areas and are not directed specifically at Wattville or surrounding areas.

"At this stage the SADF, due to the present quiet situation in the area, is not planning any permanent deployment."

Two soldiers — Jabu Philemon and Moekeisi Mogwerane — were "arrested" by a team of the area's security unit after the soldiers had beaten Mkhatswa.

When the SAP arrived at the scene after residents had reported the incident to them, claimed Tamboville Civic Association chairman Abbey Nyalunga, the policemen "witnessed some of the soldiers assaulting residents so severely that they had to

intervene and stop them

"However, a Sergeant Skosana told the residents that he could not charge the soldiers for assault until Pretoria had been consulted as they were government officials," Nyalunga added.

According to the SAP, one of the SADF members who was arrested was taken to the police station while another was taken to hospital.

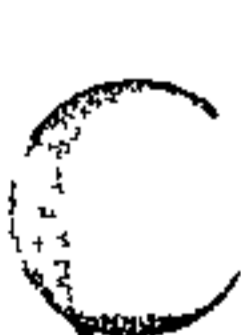
A warrant for the arrest of Philemon — who allegedly discharged himself from the Benoni-Boksburg hospital — has been issued. However, the warrant relates to his allegedly being Awol rather than to the assaults.

The police said in a statement they had told Nyalunga to report the incident formally to the charge office so that the matter could be investigated.

"At the police station none of the persons present wanted to lay a formal complaint. There was thus no formal grounds to detain the member of the SADF."

However, Nyalunga said: "The residents haven't done anything to provoke these soldiers and we want to put it on record that we intend to lay charges."

Residents claimed the incident was the result of a build-up of events which started two weeks ago when members of the commando started patrolling the township for no apparent reason.



Swords drawn over Armcor's offshoot

ARMSCOR offshoot Denel has barely settled into its new Pretoria head offices and already its raison d'être is being questioned

While Armcor, which last year chopped its staff from about 27 000 to 16 000, remains the South African Defence Force's arms-production agency, commercialised Denel aims to concentrate on research and manufacturing

Armcor will buy whatever it needs from Denel and overseas companies. By 1997, says Denel managing director Johan Alberts, the company hopes to produce 70 percent of its products for the civilian market rather than the military, as opposed to the present 15 percent

However, Denel has attracted the ire of industrialists and peace groups. At the centre of the anti-Denel disenchanted is the fact that the company — still wholly owned by the state — is entering the marketplace on the state's back. It will use taxpayers' money to compete in a small electronics market, where the survival of many of its units will be difficult

The need for some of Denel's 23 operations is also being questioned. These range from plants producing cricket bats and golf sticks to developing missiles and aircraft

It is the missile production plants that are generating the most heated emotions. In the western Cape, for instance, there has been vigorous resistance from Rooi Els residents to Denel's missile testing ground nearby

The company's argument for its existence is that technological innovation is a prerequisite for economic growth and that, as it has been involved in this for the past 15 years while part of Armcor, it is natural for it to continue doing so. Were it to pack up and sell its R2-billion worth of assets, these would have to be sold at scrap value in the marketplace because no other industry would have any use for them

Dumping its qualified artisans into the small job market may also lead to an exodus of skills from the country, Denel maintains

Economist director Tony Twinn argues in favour of Denel's existence, saying that provided its resources are utilised efficiently, the

ARMSCOR's commercial offshoot, Denel, is under fire from several quarters

MONDLI MAKHANYA

reports on its pros and cons

company has the capacity to compensate for the immense drain of the arms-manufacturing industry on the country's economy over the years

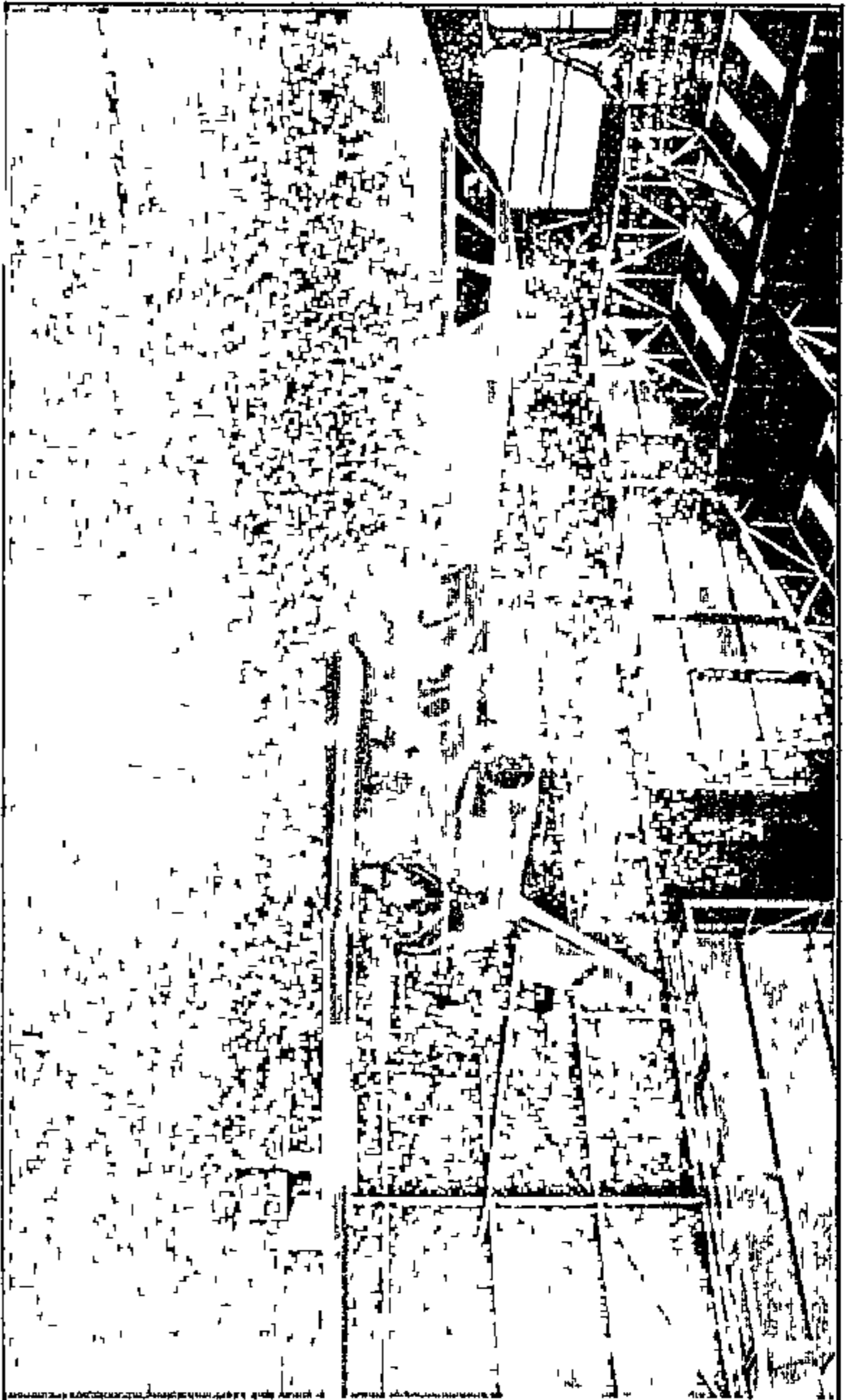
Denel is not alone in trying to formulate a new role for itself. Arms manufacturers around the world are being forced by the end of the Cold War to convert their arms-manufacturing capabilities to commercial use. A classic example is provided by a missile factory in the Commonwealth of Independent States which is now producing washing machines

It is understood that the United States has offered to assist Denel in its endeavours. But while there may be economic reasons for Denel's continued existence, it does not necessarily have business justification. The local electronics industry is already overtraded and private companies in the sector view with trepidation the competition of a government-backed enterprise

Altron managing director Bill Venter expressed the reigning sentiment in the industry by saying that "the playing fields should be levelled. We hope that Denel will pay normal interest on foreign loans, will be subjected to normal taxes and that it will not be allowed to write off assets"

Another industry source said the entry of a state-backed enterprise would disrupt the industry, resulting in the loss of jobs. "I foresee the smaller companies not being able to compete and thus falling by the wayside. Jobs will definitely be lost in the process," he said

But Denel chairman Johan Maree, a widely respected businessman, says he is determined to run the company in an efficient manner and points out that it now has to report to the state as a shareholder and also service loans. "We will be ruthless," he says, adding that the company will not hesitate to chop unprofitable



Space race — The ambitions of Denel's aerospace arm are just one source of contention

units and that jobs will not be spared for their own sake

Alberts is aware of the glare of electronics companies in the local market, but says that "because of the high level of Denel's technology its products are of a more sophisticated nature and are therefore mainly aimed at foreign markets, with the local market a secondary market"

These forays into international markets are also a source of contention. Denel is particularly interested in seeing its aerospace arm enter into joint ventures with foreign companies in space research. It envisages using its "high-level technological abilities" in space projects, which would see it placing and operating satellites in low earth orbits

"Developing that technology was fully in the first place," says a private-sector economist. "There is just no reason for us to be wasting resources trying to get involved in the space race when other countries are already so advanced in it. Besides, unless you are a super power or have ambitions of being a super power, do you really need a space programme?"

Whatever the pros and cons of Denel, the fact is that years of defending apartheid at any cost necessitated the development of high-tech enterprises. The object now is to determine how best to neutralise them without forfeiting the investment altogether

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Azania, Apla Will continue armed conflict

Sowetan 29/5/92

254

THE Azanian National Liberation Army and the Azanian People's Liberation Army will continue their armed campaign until liberation is achieved.

Spokesmen for the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania said yesterday the announcement by ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela that his organisation would not resort to the armed struggle again was unfortunate and premature.

BCMA publicity and information secretary Mr Vuyisa Qunta said Azania would continue with its programme of liberating black people until this objective had been achieved.

"Nothing has happened in occupied Azania so far that warrants any review of the policy of liberation by all means necessary.

In fact, the circus at the so-called Codesa 2 over basic democratic principles

**By MATHATHA TSEDU
Investigations Editor**

shows that the liberation armies should instead intensify their campaigns," Qunta said.

PAC spokesman Mr Waters Toboto, who said he was speaking on behalf of the political organisation and not the military wing

Apla, said it was political suicide for a leader to dump "the principle form of struggle before liberation".

He said the PAC would not consider abandoning its strategies because Codesa was a failure. He said Mandela's announcement in Oslo, Norway, showed signs of capitulation to State President F.W. de Klerk's insistent call for the disbanding of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Mandela said at the Press conference that the ANC was an organisation of peace and would not resort to the armed struggle even if the present deadlocked talks with the white minor-

soon agree to the disbanding of MK as it has by its own admission become an obsolete structure which will never be used again.

Government spokesman and Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer welcomed Mandela's announcement and said it was the first confirmation that the ANC had

abandoned the armed struggle. While the Government has insisted on the disbanding of MK, the ANC has always said this would not happen until an interim government is installed.

It responded to criticism by other political organisations to its decision to suspend the armed struggle by saying that MK had not been disbanded and would be redeployed should the need arise.

But Mandela's statement, ironically made in an overseas country, has brought the ANC position nearer that of the Government.

Observers say however that the departure of Mr Chris Ham from the leadership of MK, to head the less important Communist Party, had been the first sign that MK had lost its status within the ANC.



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Magic Style

END PAPERS

Isoplus Relaxers

SA 'top heavy' with 100 generals

STAIR 30/5/92

ANDREW BEATTIE

254

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's security services are top-heavy with more than 100 generals in the defence force, the police, and the prisons' department.

The number of generals has led to comparisons with the armed forces of banana republics, says Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers, former chief of the SAAF and the Democratic Party's defence spokesman

"This used to be a difficult rank to attain. Now it seems virtually anyone can be a general. This does no good to the prestige which should be attached to the rank or to the image of the defence force."

When he was appointed chief of the air force in 1975 there were about 20 generals in the entire defence force. But now there are 41 in the defence force and 55 in the police "while the correctional services have their share, too"

While he understood that this was to a large extent caused by the policy of job classification and the coupling of military ranks to public service salary

scales, there had to be a "better way" of solving the problem of creating equitable salaries in the defence force

South Africa was now "way out of line" with Western democracies which only had a handful of generals

Reversion

General Rogers suggested the "demilitarisation" of police and prison services rank structures and the reversion to past ranks such as commissioner and superintendent

During the defence budget vote in parliament this week, General Rogers said that, during the 40 years that he had spent in the defence force, he had travelled the world and found the SADF "respected by friend and foe"

"When one hears and reads the stories of political murder, 'hit squads', 'a third force' and the allegations that the SADF is

involved I don't know if members of our defence force would be accepted overseas today"

He attended a seminar last weekend where Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa had assured him that the signal he (Holomisa) had received on the order to kill activist Matthew Goniwe was genuine

At the same seminar General Rogers said he had been told by a high-ranking official from Mozambique that South Africa was still supplying Renamo rebels fighting against the Mozambican government

While he did not want to believe these reports, General Rogers said they seemed to contain a germ of truth. He called on the Government to take meaningful steps to "remove these cancers" from the defence force

"Let us clean up this festering sore. Let us wipe the slate clean so we can go forward into the future without this millstone around our necks"

Top heavy with top brass SA has generals for Africa

254
ARG 30/5/92

ANDREW BEATTIE
Weekend Argus Reporter

SOUTH Africa's security services are top-heavy with more than 100 generals in the Defence Force, the police, and the prisons' department.

And the number of generals has led to comparisons with the armed forces of banana republics, according to Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers, former chief of the South African Air Force and the Democratic Party's defence spokesman

"This used to be a difficult rank to attain. Now it seems virtually anybody can be a general. This does no good to the prestige that should be attached to the rank or to the image of the defence force," he said.

When he was appointed chief of the air force in 1975 there were about 20 generals in the whole defence force

But now there were 41 generals in the defence force, 55 in the police "while the correctional services, too, have their share"

While he understood that this was to a large extent caused by the policy of job classification and the coupling of military ranks to public service salary scales, there had to be a "better way" of solving the problem of creating equitable salaries

South Africa was now "way out of line" with Western democracies,

which had only a few generals.

General Rogers also suggested the "demilitarisation" of police and correctional services rank structures and the reversion to ranks used in the past, such as commissioner and superintendent

During the defence budget vote in parliament this week, General Rogers said that during the 40 years he had spent in the defence force, he had travelled the world and found the SADF "respected by friend and foe"

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"Let us clean up this festering sore. Let us wipe the slate clean and let us be seen to be clean, so that we can go forward into the future without this millstone around our necks," he said

Sc
cha

Bush slammed

on pre-war

Cops 'didn't bug' ANC meeting

254

CT 30/5/92

Political Correspondent

THE police did not have the manpower to waste on matters like eavesdropping on congresses of the ANC or other political organisations, law and order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday.

He was responding to the discovery of a bugging device in an ANC meeting hall at Nasrec outside Johannesburg where the organisation is holding its four-day policy conference.

The ANC accused the government of planting the device, a miniature microphone with a built-in transmitter said to have a range of between 500 metres and one kilometre.

Captain Kotze said the ANC had made "many political enemies" and it could not simply be assumed that the state was responsible for the bug.

"The state is not interested in

Call to scrap new defence bill

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC's security commission yesterday called on the government to withdraw the Defence Amendment Bill, saying its tabling in Parliament undermined negotiations at Codesa.

The resolution was released after the commission met at Nasrec, outside Johannesburg, to map out a strategy to deal with security.

Saying the bill provided for the maintenance of whites-only military

conscription at a time when the intention was to eliminate racist legislation, the resolution demanded the government negotiate the creation of a non-racial, impartial defence force.

"We demand that an urgent meeting of the management committee of Codesa be convened to deal with this threat to the negotiation process. We call on conscripts to continue to defy the whites-only call-up." — Sapa

bugging the congresses of the ANC or any other political organisation."

He said the bugging incident had been raised as a smokescreen to deflect attention from the Goldstone Commission findings.

The way in which the ANC had handled the incident made it impossible to establish who might

have been responsible.

"It is extremely convenient for the ANC to have produced the bug at this time without any independent verification," he said.

However, the ANC's director of information, Dr Pallo Jordan, told journalists "There is very little doubt as to who is behind this and our principal suspect is the South African government."

Objectors: The fight not over

ARG 30/5/92

254

Conscription opponents fear new Bill

CONSCRIPTION defaulters who were never charged fear the new draft legislation allowing for conscientious objection may lead to a spate of fresh prosecutions.

The Defence Force said no special effort would be made to deal with the "so-called backlog", but it confirmed the call-up would proceed "as normal" — meaning objectors could be served with new call-up instructions.

With the Defence Amendment Bill seemingly pulling the rug from under the excuses that conscientious objectors had no alternative but to default, it was feared courts would prosecute those still refusing to submit to a system they branded as racist and indefensible.

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) spokesmen said it was difficult to determine the size of the "backlog" of call-up defaulters who had not been charged since reform took off in February 1990.

"One statistic we had was that about a quarter of the January call-up didn't report, but it is difficult to make estimates," a spokesman said.

However, the number of men refusing to do camps "with reasonable certainty can be said to run into tens of thousands. We consistently receive reports of less than one third reporting for camps."

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt refused to "speculate" on numbers.

The bush war is over and many expected the conscription battle to go the same way after the tabling of the Defence Amendment Bill. But, Weekend Argus reporters **STEFAANS BRÜMMER** and **TED MAGILL** found the war between objectors and the SADF was not over yet.

What was certain, though, was that the SADF and courts turned a blind eye to defaulters as whites-only conscription became less defensible, especially after the scrapping of the Population Registration Act last year.

In January, deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach said "Some of the provisions of the Defence Act are currently under investigation and we felt it would be unfair to charge a person in terms of these sections of the Act before completion of the (Gleeson Committee) investigation".

Although there was some subsequent backpedalling in Defence Department statements, ECC spokesmen said statistics showed conscription defaulters on the whole had been safe from prosecution.

Now, however, the Gleeson Report is out and draft legislation based on its findings will be passed by parliament.

After the Defence Amendment Bill — proposing a Board of Conscientious Objection to replace the Board for Religious Objection — was tabled last week, ECC spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers charged that the new deal was only a "superficial" relief for conscientious objectors.

"In fact, the Bill attempts to

entrench the existing racist system of whites-only military conscription and attempts to reintroduce compulsory jail sentences for those who do not fit the government's definition of a conscientious objector, or who reject the punitive three-year 'alternative service' provided for."

The new legislation will come as a relief to some. They will welcome the chance to appear before the new board, prove their conscientious objection credentials and do three years of community service.

Others, says the ECC, may not fit the "government definition" of conscientious objection or may still refuse to serve purely because of the whites-only clause or because they "are fed up with the whole system and feel they have done enough".

They will have to decide whether to try their luck with the proposed board and serve the "punitive" three years of community service (instead of the one year initial service and a maximum one year of camps for normal servicemen), or face a jail sentence.

The ECC has no official advice to conscripts facing this decision, but a spokesman said "Perhaps, later, we would be in

a position to dismiss this whole kind of thing as racist."

Those who decided to submit to the Board for Conscientious Objection, but have been served with call-up instructions for July's intake, faced another dilemma.

Manpower director-general Mr Joël Fourie, whose department administers the Exemption Board and the Board for Religious Objection, said it was unlikely the new legislation would be passed by parliament this session, meaning the board would be constituted too late.

One way out might be to appeal for a deferment from the Exemption Board, but there was some uncertainty over whether this body was legally empowered to consider as grounds for deferment a desire to appear before an as-yet non-existent board.

The Exemption Board's brief, by law, was to weigh up the manpower interests of the country with those of the SADF. Mr Fourie said it could "be in the country's interests" that such a person be exempted.

Will conscripts who do not respond to a call-up, and who refuse to submit to the new board, be charged?

Colonel Rolt's answer "Anyone who stays away without good reason is guilty of an offence."

An ECC spokesman's answer "It is not clear. But, if they try to prosecute people who do not comply, there would be embarrassing implications for the government."

Scandal feared

■ From page 1

said to have been watching proceedings in court anxiously in the hope that the judgment would help them retrieve their money

Major John Bornmann of John Vorster Square said a criminal case was being investigated and the attorney-general would decide shortly whether or not to press charges

Mr Beaumont, a British resident, is believed to be somewhere in the United Kingdom

Randbond alleged in court that R2.15-million, which Mr Beaumont had undertaken to put into a 60-day deposit with NBS in June last year, had gone missing. FPS opposed Randbond's original application, denying that Mr Beaumont had authority to bind FPS to the contract which Randbond alleged to have existed between itself and FPS Northern region

In voluminous court proceedings which run to 780 pages, FPS requested that third party notices be served on NBS Bank Ltd, Parkview Estates (Pty) Ltd, Parkview Estates, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

NO tears

254

Wahededa's birthday behind bars

LIBBY PEACOCK
Supreme Court Reporter

IT'S Wahededa Suliman's 19th birthday today. It's also the first day of a 15-year jail term for murdering the only mother she ever knew

This CCB 'James Bond' makes no apology

South 30/5 - 3/6/92

254

FERDI BARNARD, the man at the centre of allegations of state sponsored killings and harassment of anti-apartheid activists, makes no apology for his shadowy role in the service of South Africa

"My record is rotten with violence," the 33-year-old former spy said

"But I don't need amnesty. There's no fear in my heart that I will ever need anything like that"

Barnard, a convicted murderer who complains business contacts think of him as "James Bond", added "I don't believe there will be any type of Nuremberg trials in this country, as they will sort that out at the negotiating table"

He denies accusations that he carried out two of southern Africa's most notorious assassinations, saying a former colleague in a secret army unit may know the truth about them

The burly former drug-squad detective served three years in jail from 1984 to 1987 for two unrelated murders of suspected drug dealers

In March 1988, he joined the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), an army special forces undercover unit which is accused of killing and harassing black activists.

Officials of the unit, now disbanded, showed strong opposition to President FW de Klerk's political reforms

They told a judicial investigation into violence that their job was to "maximally disrupt the enemies of

Former CCB operative

Ferdie Barnard suggests

a former CCB colleague

may know the truth

about who killed

David Webster and

advocate Anton

Lubowski

Claiming not

to know anything about

the murders, he now

complains of being

haunted by his past:

the state" at home and abroad.

The unit has destroyed files on its work in South Africa

For the past three years, newspapers have regularly splashed

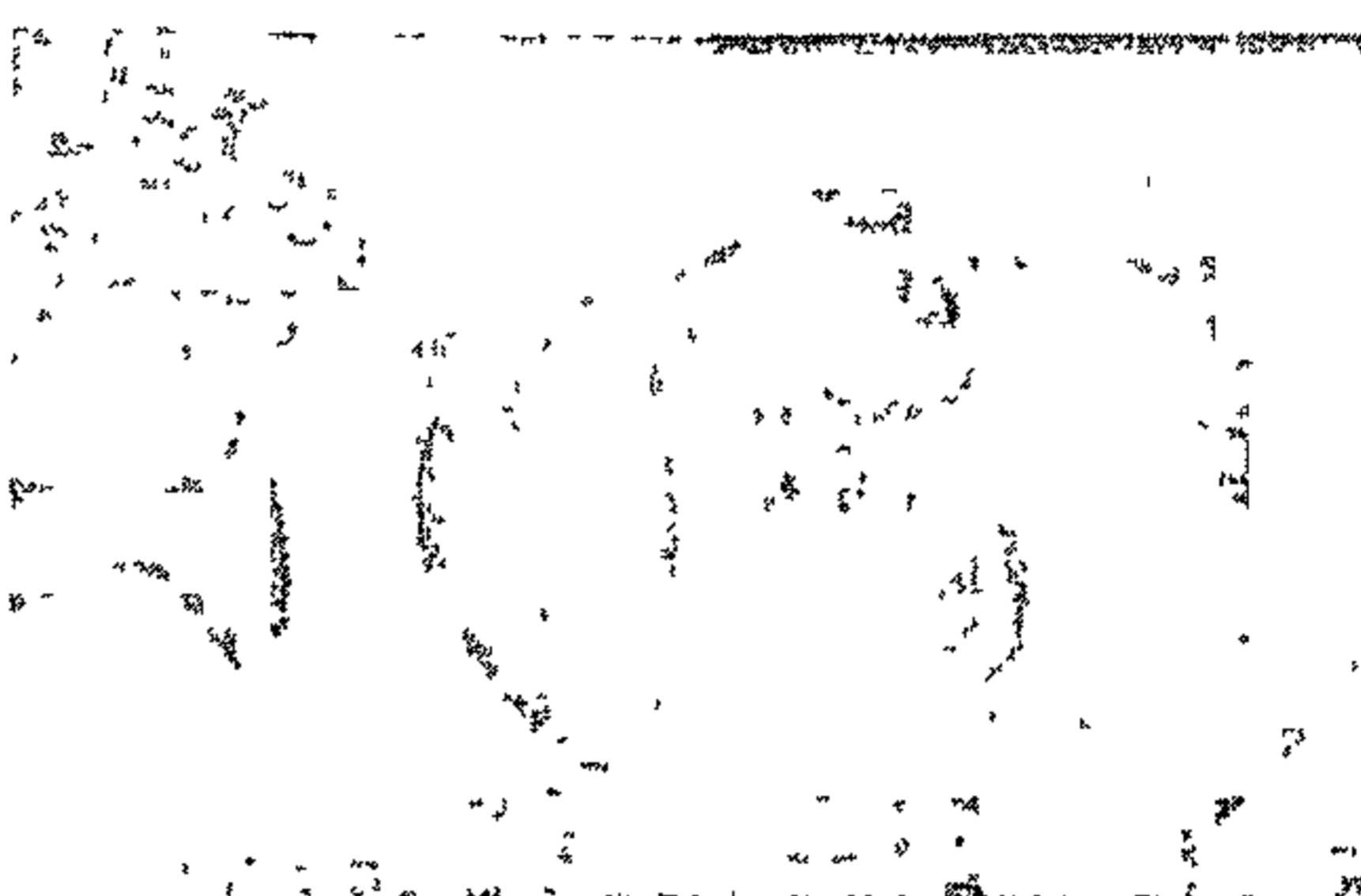
Barnard's photograph across front-page reports linking him to the 1989

killings of South African academic Dr David Webster and an anti-

apartheid Namibian advocate, Mr Anton Lubowski.

In late 1989, Barnard was detained for three months in connection with the killings but released

for lack of evidence. In an interview at a friend's



Ferdie Barnard

house, Barnard suggested a CCB colleague may know the truth about the murders, adding "If anyone was trained to kill, it would be he".

Barnard described himself as a political moderate who joined the CCB because it paid well.

All he did, he said, was use contacts in the underworld, "mostly Mandrax, diamonds and weapons

smugglers", to gather intelligence on enemies of the state.

"I lost everything when I was in jail

"I earned R5 000 rand a month. I had a brand new car, my petrol was

paid It made it so much easier for me — that I could live like anybody else You can buy a woman a present if you want

"That to me was like a godsend I grabbed it with both hands."

Barnard said the CCB's work was needed at the time but became increasingly irrelevant as reforms proceeded.

"People there did brilliant work, believe me I was one who operated alone, going into a black township without backing at night to monitor certain people's movements

"It was intelligence concerning anything that damages the economy — laundering money, drug-smuggling, weapons smuggling, politically-motivated actions against the country, ANC activities, MK activities, you name it

"If you do the crime, you must do the time It's a motto of mine You must face the consequences," Barnard said

"But nobody (in the CCB) ever asked me to do anything illegal or to use any strong-arm tactics or any rough work."

Hopes of uncovering the truth about the killings, and other activities, have risen this year with the start of talks on a transition from white rule to democracy.

The ANC says it will guarantee amnesty if people who carried out political killings confess, so as to wipe the slate clean and ensure there is no repetition

Police have been unable to solve dozens of murders of activists

Barnard, denying new allegation that he currently works for the army's intelligence department, said he doubted the killers of Lubowski and Webster would ever apply for amnesty.

"If it was done (by) the intelligence world, I doubt it very much as that world is a murky world of shady characters and nothing is really as it seems There'll be no smoking gun"

Barnard estimates he has had 200 stitches in his body from being stabbed five times and shot once in the course of his career, which included a stint as a Johannesburg club bouncer

"I can be violent but I'm not a guy that goes around looking for trouble," said Barnard, who is about two metres tall and weighs 105 kg

Barnard, who now earns a living by recovering stolen commercial property, said he wanted a "normal family life."

But he says he is continually haunted by his violent past.

He tried being a debt collector but people he visited recognised him from newspaper photographs and asked for police protection

He said businessmen impressed by his CCB service now offered him money to beat up rivals.

"I think they're stark raving mad People are trying to misuse me What they see in the papers, to them that's for real. (It's like) I'm the biggest James Bond and I'm scared of nothing."

— Sapa-Reuter



Roelf Meyer proclaims a truth he cannot know

254

STimes 29/5/92

STimes 31/5/92

WHEN Defence Minister Roelf Meyer went before the cameras this week to deny that the special forces of the SADF had killed 1 000 anti-apartheid activists, he was guilty of an extraordinary act of faith.

He could not possibly have known whether he was speaking the truth. The record of the SADF on these matters, as I shall try to demonstrate, is one of deceit and concealment that has defied even President De Klerk's efforts to get to the truth.

Mr Nelson Mandela does not share Mr Meyer's faith in the SADF. As Mr Meyer believes in the innocence of the SADF, Mr Mandela believes in the existence of what he calls "the third force". Unless whites understand this, they cannot understand why Mr Mandela initially rejected with such outrage the assertion that the Goldstone commission had found no evidence of a "third force" in township violence.

Both men are cast back on blind belief because the truth is hidden. Part of the truth about the SADF's "dirty tricks" — assassination of anti-apartheid activists surely ranks as dirty tricks? — was contained in a set of operational files that vanished between March 22 and March 29 1990.

They vanished when the auditor-general, Mr Peter Wronsley, and his staff tried to find out what the special forces, and in particular the CCB, had done with government money.

The special forces' budget, in the year before President De Klerk declared peace, was more than R50-million and it was intended to fund a clandestine war — that was how it was seen at the time — against "the enemy", especially the ANC and its allies. Many people were killed, inside the country and abroad, by letter bombs, raids, assassinations, and so forth.

How many killings does the SADF get for R50-million?

It's impossible to say. The Harms commission appointed to inquire into SADF murders found, like the auditor-general, that the necessary documentation had "vanished like mist before the morning sun" (P38). The State President, the Minister of Defence and the

Chief of the Defence Force all tried to intervene to help the commission but "to no avail" (P48).

Mr Wronsley's men reported to the parliamentary joint committee on public accounts that such documents as were recovered had been mutilated, or cut up, to conceal names, numbers, anything that might reveal the truth.

The task of the special forces was defined, in rather sinister language, as "the gathering of target detail concerning hostile organisations and targets to launch authorised actions outside the country".

One of those "authorised actions outside the country", it turned out, was to spy on the Johannesburg city council, and another was to hang a monkey foetus in a tree outside the home of Archbishop Desmond Tutu. A good deal of money was paid to "Peaches" Gordon, a Cape gangster, for purposes that seemed laughably trivial — until Gordon himself was murdered.

The Harms commission's search for the truth was constantly hampered. The secrecy laws hampered it. The destruction and concealment of evidence hampered it. Even the SAP proved at times to be an obstacle.

For example, SAP Brigadier Floris Mostert arrested two SADF agents in connection with the murder of the left-wing Wits lecturer David Webster, but he refused to open his files to the Harms commission, which in the end accused him of perjury (P50). Links to the murder of Anton Lubowski, whom the SADF claimed as an agent, were outside the commission's tightly drawn terms of reference and all inquiries in that direction were cut off.

DESPITE all these obstacles, and many more, the Harms commission did discover (P186) that Noel Robey, a former Selous Scout recruited as an agent for special forces, was "probably involved in an official capacity" in the murder of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, but was subsequently helped by SADF officers, including a general and colonel (P183), and escaped to Britain.

And so on, and so on. Through hundreds of pages of official reports, and thousands of pages of evidence, the

truth remains hidden — despite the best efforts of President De Klerk, and General Magnus Malan, and former General Jannie Geldenhuys, and the judiciary, and the police, and the auditor-general, and the committees of Parliament to discover it.

That is just as well. For if any of these men knew the truth, he would thereby become an accomplice to murder — at least to the murder of Dr Ribeiro and his wife, but perhaps also to the murder of David Webster, and Anton Lubowski, and Dulcie September, and Jabulani Sibisi, and Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, and Katryn Schoon, aged six, and scores or maybe hundreds of others. Maybe, as Mr Jan Van Eck MP, says, 1 000 murders.

THE government remains diligent in its ignorance. Perjurors have not been prosecuted, SADF officers have neither been held accountable for the actions of their men, nor prosecuted for failing to maintain control of their forces. The unlawful use within the country of funds voted for foreign operations has not been punished, nor has the destruction of evidence. Defiance of the State President is not a crime, but defiance of a military officer is an act of mutiny; yet military officers and agents have with impunity refused to produce evidence demanded by General Malan and General Geldenhuys.

Some now seek to blackmail the government with the threat of revealing their hidden files of deadly information. That, indeed, may be the best hope of finding the truth, unless the government pays them off.

Meanwhile, however, few people — certainly few black people — share the trusting Mr Meyer's faith in the innocence of the SADF, and this corrosive scepticism undermines the Goldstone commission's finding that there is no evidence of a sinister "third force".

Lack of evidence is not the same as the truth, and the cover-up is still in place. Until the truth comes out, the promise of a bright future will be obscured by the murkiness of a foul past.

KEN OWEN

ARC 22/5/92

Progress at joint army talks

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

TALKS are being held between the SADF and ANC on creating a national army encompassing homeland defence forces and paramilitary forces such as Umkhonto we Sizwe

And Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said there was "80 percent" agreement between the two sides on the essential principles of a future defence force

"That is indicative of the good spirit (between the two sides) in resolving this problem," he said.

The most important condition was the termination of the armed struggle by the ANC and confirmation of

agreements on identifying arms caches and related issues.

Mr Meyer said if the condition on armed struggle could be met, "we can certainly start talking about rationalisation"

There was no "stumbling block" to resolving it through negotiation.

Mr Meyer yesterday welcomed ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela's reported statement in Oslo earlier this week in which he declared the ANC would never return to the armed struggle.

"This is the first clear indication as far as I know from the ANC that they will terminate the armed struggle"

"It is clear it means the

ANC also knows the process is irreversible and that it is preparing to participate fully in preparing for elections, and a transitional government," he said.

Sapa quoted Mr Meyer as saying no agreement would be implemented until the ANC formally abandoned its armed struggle

"That is our condition and we have made it very clear to the ANC," he said.

ANC spokesman Mr Pallo Jordan said SADF generals had so far refused to talk directly to MK commanders. He could not confirm that talks were now under way

The ANC suspended operations of MK in 1990.

Holomisa's refusal of papers holding up probe, says A-G

254 Parliament
to debate
ARG 22/5/92
Goniwe case

Political Correspondent

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The non-disclosure of any potentially relevant evidence by Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa, could only be to the detriment of justice, Mr Michael Hodgen, acting Attorney General of the Eastern Cape, said today

He was reacting to a statement by General Holomisa yesterday that he would withhold a file of secret South African security force documents he had in his possession

Mr Hodgen, who is part of a team investigating the killings of Mr Matthew Goniwe, a Cradock activist, and three of his colleagues, said he regretted that General Holomisa refused to meet him personally to discuss the documents in his possession

"I share his disappointment that certain other inquiries might not have resulted in prosecutions," he said "Justice can best be achieved by bringing evidence to light. It is difficult to envisage how the non-disclosure of evidence can

possibly help in solving the Goniwe killings

"I would like to remind all parties that it was in the Eastern Cape that two policemen were convicted and sentenced to death after a prosecution by the Attorney General I refer to the State against De Villiers and Goosen"

Mr Hodgen said he was totally in the dark as to how an international jurist could be appointed

A fax sent by Mr Hodgen to Mr Holomisa read "I confirm our request to see you personally as a matter of extreme urgency regarding the documents in your possession as our investigation is being seriously delayed by the non-disclosure of said documents"

In his reply, General Holomisa said he found it strange that Mr Hodgen claimed the non-disclosure of the documents in his possession seriously delayed the investigation

He assumed Mr Hodgen did not know what documents and their contents had landed on his table except the signal message regarding Mr Goniwe and others

DEBATE on allegations of security force involvement in the assassination of Cape activist Mr. Matthew Goniwe and others will be re-opened next week when parliament discusses the defence budget

Outgoing Minister of Defence Mr. Roelf Meyer gave notice yesterday that he would make a statement to parliament on the issue.

But he declined to say anything further before then.

Pressed by a foreign correspondent during a briefing on Codesa yesterday, Mr Meyer said that in view of the appointment of an investigation under Mr Justice Zietsman he was not free to discuss the matter openly

"But I will have a clearer position next week on what I can or cannot say"

He repeated President De Klerk's statement that neither the State Security Council nor the cabinet had been "involved in matters of this regard" (alleged assassinations).

The government had taken the necessary step of ordering a proper investigation

The correspondent pressed him again, saying he found it "extraordinary that you cannot say you have confidence that your senior officers were not involved in assassination activities"

Mr Meyer said "I am not prepared to say anything more now. I have not had clear advice on the application of the sub judice rule in this regard. I will make a clearer statement next week."

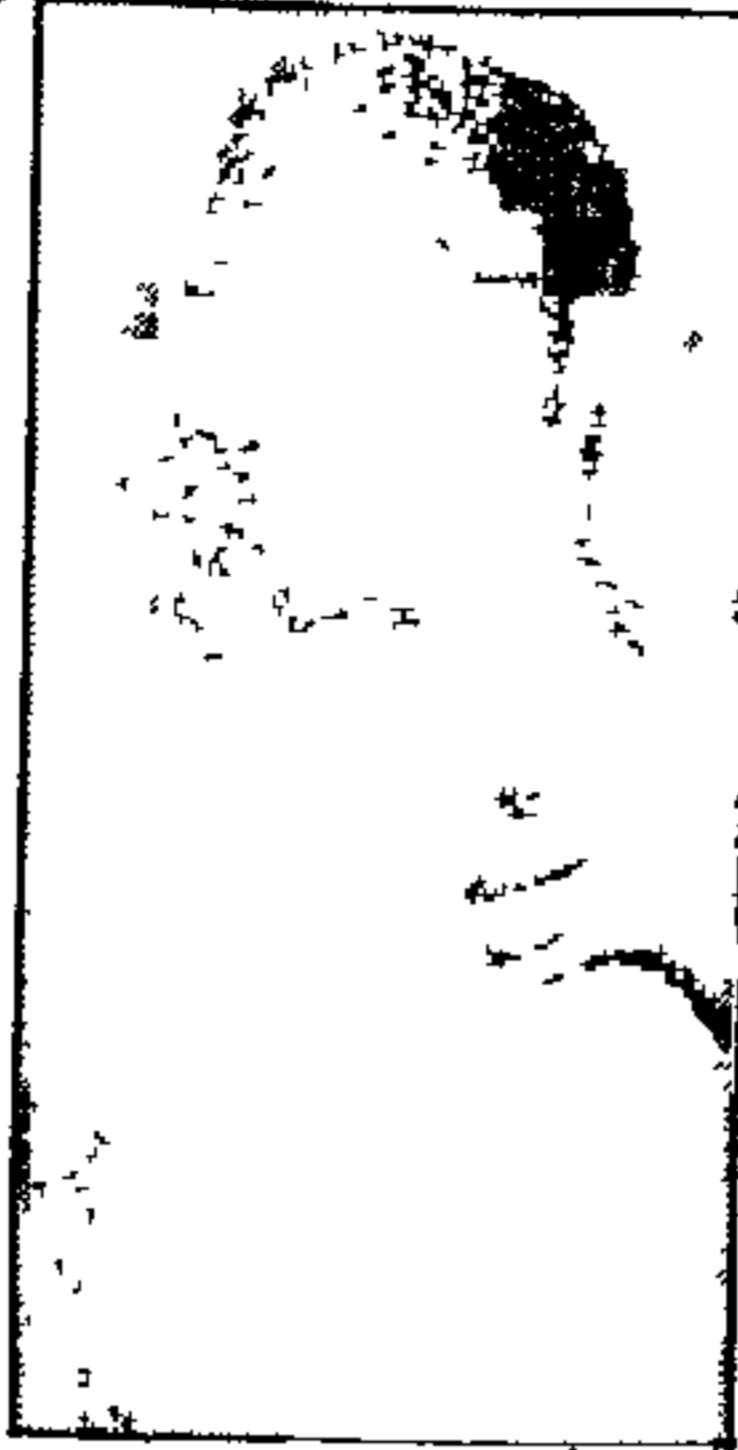
Political killings soar in reform era

Political Staff

The rate of political assassinations in the reform era of the '90s is more than five times that which prevailed during the extremely repressive period of 1985 to 1989, says the Human Rights Commission.

"During the short 28 months from January 1990 to April 1992, HRC records show a total of 119 political assassinations, over five times the rate of such murders during the emergency years," an HRC press statement released yesterday reads

The organisation argues that the toll "is evidence, if it were needed, that there are elements within State structures who have no interest in a peaceful advance to genuine democracy. There is therefore great urgency about placing them under the control of an interim authority representative of all South Africa's people"



Murdered activist
Matthew Goniwe

The HRC's records for 1985-89 indicate there were 45 assassinations, five disappearances and 160 attempted assassinations of anti-apartheid activists

Activists

In relation to this era, the revelations concerning the assassination of Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists in June 1985 "has

again raised the question of the role of the National Security Management System in the elimination of political opponents during the era of total strategy", comments the HRC.

The organisation argues that there is no reason to believe that a large number of the assassinations in the '90s originate from a different source than those of the '80s.

"Over 100 of these victims are clearly identifiable as belonging to the anti-apartheid camp, either as officials or members of organisations or as family members, friends and associates caught in the firing line"

Noting that the reform era has also been a time of extreme destabilisation, the HRC states "This greatly increased tempo of political assassinations is in keeping with the escalation in the use of the method of 'low-intensity conflict' that has been employed to destabilise and frustrate the liberation struggle"

Meyer set to respond on assassinations

CAPE TOWN — The Government will give Parliament a full response next week to allegations that senior security force officers were involved in the assassination of activists

Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer gave the media this undertaking when answering questions at a weekly briefing on Codesa yesterday

He said he would raise the matter in the debate on his budget vote next week and answer the allegations as completely as the sub judice rule would permit

Mr Meyer was asked why the Government had not yet commented on the authenticity of documents alleging the official sanctioning of the assassinations of Matthew Goniwe and others

He was also asked whether he was able to give assurances that he had full confidence that his senior defence force officers had not been involved in sanctioning the assassinations

He pointed out that there was a judicial inquiry in progress and "I have not had clear advice on the sub judice rule"

College students defy ultimatum to write test

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

Students at the troubled Transvaal College of Education yesterday defied an ultimatum from acting rector Johan du Toit to write a test or face the closure of the college

A spokesman for the students' representative council said students reported for lectures as usual but did not write the test, scheduled to start at 7 20 am

"We reported for classes at 8 30 am as

usual and waited for lecturers to come, but they did not," the SRC spokesman said

She said 15 minutes later, the SRC approached Mr du Toit, who told them that lecturers had been intimidated and as result there would be no lectures for the day

She said Mr du Toit would not say who had intimidated the lecturers, but said he, too, had been intimidated by the SRC vice-chairman at their Wednesday meeting

Students were given until noon to submit their proposed timetable to be handed over to the college council

Chief director of northern Transvaal schools Job Schoeman said the students had submitted the timetable as requested by the executive committee of the college council.

"We have studied it and also looked into a number of alternatives" Mr Schoeman said the recommendations had been sent to the college

He also confirmed al-

legations of intimidation of lecturers and students who supported the new weekly test system

● Technikon Northern Transvaal students returned to class yesterday after a sit-in which began on Monday, according to technikon spokesman Willie Meyer

The students were protesting against the admission of a student who allegedly did not have a matric certificate Mr Meyer said the matter had been resolved and the student's registration had been suspended

Some stars' charges professionally dropped

Eksteen in UN 'first' for SA

GENEVA. — South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations in Europe, Mr Riaan Eksteen, yesterday became the first South African envoy in several years to address a conference of the UN.

Mr Eksteen told delegates to a nuclear and chemical disarmament conference South Africa was keen to see a nuclear and chemical-free zone in Southern Africa. — Sapa

(254) CT 22/5/92

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor yesterday formally launched its industrial wing Denel and said it aimed to achieve 70% of its turnover from civilian products by 1997

Turnover was expected to be R2,9bn in the 1992/93 financial year, with taxed profits at R210m

The state-owned company, established on April 1 and comprising the industrial arm of reorganised Armscor, said it wanted to wean itself from a shrinking domestic weapons market

Chairman John Maree said "We have got to make profits. We haven't got a big daddy anymore. We have a shareholder (the government) who says it wants profits and returns. We will be ruthless. We have to service loans." Non-viable sectors would be abandoned, he added.

Maree said the company would form alliances, joint ventures and partnerships with overseas companies to penetrate overseas markets and expand its range of products — possibly including the involvement of its high-tech unit in commercial satellites. "Possibly with foreign companies we could be moving into space and putting commercial satellites in space," he said.

Another possible growth area was servicing, maintenance, upgrading and modification of commercial aircraft.

"The company is moving from a culture where the supply of pro-

Armscor's ^{et 22/92} ₍₂₅₄₎ Denel aims for civilian output

ducts is the main thing and the cost element a lesser consideration," Maree said.

He said the emphasis was now on products that could be produced competitively. He added the company planned to finance any retooling necessary from cash flow and had no plans to borrow.

MD Johan Alberts said 85% of Denel's current production was military-related and 15% civilian. Exports took up 35% of production while 65% went to the local market.

He said the aim of commercialisation was to achieve 70% of turnover from the commercial sector and 30% from the security sector over a period of five years.

This year, R90m would be spent on commercialisation and the upgrading of equipment, Alberts said.

Alberts said as a result of the decline in armaments demand, prompted by continued defence budget cuts, the R1,9bn assets of Denel were not viewed by the business sector as a good investment and would have to be sold at close to scrap value.

Denel to target civilian market

ARMSCOR yesterday formally launched its industrial wing Denel and said it aimed to achieve 70% of its turnover from civilian products by 1997

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EDWARD WEST

tively, adding that Denel planned to finance any necessary retooling from cash flow, and had no plans to borrow.

MD Johan Alberts said 85% of Denel's current production was military-related, and 15% civilian. Exports took up 35% of production, while 65% went to the local market. He said the aim of commercialisation was to achieve 70% of turnover from the commercial sector and 30% from the security sector over a period of five years.

This year, R90m would be spent on commercialisation and equipment upgrading. Alberts said that as a result of the decline in armaments demand, prompted by continued defence cuts, the R1,9bn assets of Denel were not viewed by the business sector as a good investment, and would otherwise be sold at close to scrap value.

He said at the peak of the conflict on Namibia's borders, up to 120 000 people were employed at Armcor. Denel now employed 15 000 people at 25 factories.

Alberts said much of Denel's capability was in sophisticated technology and its products would be aimed mainly at foreign markets. It would also supply products to the local market, in particular to the engineering and high-tech industry sectors where there were monopolies.

'Whites-only call-up keeps SADF racist'

w/may 22/5 - 28/5/92 (254)

By PAUL STOBER

THE South African Defence Force has trumpeted the end of race discrimination in its ranks — but the whites-only call-up will march on

According to SADF legal adviser Brigadier Peet de Klerk, the proposed Defence Amendment Bill scraps a provision in the present Defence Act which allows the minister of defence to issue different regulations for people of different races.

He will still be able to issue different regulations for men and women if the obvious differences between the sexes warrants it

However, the Bill, tabled in parliament on Wednesday, makes registration and military service compulsory only for whites and would overturn a supreme court verdict that failing to register for military service is not a crime

The Bill states that any person who fails to "observe any provision or requirement of the Defence Act for which no penalty is specifically prescribed shall be guilty of an offence".

In March this year, the Rand Supreme Court upheld the decision of a magistrate to acquit Peter Auf der Heyde of a charge of failing to register for military service. The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has maintained that this judgment has made the SADF reluctant to prosecute conscientious objectors who refused to register

In what appears to be a sop to the objectors, the Bill provides for military service to be refused on moral and ethical in addition to religious grounds

The present Board for Religious Objection will be replaced by a civilian Board for Conscientious Objection. Objectors would have to appear before this board and, if they fulfil a set of criteria, they would be classified as objectors

Included in the criteria are that the objector's conscience is sincere and that service in the defence force would be "ruinous to the spirit"

If the applicants are not classified as conscientious objectors and still refuse to do military service, they could be imprisoned for 543 days which could be suspended if they agreed to do national service

However, yesterday ECC national chairman Chris De Villiers described the board as a "red herring" and insisted the Bill was aimed at tightening up conscription

De Villiers insisted that the issue went beyond young men not wanting to serve in an army implicated in murders. Referring to SADF officers resistant to the transformation of South Africa, he warned. "They want to control the citizen force so they can hold the threat of the white military over the transition process"

The ECC plans to campaign against the Bill and called on democratic organisations and parties in parliament to reject it

The Bill also provides for the SADF to second national servicemen to the police reserve without their permission. Previously conscripts had to agree to being transferred to the police reserve

The CCB knows who killed Webster — Ferdi

Sowetan 22/5/92

254

MR FERDI Barnard, the man at the centre of allegations of State-sponsored killings and harassment of anti-apartheid activists, makes no apology for his shadowy role in the service of South Africa.

"My record is rotten with violence," the 33-year-old former spy said "But I don't need amnesty. There's no fear in my heart that I will ever need anything like that."

Barnard, a convicted murderer who complains business contacts think of him as "James Bond", added. "I don't believe there will be any type of Nuremberg trials in this country, because they will sort that out at the negotiating table"

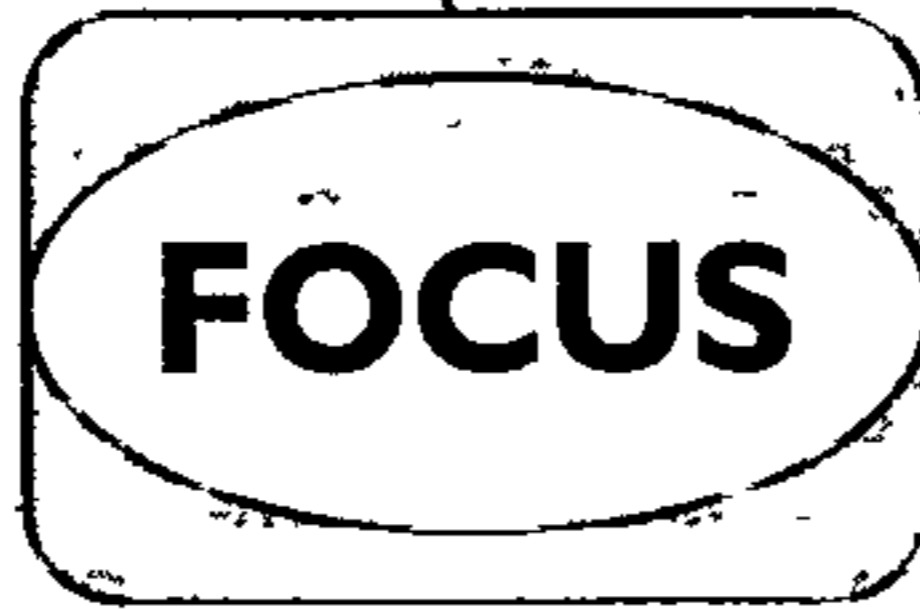
He denies accusations that he carried out two of Southern Africa's most notorious assassinations, saying a former colleague in a secret army unit might know the truth about them

The burly former drug squad detective served three years in jail from 1984 to 1987 for two unrelated murders of suspected drug dealers

In March 1988 he joined the Civil Co-operation Bureau, an army special forces undercover unit which is accused of killing and harassing black activists

Officials of the unit, now disbanded, showed strong opposition to President FW de Klerk's political reforms. They told a judicial investigation into violence that their job was to "maximally disrupt the enemies of the State" at home and abroad. The unit has destroyed files on its work inside South Africa

For the past three years newspapers have regularly splashed Barnard's photograph across front page reports linking him to the 1989 killings of South African academic Dr David Webster and an anti-apartheid Namibian lawyer, Mr Anton Lubowski



In late 1989 Barnard was detained for three months in connection with the killings but released for lack of evidence

In an interview at a friend's house, Barnard suggested a CCB colleague might know the truth about the murders, adding: "If anyone was trained to kill, it would be him."

Barnard described himself as a political moderate who joined the CCB because it paid well

All he did, he said, was use contacts in the underworld, "mostly Mandrax, diamond and weapons smugglers", to gather intelligence on enemies of the State

"I lost everything when I was in jail. All of a sudden I had R5 000 a month. I had a brand new car, my petrol was paid for. It made it so much easier for me, that I could live like anybody else. You can buy a woman a present if you want."

"That to me was like a godsend. I grabbed it with both hands"

Barnard says the CCB's work was needed at the time but became increasingly irrelevant as the reform process proceeded

"People there did brilliant work, believe me. I was one who operated alone, going into a black township without backing at night to monitor certain people's movements"

"It was intelligence concerning anything that damages the economy - laundering money, drug smuggling, weapons smuggling, politically motivated actions against the country, African National Congress activities, MK



David Webster, who was killed in 1989.

(ANC armed wing) activities, you name it.

"If you do the crime, you must do the time. It's a motto of mine. You must face the consequences," Barnard said

"But nobody (in the CCB) ever asked me to do anything illegal or to do any strong arm tactics or any rough work"

Hopes of uncovering the truth about the killing and others like it have risen this year with the start of talks on a transition from white rule to democracy.

The ANC says it will guarantee amnesty if people who carried out political killings confess, so as to wipe the slate clean and ensure that there is no repetition. Police have been unable to solve dozens of murders of activists

Barnard, denying new allegations that he currently works for the army's intelligence department, said he doubted the killers of Lubowski and Webster would ever apply for amnesty

"If it was done (by) the intelligence world, I doubt it very much because that world is a murky world of shady characters and nothing is

really as it seems. There'll be no smoking gun"

Barnard estimates he has had 200 stitches in his body from being stabbed five times and shot once in the course of his career, which included a stint as a Johannesburg club bouncer

"I can be violent but I'm not a guy that goes moving around looking for trouble," said Barnard, who is about 2m tall and weighs 105kg.

Barnard, who now earns a living by recovering stolen commercial property, said he wanted a normal family life.

But he says he is continually haunted by his violent past.

He tried debt collection work, but people he visited recognised him from newspaper photographs and asked for police protection.

He said businessmen impressed by his CCB service now offered him money to beat up rivals. "I think they're stark raving mad. People are trying to misuse me. What they see in the papers, to them that's for real. (It's like) I'm the biggest James Bond and I'm scared of nothing" - SA Press Association-Reuter

32 batalion 'is disciplined' 254

A HIGH-RANKING officer in the 32 Battalion yesterday denied the unit assaulted civilians during the Angolan bush war *Sowetan 22/9/92*

Major Waldermar Andries Frey was testifying before a committee of the Goldstone Commission inquiring into the battalion's alleged rampage in Phola Park

He said the unit was disciplined. Members of the battalion were not allowed to attack civilians

The chairman of the committee, Mr Solly Sithole, asked Frey if it was possible for members of the battalion to regard ANC cadres - who fought alongside Swapo before Namibia's independence - as enemies

Frey said the battalion, as far as he knew, never had any physical confrontation with the ANC in Angola

He added that the unit had no enemy in the country - *Sapa*

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Shadowy life of CCB's 'James Bond'

STAR 23/5/92

Former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard speaks out on his dangerous life in the fast lane as an operative for military intelligence.



Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), an army special forces undercover unit.

Officials of the unit, now disbanded, showed strong opposition to President F W de Klerk's political reforms They told a judicial investigation into violence that their job was to "maximally disrupt the enemies of the State" at home and

ERDI Barnard, the man at the centre of allegations of State-sponsored killings and harassment of anti-apartheid activists, makes no apology for his shadowy role "in the service of South Africa"

"My record is rotten with violence," the 33-year-old former spy told Reuters. "But I don't need amnesty There's no fear in my heart that I will ever need anything like that"

Barnard, a convicted murderer who complains business contacts think of him as "James Bond", added. "I don't believe there will be any type of Nuremberg trials in this country, because they will sort that out at the negotiating table"

He denies accusations that he carried out two of southern Africa's most notorious assassinations, saying a former colleague in a secret army unit might know the truth about them

The burly former drug squad detective served three years in jail from 1984 to 1987 for two unrelated murders of suspected drug dealers In March 1988 he joined the

abroad.
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In late 1989 Barnard was detained for three months in connection with the killings but released for lack of evidence.

"I lost everything when I was in jail All of sudden I had R5 000 a month I had a brand new car, my petrol was paid It made it so much easier for me, that I could live like anybody else That to me was like a godsend. I grabbed it with both hands"

Barnard says the CCB's work was needed at the time but became increasingly irrelevant as the reform process proceeded "People there did brilliant work, believe me. I was one who operated alone, going into a black township without backing at night to monitor certain people's movements.

"It was intelligence concerning anything that damaged the economy — laundering money, drug smuggling, weapons smuggling, politically motivated actions against the country, ANC activities, MK activities, you name it

"If you do the crime, you must do the time It's a motto of mine You must face the consequences," Barnard said "But nobody (in the CCB) ever asked me to do anything illegal or to do any strong-arm tactics or any rough work"

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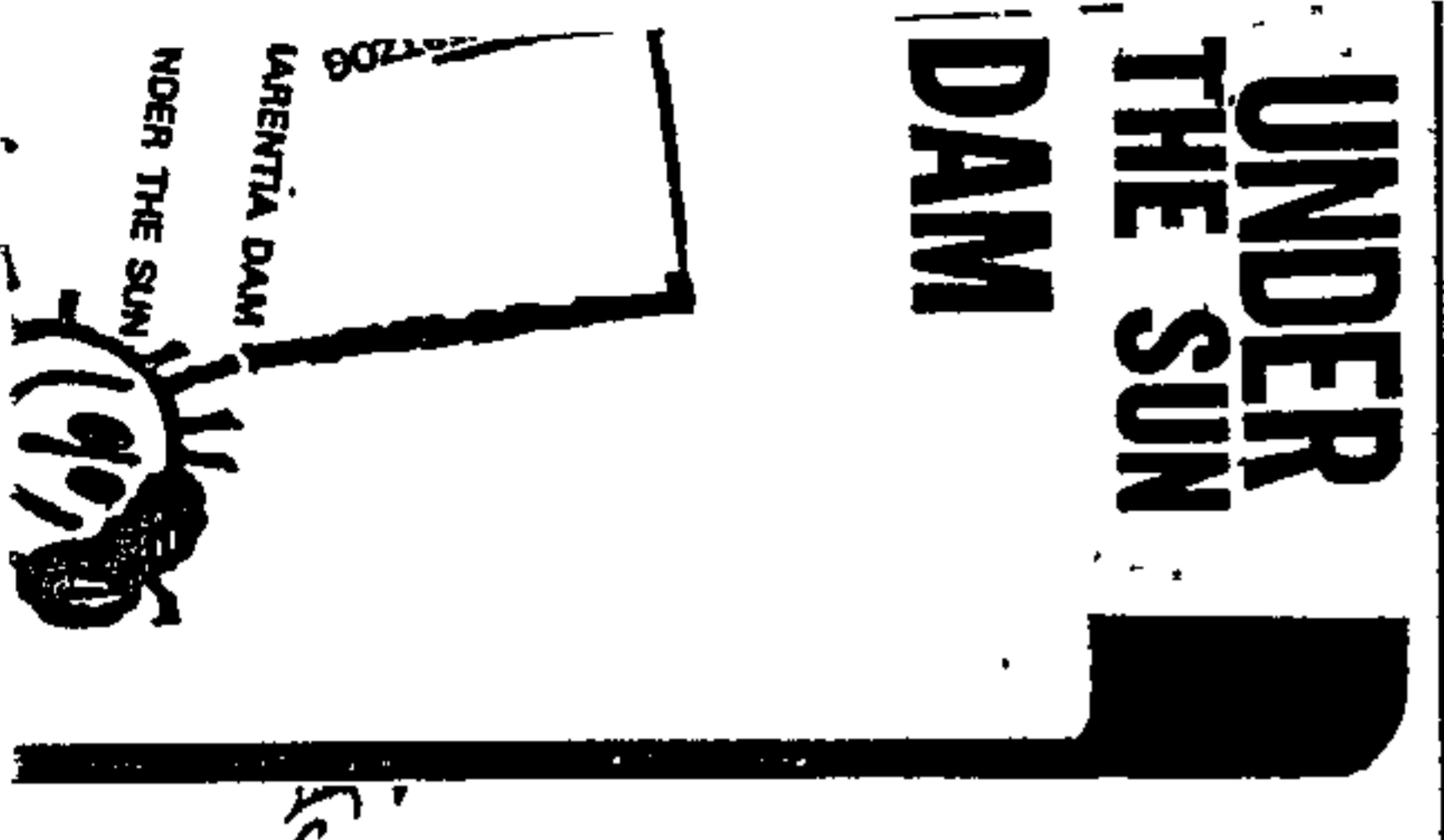
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'Army men beat me'

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Sowetan 20/5/92

A WITNESS has claimed that members of 32 Battalion assaulted him and later raped his wife at Phola Park in the East Rand last month

Mr John Msimango yesterday denied before a committee of the Goldstone Commission that he might have been assaulted by people dressed in army uniforms or members of a self-defence unit.

He told the commission that he did not know what the duties of the local defence unit were.

"What happens in the area does not concern me and I am just staying there because it is nearer my work place."

Msimango said under cross-examination he was convinced the people who assaulted him on the night of April 8 were soldiers.

Asked how he could determine whether the people who assaulted him and raped his wife were soldiers or not as it was dark in his shack when the alleged assault took place, Msimango said he recognised them by the clothes they wore.

Earlier, Sergeant Hennie Olivier of the SAP's crime investigation unit, told the commission he arrived at Phola Park about 8.30am on April 9 - about 11 hours after the alleged assaults took place.

He said he came across residents who had either their arms or heads bandaged. There were also a number of shacks with bullet holes.

Most of the residents were not prepared to discuss with him what had happened in the area. "Only one resident, Mr Richard Rodgers, was prepared to discuss the issue with me."

Rodgers told him that he was asleep in his shack when he heard shots being fired.

New plan for objectors to military duty

ARC 21/5/92

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

POLITICAL objectors to military service could be classified as conscientious objectors and dodge the call-up once the new Defence Amendment Bill becomes law — but only if they meet conditions set out in the new, far-reaching draft legislation.

Successful objectors will have to do 1 087 days' community service.

The Bill, the result of a detailed review of the 35-year-old Defence Act and a fresh look by the SADF at calls for a community service option for objectors, provides for bona fide objectors to refuse military service not only on religious grounds, but

also on moral, and ethical grounds.

A newly-constituted Board of Conscientious Objection (replacing the Board for Religious Objection) will judge each application against criteria set out in the Bill.

The applicant must show that

- His "qualms of conscience" are moral, ethical or religious in nature
- His conscience is sincere and "plays a profound and decisive role in his life"
- His conscience does not permit him conduct or support for conduct which is conflict with his reasons or grounds for objection
- He condemns crime and the pursuit or furtherance of vio-

lence or anarchy in or against any community

● That "disobedience to his conscience would be ruinous to his spirit"

Speaking at a briefing on the Bill yesterday, the SADF's chief director of manpower development, Rear-Admiral Ray Eberlein, acknowledged that even political objectors "will be able to make a claim for objection" in terms of the new law.

But he added "Whether they would be classified by the board would depend on whether they met the criteria"

He said that while theologians dominated the present board, the new one would be changed "to enable it to examine the new concept with more expertise"

I'm guilty, says ex-SADF major

ARC 21/5/92

The Argus Foreign Service
CONNECTICUT — Former SADF Major Marius Meiring pleaded guilty in court here to a charge of making false statements to US Customs agents as part of a smuggling operation involving rhinoceros horns, Soviet automatic rifles and endangered species parts.

With his guilty plea, Mr Meiring, 44, described by prosecutors as a former No 2 man in the South African Army in Namibia, gained a reduction in the charges against him.

Mr Meiring, who was extradited to the United States and arrived in New York last Saturday in handcuffs and leg-irons, also won a promise from US prosecutors to drop criminal charges against his wife, Patricia, 37, after his sentencing.

A member of the SADF Special Forces, stationed in Windhoek in the 1980s, Mr Meiring faces a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$250 000 (R702 000) fine.

He will be sentenced on July 16.

A US legal official said Mr Meiring expected to go to prison. Mr Meiring, wearing a grey suit, tie, white socks and green

leather shoes, declined to comment when approached by reporters.

"I'm a bit busy at the moment and there won't be any comments," he said as he and his US-appointed attorney left the courtroom.

The case of the Meirings and Mr John Lukman, a Connecticut man who was the leader of a smuggling ring in which the South Africans were involved in 1988, has gained wide attention in South Africa and in the world wildlife conservation community.

Mr Lukman, a would-be mercenary and a friend of ex-Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, pleaded guilty to smuggling charges in 1989.

Wildlife conservationists in South Africa and the United States say there is widespread corruption among the SADF and government officials in Southern Africa.

Some have claimed that rebel armies fighting in Angola and Mozambique were slaughtering elephants and rhinos to finance their wars, with the complicity of the South African Army.

"It was part of a massive conspiracy right to the top generals of the South African Defence

Force," said Mr Craig Van Note, executive vice-president of Monitor, a coalition of 35 conservation, environmental and animal welfare groups in Washington DC.

"Mr Meiring got caught up in it because of his own indiscretions"

US prosecutors said in a published statement on the eve of Mr Meiring's arrival in New York that the former officer is "alleged to have used his official capacity as the second-highest ranking South African Defence Force officer in Namibia to facilitate the acquisition and transportation of protected wild life, automatic weapons and hand grenades"

Scores of horns from the endangered black rhinoceros were said to have been buried in the Caprivi Strip, in north-east Namibia, and across the Angolan border, according to statements attributed to Mr Lukman in court documents.

"South African military vehicles were used to transport horns from Angola to Namibia, prosecutors said"

Mr Lukman also said rhinos were being killed by South African troops in Angola, according to a court affidavit submitted by a US Fish and Wildlife Service agent, Mr Richard Moulton.

Mercedes-

Govt eases line on objectors

CAPE TOWN — Government introduced legislation yesterday extending the basis for refusing to do military service to include moral and ethical grounds (254)

Until now, provision for conscientious objection has been on the basis of strict religious universal pacifist conviction.

The new legislation provides for alternative community service.

The Defence Amendment Bill states that those refusing military service must appear before a board under the auspices of the Manpower Department. They will be given community service for three years at military pay scales. The present maximum is six years. *Biday 21/5/92*

Those refusing to do the alternative service will be jailed for a period equivalent to one-and-a-half times the length of the original military service. Military service, including subsequent camps, currently totals two years.

The Bill also made provision for military conscripts to be seconded to the SA Police without option. Previously consent was necessary.

BILLY PADDOCK

The classification of conscientious objector will apply to those "who are opposed to all forms of military service", the memorandum to the Bill states.

To avoid the problems of people not registering while at school, the amendment proposes that a new mechanism — referred to as the "call-up" — effect the process and render people liable for service. Provision is also made for increasing penalties for failure to respond to a call-up "in order to adjust to inflation", the memorandum states.

ECC spokesman David Bruce said yesterday said his organisation would reject the amendment "Conscription still only affects whites — it is part of the apartheid structure. For the government to expect us to take these concessions seriously at this time is simply ludicrous".

He said if government was going to have conscription, the alternative of community service had to be a matter of free choice not a punitive measure.

Tax rate cuts not guaranteed, says Keys

CAPE TOWN — Government would not automatically reduce individual and company taxes by five percentage points in five years in line with the NP promise in 1989, Finance Minister Derek Keys indicated yesterday. *Biday 21/5/92*

Speaking during a minidebate in Parliament, he said the ability to reduce taxation rates would depend on foreign capital investment, private sector saving and a reduction in government spending.

Keys said he would propose some options to Cabinet and at least one of them would be based on lower taxation rates.

BILLY PADDOCK

"It goes without saying that the proposal I recommend to Cabinet will be the one most likely to promote economic growth. That proposal will not necessarily be the one recommending lower taxation rates."

Decisions about taxation rates would be taken only during the preparation of the next national Budget in February and the final decision would be taken by Cabinet.

He referred to the unofficial IMF document titled "Economic policies for a new

To Page 2

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Atlas seeks to sell 100 Rooivalk helicopters

SA's Atlas Aviation is reportedly about to submit an offer to the UK government for a £2bn sale of more than 100 Rooivalk combat support helicopters or a package involving the total transfer of technology for the programme

The UK magazine Flight International reports that Atlas, a division of Simera, the aerospace subsidiary of Denel, is to promote Rooivalk against the Westland-McDonnell Douglas AH-64 Apache, Bell's AH-1W, Boeing-Sikorsky's Comanche and the British Aerospace-Eurocopter Tiger

The UK defence ministry has called on manufacturers to submit information on the purchase of 120 to 125 attack helicopters. The UK is reportedly prepared to pay about £2bn to the successful candidate.

The report said that Kempton Park-based Atlas was regarded as a political outsider in the competition, but that it was "willing to give total technology transfer" to the UK if it chose the Rooivalk

While still a subsidiary of Armscor, Atlas spent millions designing and develop-

LINDEN BIRNS

ing the Rooivalk for the SA Air Force. Political changes led to a reorganisation of military budget priorities and the SAAF cancelled its Rooivalk orders

Simera CE Kobus Eksteen told Flight International that funds had been made available to keep the Rooivalk programme alive for another year allowing Atlas time to find a customer for the helicopter.

A spokesman for Armscor — which continues to manage sales of Denel products — confirmed the agency was looking for parties interested in the Rooivalk, but declined to disclose further details

He also declined to comment on a Jane's Defence Weekly report that Sudan had sent a delegation to SA last November to negotiate the purchase of G-5 towed artillery guns

Jane's said Iran was acting on Sudan's behalf in obtaining the armaments

An unspecified amount of other SA-made arms and equipment was also being sought, the weekly journal reported

'SADF' in park to guard border

THE SADF had a military base in the Kruger Park to safeguard the border with Mozambique, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday. He said there had been no conflict between park wardens and the unit and that they had not been involved in poaching or irregularities of that nature.

REPORTS Sapa

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Refusal to serve will be allowed on 'moral, ethical' grounds

New rules for army service

By Peter Fabricius and Paula Fray

STAR 21/5/92 (254)

Conscientious objectors are to be allowed to refuse military service not only for religious reasons but also on moral or ethical grounds

This new concession was spelt out in the Defence Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday

However, the anti-conscription lobby yesterday described the changes in the law, at this stage, as being similar to a man with 10 fingers attempting to stop water seeping through thousands of holes in a dyke

Chris de Villiers of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) cited growing disillusionment with the army, increased numbers of servicemen ignoring call-ups and a changed political situation as some of the reasons why the amendments would have no tangible effect

He said the ECC was in any case taking the SADF and the Minister of Defence to court to challenge the whites-only call-up as being invalid on the grounds that the Population Registration Act had been repealed

Conscientious Objectors Support Group member Nan Cross said the organisation was not interested in changes to the law "The whole conscription system needs to go

"It's not helpful to make the law better just for a few people," he said

The Bill determines that a Board for Conscientious Objection would in future decide whether those who refused to do military service were sincere in their beliefs

If so, instead of military service, they would have to do three years of community service -- in place of the six years which religious objectors have to do

The new Bill also substantially reduces prison sentences for those who refuse to do military service and who are not classified as conscientious objectors

They will serve 1½ years in jail -- a dramatic reduction from the maximum of six years' jail which is now possible

But the Bill also introduces new clauses to ensure that those sentenced to jail

for refusing to do military service are not given more lenient sentences than those classified as conscientious objectors

The SADF's legal adviser, Brigadier Peet de Klerk, said this clause had been introduced because the appeal courts had sometimes been giving more lenient sentences to people who refused military service than to those who were genuine religious objectors

Rear-Admiral Ray Eberlein, who served on the Gleeson Committee which recommended the changes, said at a briefing that a person who refused to do military service on political grounds could also be classified as a conscientious objector -- provided he satisfied the general criteria set out in the Bill

Among the criteria are that an objector's "conscience is sincere and that his conscience plays a profound and decisive role in his life", and that military service would "be ruinous to the spirit" of the objector

The Board for Conscientious Objection will have fewer theologians and clergymen than the present board for religious objection and will include psychologists and ethical philosophers

SADF personnel will be brought on to the board only where a person refuses to do combat but not other military duties

The Bill also makes other, unrelated, changes to the Defence Act

● It tightens control of the SADF by stipulating that only the State President can order the SADF into action -- except in cases of emergency when the Chief of the SADF may do this

The memorandum to the Bill stipulates that the Chief of the SADF will be authorised to use members of the SADF "for the preservation of life, health and property when urgent circumstances so require (as in the case of emergency rescue attempts) without employment having been effected by the State President"

● The Bill also allows the SADF to second national servicemen to the SAP for service in the police reserve without their consent (which is required in the present law)



Courageous . Molelekwa Isaac Motsweneng dived into the burning wreckage to try to save the other child, while ped

Hero tells how he saved toddler from car inferno

By Guy Jepson

The car veered off the R77 about 15 km from Devon on the far East Rand on Tuesday morning. It hurtled over an embankment into a deep culvert, then collided with the foot of a bridge and burst into flames

Trapped inside the burning wreckage were Debbie Engelbrecht (22) of Kinross in the eastern Transvaal and her sons, Shane (2½) and Darall (18 months)

Molelekwa Isaac Motsweneng, foreman on the farm Golden Acres, was the first to be seen. He braved the flames at the scene, and helped the mother and her two boys to safety. He was then taken to hospital for treatment of his injuries. Intense fire was seen at the scene. Molelekwa Isaac Motsweneng, 30, was seen at the scene of the accident. He was seen at the scene of the accident. He was seen at the scene of the accident.

burnt to death. He rushed Darall to the hospital. Firemen at the scene reportedly rescued Motsweneng. The mother and her two boys were rescued. The mother and her two boys were rescued.

SADF 'did not poach'

Political Staff

MEMBERS of the SA Defence Force based at a camp within the borders of the Kruger National Park had not been involved in incidents of conflict with game wardens at the park, the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday.

He also denied that these SADF members had been involved in the poaching of elephant tusks and rhino horn.

Mr Meyer, replying to a question tabled by Mr Michael Hendrickse (LP Schauderville), confirmed that the SADF had a base in the park.

● According to Sapa, Mr Meyer said about 240 US Air Force troops recently took part in an exercise in Botswana.

Consensus on Walvis Bay

Political Staff

CONSENSUS was reached earlier this year on a document setting out the joint administration of Walvis Bay, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

Replying to a question

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Relief for army objectors

(254)

CT21/5/92

Political Staff

THE government yesterday introduced legislation allowing white men to refuse military service on moral or ethical grounds and to qualify for alternative community service

Until now provision for conscientious objectors was only on the basis of strict religious universal pacifist conviction

The Defence Amendment Bill, published by Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer following the findings of the Gleeson Commission of Inquiry, states that those refusing to do military service must appear before a board under the auspices of the Manpower Department and will be given community service for three years at military pay scales.

Those refusing to do the alternative community service will be jailed for a period equivalent to one-and-a-half times the length of the original military service. Currently military service is two years including the subsequent camps

The Gleeson report recommended

that the government should grant people the right to lawfully refuse military service on moral and ethical grounds

The bill also makes provision for conscripts drafted into the SADF to be seconded to the SA Police without option or the conscripts' agreement. Until now conscripts had to consent before being sent to the Police Reserve Unit.

According to the motivation behind the bill, this was to make more effective use of manpower resources

The classification of conscientious objector will apply to those "who are opposed to all forms of military service", the memorandum to the bill states

End Conscription Campaign spokesman Mr David Bruce yesterday said the amendment was rooted in apartheid and his organisation would reject it

"Conscription still only affects whites — it's part of the apartheid structure. For the government to expect us to take these concessions seriously at this time is simply ludicrous," he said

B/D am 22/5/92
 BILLY PADDOCK

SADF, Umkhonto begin unity talks

CAPE TOWN — Talks had begun between the SADF and Umkhonto we Sizwe on creating a unified national army, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

He told a briefing on Codesa that the aim was to rationalise the two forces, the TBVC defence forces and homeland paramilitary units into a single defence force.

Last week Meyer said there was about 80% agreement between the political negotiating teams of the ANC and government on implementation of the D F Malan Accord and the Pretoria Minute dealing with the armed struggle and arms caches. But the fact that both military command structures were now involved in bilateral negotiations indicated discussions had entered the detailed phase of practicalities.

Meyer said government welcomed ANC president Nelson Mandela's remark that the ANC could not return to the armed struggle if constitutional negotiations broke down. It showed that the ANC believed change was irreversible (254)

Regarding the death of eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe, Meyer did not respond directly when asked repeatedly whether he had "full confidence" that members of the military establishment had not been involved in assassinations. He said he would address the Goniwe issue in his Defence vote next week. (SIP-414)

Breakthrough on new army

Sowetan 14/5/92

254

THE Government and the ANC have reached basic agreement on the composition and functions of a new defence force which will incorporate elements of Umkhonto weSizwe, the SADF and the TBVC armies.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer told a Press briefing that the ANC and the Government had made this progress in bilateral discussions

Because of the progress made there, he was confident that the ANC and the Government would resolve their differences

on the termination of the ANC's armed struggle and the disbanding of the MK

He reiterated the Government's viewpoint that these problems had to be resolved with conclusive agreements before it would agree to implement transitional arrangements

Meyer said they had agreed on basic guidelines for the functions and composition of a future defence force "that will be respected and have the confidence of the whole nation"

Asked if the MK would be integrated into the SADF, Meyer said that proposal was not yet on the table

Witness tells of Phola shots

CT 15/5/92 274

PRETORIA — A witness who gave evidence in secret before the Goldstone committee inquiring into 32 Battalion's alleged rampage through the Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand said yesterday that shots were fired before the soldiers arrived.

In a report read by committee member Mr Bob Tucker, the witness said a squatter camp self-defence unit (SDU) often went to an area known as A Section to test their firearms. This was done on the night of April 8 before the alleged involvement of the battalion in shootings.

According to Mr Tucker, the witness said that on the night of April 8 he heard shooting and investigated. He met an SDU member who told him to fetch his firearm to fight soldiers.

The witness said he decided against the idea and left for home where he climbed on the roof to see what was happening.

He could not see much, but heard some shootings and later four women arrived to take refuge at his house. He did not see anyone being assaulted. — Own Correspondent, Sapa

SAP chief admits to covert network

PRETORIA — The Commissioner of Police admitted in an affidavit to the Supreme Court here yesterday that a nationwide network of covert bases was set up in 1988. The bases, in 11 regions across the country, fall under the Criminal Investigation Services, into which the security branch was absorbed last year, and are officially called "Undercover Operations and Structures".

The affidavit was filed in an urgent application against the Weekly Mail by the commissioner to prevent the newspaper from publishing allegations of police hit squads.

The commissioner withdrew his application following an agreement that publication could go ahead if no member of the police was identified.

— Sapa
● Police block Vrye Weekblad report — Page 2

CT 15/5/92
Secret army unit 'killed activists'

longer operational and called the claims a "blatant attempt to discredit" the SADF.

The Ministry of Law and Order yesterday denied any knowledge of "Hammer" and urged anyone with information on the deaths of the four to make it available to the police or inquire into the deaths.

The caller said he had been recruited with others in East London around May 1983 to form the unit, which he alleged had been under the control of the officer commanding Eastern Province Command at the time, now SADF military intelligence chief of staff General C P van der Westhuizen.

A widely publicised document purporting to be the record of a conversation between General Van der Westhuizen and a General Van Repsburg, specifies that Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Mbulela Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata be "removed from society".

The document was dated June 7, 1985. On July 3 Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli were found dead near Port Elizabeth.

The caller claimed the recruits from Port Elizabeth were found dead near Port Elizabeth.

From ANDREW TRENCH
EAST LONDON — A man who said he had been a member of a secret Defence Force group called "Hammer" yesterday claimed that the unit had been behind the murders of four UDF activists in 1985.

The Defence Force confirmed that the "Hammer" unit had existed, but denied that it had been involved in any "political killings".

The man, who made the claim in a telephone call to the Daily Dispatch, refused to give his name. He said he had information that would "rattle a few skeletons".

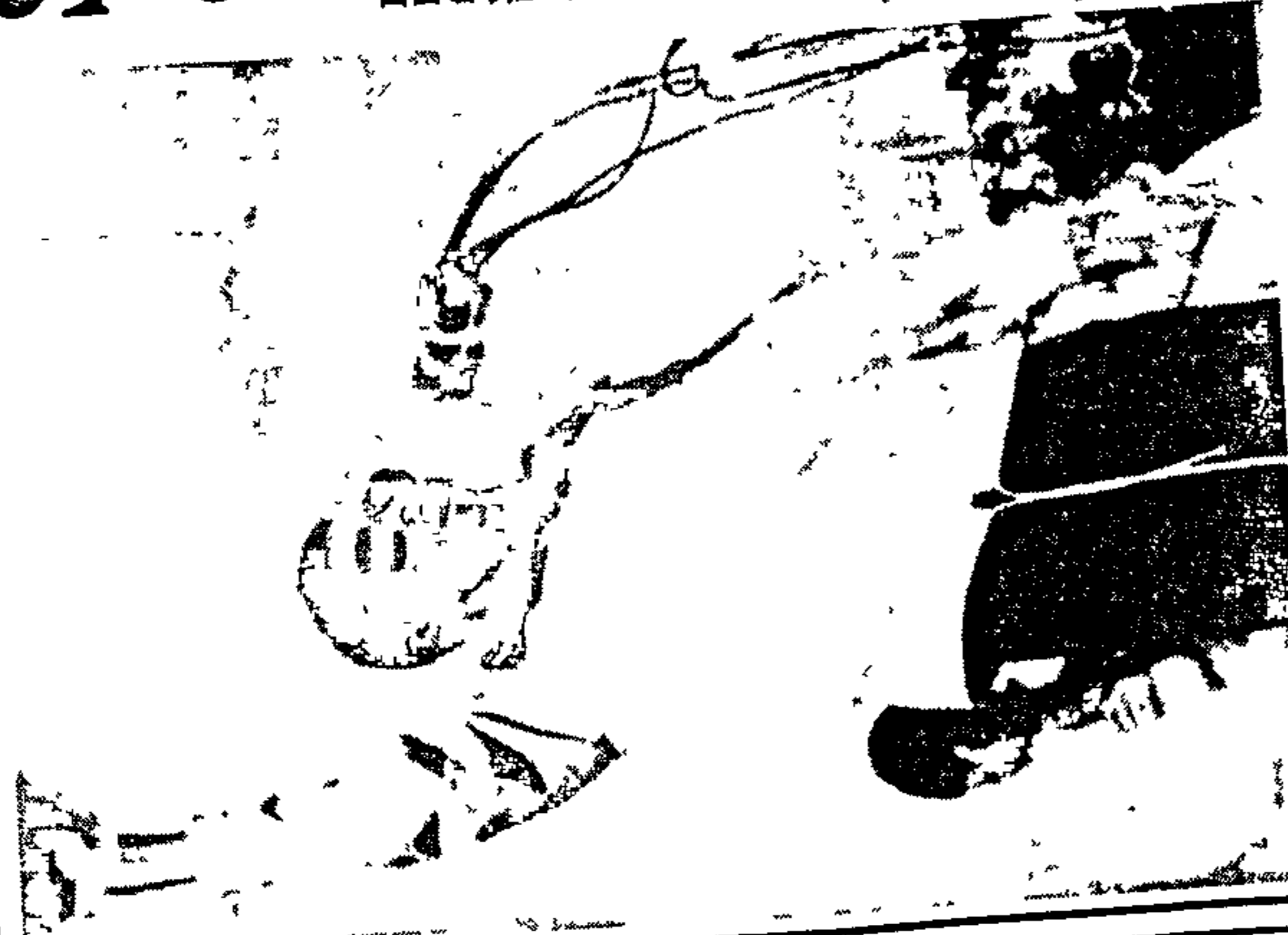
The caller alleged the purpose of "Hammer" — which had operated in the Eastern Cape — was to "eliminate the enemies of the state" and claimed the group was still operational.

An SADF spokesman, Colonel John Rolt, confirmed in a statement yesterday that a "special reaction force" calling itself "Hammer" and made up of citizen force and commando members had been established at Eastern Province Command in 1984.

He denied there was anything "sister or unusual" about reaction forces.

Colonel Rolt said the unit was no longer operational and called the claims a "blatant attempt to discredit" the SADF.

the idea was in the mind of the Minister



NEW CLAIMS ... A man yesterday claimed to have been a member of a secret Defence Force unit behind the murders of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other UDF activists in 1985.

He said the TDF instructors had been former Selous Scouts employed by the TDF at the time.

He denied it was "SADF doctrine" to use "foreign weapons" but said these soldiers had received "familiarisation training" with these weapons to enable them to identify them.

The caller said the group had been given complete indemnity by the SADF, with members' names being removed from official records. The SADF spokesman denied this.

Police claims that they had no knowledge of the group or its activities were "hogwash" the caller said, alleging the group operated with the police in townships like New Brighton in Port Elizabeth and Mdantsane near East London.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, said yesterday it was "absolutely untrue" that the police operated with any sort of hit squad. The police worked in townships only with recognised security forces.

Colonel Rolt said. "Like many other units of the SA army, this group on occasions also served in townships in support of the SAP"

From page 1

Goniwe

East London had been taken to a training camp "somewhere in the mountains" 150km from Port Elizabeth (254)

There a former Selous Scout and uniformed members of the SADF had trained them to use Russian weapons, including AK-47s

On the Transkei Wild Coast later in 1983 the group had received further training in which the Transkei Defence Force — specifically three former Selous Scouts — had been involved. CT 15/5/92

Colonel Rolt confirmed "Hammer" members had received normal infantry training, which had included a tracking course presented by the TDF Members of the group, all from the Eastern Cape, attended the Transkei course because EP Command was unable to provide this training

He said the TDF instructors had been former Selous Scouts employed by the TDF at the time.

He denied it was "SADF doctrine" to use "foreign weapons" but said these soldiers had received "familiarisation training" with these weapons to enable them to identify them.

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**THE
HIDDEN
HAND**

**ON A DAY OF
RISING TENSION**

Security Showdown

(254)

ARG 15/5/92

**DENNIS CRUYWAGEN,
Staff Reporter and Sapa**

AS tension mounts over the role of the security forces, a former SADF officer has admitted he signed a military signal message ordering the "permanent removal from society" of four United Democratic Front activists, including Mr Matthew Goniwe and three others, is authentic

In another development, the Commissioner of Police has admitted that a nationwide network of covert bases was set up in 1988. Officially known as "Undercover Operations and Structures", they are in 11 regions and fall under the Criminal Investigation Services, the unit into which the security police was absorbed last year.

Step by step, this is how events unfolded

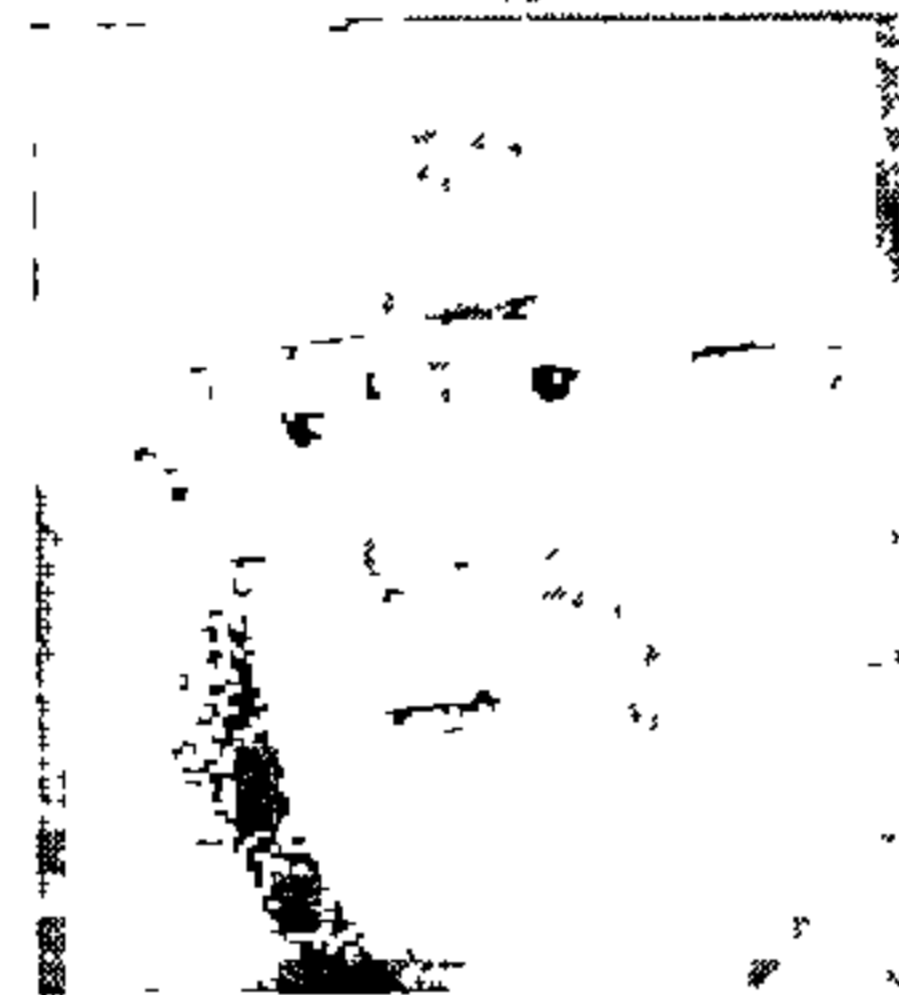
■ The weekly newspaper, New Nation, claimed today that the then Lieutenant Lourens du Plessis has admitted he signed the document on the instruction of then Brigadier C P van der Westhuizen — is now a general and in charge of SADF Military Intelligence

Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli were found brutally killed in June 1985, two weeks after the date appearing on the document.

New Nation quotes him as saying "Yes I signed the signal message on instructions of the then Brigadier CP van der Westhuizen . . . but I cannot comment any further because I'm still bound by the Official Secrets Act"

■ The SAP yesterday defended its covert operations and said exposés by crusading newspapers endangered the lives of personnel engaged in combating crime

"The South African Police wishes to once again emphasise that the utilisation of undercover operations are necessary to combat the rising crime, con-



**. . . and PW
says: I can't
remember**

FORMER State President P W Botha says he cannot remember if the State Security Council discussed the Goniwe affair during 1985, the New Nation newspaper reports today.

Mr Botha, who chaired the SSC in 1985, told the newspaper: "I know nothing about it. Can you know of something you did in 1985? Can you know something you did in 1984?"

tinuing violence and the availability of illegal weapons

"Undercover operations play a decisive role and the uncovering of these structures can never be in the public interest," the police statement said

On Wednesday police launched an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court to prevent the Weekly Mail from publishing an exposé of covert operations

But the application was withdrawn after the two parties reached agreement that names of members and locality of premises would be withheld.

■ The Weekly Mail says it has a list of about 30 vehicles seen at secret bases which are falsely registered.

The network has a R1-million mansion as its headquar-

ters "We have learnt that all waste documentation at the headquarters is shredded and burnt at the property," the newspaper said

■ The Commissioner of Police yesterday admitted in an affidavit to the Pretoria Supreme Court that a nationwide network of covert bases was set up in 1988

The bases, in 11 regions across the country, fall under the Criminal Investigation Services, into which the security branch was absorbed last year, and are officially called "Undercover Operations and Structures".

■ The ANC yesterday rejected the SABC's reasons for not showing a BBC programme on South African death squads and has repeated demands that it be shown in the public interest. "The SABC said it would not broadcast the documentary because it was very long and could not be accommodated in the news/actuality schedules

These reasons were rejected by Mr Tony Yengeni, ANC Western Cape secretary, at a meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday

He said "They must screen it in the public interest so that the public can decide who the real murderers are"

Mr Yengeni later led a legal march to the gates of Groote Schuur estate, where President F W De Klerk lives, and handed over a memorandum, addressed to Mr De Klerk, to Lt André Gerber, an officer in the special guard unit

The ANC and the South African Students Congress demanded in the document that Mr De Klerk agree at Codesa II, starting in Johannesburg today, to an interim government with executive authority, a single chamber constituent assembly, an international commission to investigate the causes of the violence, and set a date for elections.

aturday, May 16 1992

Goniwe: Ex-army man hides

Own Correspondent
254

EAST LONDON — Commandant Lourens du Plessis — who allegedly drafted the Goniwe document — has gone into hiding, his wife confirmed yesterday.

Mrs Du Plessis, who would not divulge her first name, said from her home she knew where her husband was, but would not say.

Mrs Du Plessis said her husband, "in his 50s" and now retired from the

army, was not hiding out of fear for his safety, but because of a need for "peace and quiet".

She said she did not know whether he had been instructed to go into hiding. "He told me not to say anything to anybody."

The New Nation newspaper yesterday quoted Commandant Du Plessis as saying he signed the message which read that Messrs Matthew Goniwe, Mbulelo Goniwe and Fort Calata should be "removed from society".

The document purports to record a conversation between the then officer commanding EP Command, General C P Van der Westhuizen, and an alleged State Security Council secretariat member, General Van Rensburg.

On developments concerning her husband and the recent press revelations, Mrs Du Plessis said: "We must just wait and see what happens at the end of the day."

The Weekly Mail reported yesterday that when the document was drawn up

in June 1985, Mr Du Plessis was acting staff officer for intelligence at EP Command and in charge of military intelligence under General Van der Westhuizen.

It was also reported that after Ciskei ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo assumed power, Commandant Du Plessis became involved in a secret military unit

— International Researchers-Ciskei Intelligence Services (IR-CIS) — which operated in the Ciskei.

Mother still hoping to find Lubowski killers

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

HER son has been dead for three years now, killed in Windhoek by a volley of shots on a warm summer's evening, but Mrs Molly Lubowski has not given up hope of finding his killers

A rebuff from President De Klerk has not stopped her and now she wants a meeting with Mrs Marike de Klerk

She wants to explain how it feels to have lost her son, Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski, who was killed by an alleged hit squad

"She's also a mother and a grandmother. Maybe she'll understand that my son's two children are growing up without their father at this crucial stage of their lives," she said outside St George's Cathedral yesterday after watching a video of the BBC programme on South African death squads, *War On Peace*

Mrs De Klerk could, perhaps, also understand why she lit a candle in memory of her son every day and "why I always

go to bed with him in my heart"

She said her desire to talk to Mrs De Klerk was born after Mr De Klerk replied to a letter she wrote to him.

"He gave me little hope. He also refused to discuss my son's death with ministers from my church," she said.

Mr Lubowski was gunned down with an AK 47 rifle in 1989. He probably died instantly as the copper-jacketed bullets struck his body and head.

Later the then Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in parliament that Mr Lubowski was a spy for Military Intelligence.

Namibia subsequently charged Irishman Mr Donald Acheson with his murder, but he was released in May, 1990, after being detained for eight months. During the trial Namibian police named Civil Co-operation Bureau operatives Staal Burger and Slang van Zyl as co-accused with Mr Acheson.

Mrs Lubowski has denied General Malan's claim "Anton

was no spy," she said. Her son was killed by a hit squad.

"He was assassinated for his belief in democracy and human rights and for being against apartheid."

Mrs Lubowski said Mr De Klerk had said he was not protecting murderers.

"If he is not protecting the CCB hit squads, who is the stumbling block in the way of justice?"

Earlier she told the audience viewing the video — who included Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, wife of assassinated Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe — that Mr De Klerk could not call himself a democrat while South Africans were prevented from knowing "whether their taxes were used to pay Anton's assassins"

She added: "The truth about the actions of the state's hit squads must be established once and for all. It is senseless to say that assassinations committed by agents of the state outside South Africa's borders will not be investigated."

"Murder is murder"

mutilated bodies were found, concluded that they were killed by "a person or a group of persons unknown"

He said new evidence had come to light since the 1989 inquest

The re-opening of the case was initiated by Major General Bantu Holomisa's claim that he had documented evidence of state involvement in the deaths of the four men

Mr Plasket said the claim could prove the "crux" in identifying the killers

The document is said to be a record of a telephonic instruction given by General Van Rensburg to the then Brigadier Christoffel (CP) van der Westhuizen, currently Chief of Staff of Military Intelligence

The instruction was apparently recorded by Commandant L du Plessis of EP Command

Cradock widows hopeful of probe

CI 16/5/92
Staff Reporter

THE wives of the four murdered Cradock activists were under "no illusion" the second inquest into the deaths would finally identify the killers

Grahamstown Legal Resources Centre lawyer Mr Clive Plasket said he met the widows — Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, Mrs Makhaya Mkhonto, Mrs Nomonde Calata and Mrs Nombuyiselo Mhlauli — yesterday

He said they "gathered with expectation, but were under no illusions that it would be easy" to trace their husbands' killers

The activists — Messrs Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlauli — were killed in mysterious circumstances in 1985

The first inquest, four years after the burnt and

Probe killings call by ANC

CI 16/5/92
THE ANC Women's League has demanded investigations into the assassinations of Ms Dulcie September and Ms Jeanette Curtis Schoor.

The league said it makes the call in the light of "concrete confirmation" of security force involvement in the murder of Cradock activists Messrs Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlauli

Ms September was killed by unknown gunmen on March 29, 1988, outside the ANC's Paris office.

Ms Schoor was killed by a parcel bomb on June 29, 1984, in Lubango, Angola

By Helen Grange

Police are looking into the alleged confession by former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agent Ferdi Barnard that he killed Wits academic Dr David Webster.

Evidence on the "confession" will be led at the inquest hearing on Dr Webster's death, which begins in July.

Mr Barnard, who denied to the Sunday Star last week that he had confessed to the murder, has been long suspected by lawyers to be at least indirectly involved with the assassination of Dr Webster on May 1 1989.

The Sunday Star reported yesterday that Mr Barnard first

Police probe Barnard 'confession'

STAR 18/5/92

STAR B15792

254

254

claimed he had murdered Dr Webster to his former CCB handler the day after the murder.

The former handler, codenamed "Yssel", told Johannesburg advocate Martin Luntjagh of the "confession", and Mr Luntjagh will testify to this in the inquest.

A West Rand businessman, who told two police officers that Mr Barnard had also confessed to him, will also be called on to give evidence.

Despite Mr Barnard's "confession", lawyers dealing with Dr

Webster's case are not entirely convinced it brings anything more to bear on the case.

"We are not really learning anything new. This stuff has been bandied around for some time," said lawyer David Dyson.

Lawyer Greg Knott, who is preparing evidence for the inquest, said Mr Barnard's alleged complicity in the murder, as well as that of former CCB agents Staal Burger, Calla Botha and "Stang" van Zyl, had been brought up in the Harms Commission of Inquiry into political

ally motivated murders. But sufficient proof of their involvement has eluded those dealing with the case.

Lawyers now believe, however, that the CCB was not officially involved. Mr Barnard had been "fired" from the CCB months before the murder.

"Since the inquest hearing was announced, we have had a number of telephone calls and people coming forward with claims," said Mr Knott yesterday.

Max Coleman, a member of the Webster Trust, was also a

little sceptical of the new Barnard revelation.

"We've heard many stories. I only hope the inquest will bring out more information," he said.

In the past two years, police hit squads, the CCB, right-wing terror organisations, Johannesburg City Council spies and Military Intelligence (MI) have all been blamed for the murder.

In November 1989 the SAP investigated whether Irishman Donald Acheson, held in Namibia in connection with the death of Swapo official Anton Lubow-

ski, was linked to Dr Webster's death.

Mr Barnard was then detained in terms of the Internal Security Act after statements by Mr Acheson that he (Barnard) had been involved.

At the end of 1989, MI was linked to Dr Webster's murder after Mr Barnard claimed to be under its control. MI member Mr Botha was also detained, followed by former policeman Mr van Zyl.

Then five rightwingers were held after being found in pos-

session of a hit list. All were freed due to lack of evidence.

The Harms Commission concluded that there was no evidence that the CCB had anything to do with the murder.

Allegations surfaced in 1990 that former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit commander "Staal" Burger was the leader of a cell in a secret SADF organisation suspected of being involved in the murder.

The Johannesburg City Council spied on Dr Webster six months before his death. A witness told the Hennisstra Commission that a special unit made up of MI and city council security officers was responsible for the assassination.

Top cop for Goniwe probe

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA's top detective has been appointed to head a high-powered team investigating the deaths of Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and three others

He is Colonel Carel "Suiker" Brits, the national head of the Murder and Robbery Unit and a key detective in the inquiry into the cover-up by police of the Trust Feed massacre

He joins the acting attorney-general of the Eastern Cape, Mr Michael Hodgen, SC, two top Eastern Cape state advocates, Mr Deon Els and Mr Malherbe Marais, and the national commander of the Occult-related Crime Unit, Colonel Kobus Jonker

Mr Goniwe was killed with three other Eastern Cape activists in June, 1985

Colonel Jonker told the Cape Times last night that he had been appointed to the team because he was involved in the initial investigations in 1985

Yesterday Mr Hodgen confirmed that three SADF officers allegedly implicated in the killings had made statements that had been handed to the team

He said the statements from General C P van der Westhuizen, former OC EP Command, a General Van Rensburg, allegedly a former State Security Council secretariat member, and Commandant Lourens du Plessis were handed over by their lawyer,

CT 18/5/92

Mr Jan Wagenaar of the state attorney's office

Commandant Du Plessis has reportedly admitted signing a document which read that Mr Goniwe and fellow activist Mr Fort Calata should be "permanently removed from society"

Mr Hodgen said the investigating team had already been in touch with the Weekly Mail and would contact anyone who could shed light on the incident

Anyone with information is asked to call Mr Hodgen at 0461-29333 or Colonel Brits at 012-310-1463 (o/h) or 012-345-1630 (a/h) or Colonel Jonker at 012-310-1287 (o/h) or 012-543-0556 (a/h)

Sowetan 18/5/72 (254)

Webster's murder: Confession probed

POLICE are investigating an alleged confession by a former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent, Mr Ferdi Barnard, that he murdered academic Dr David Webster.

Barnard has been long suspected by lawyers to be at least indirectly involved in the assassination

A Sunday newspaper yesterday reported that Barnard first claimed he murdered Webster to his former CCB handler the day after the murder

The handler, codenamed "Yssel", allegedly told advocate Mr Martin Luitingh of the "confession".

Luitingh will give evidence in an inquest into Webster's death. A West Rand businessman, who told two police officers that Barnard had also confessed to him, will also be called on to give evidence

Lawyers dealing with Webster's case are, however, not convinced the confession will bring anything new.

"We are not really learning anything new. This stuff has been bandied around for some time," said lawyer

Mr David Dyson - *Sowetan Correspondent*



Mrs Winnie Mandela leads a protest song at a mass meeting in Wattville where she called on residents to form defence units. Pic: JOE MOLEFE

Form defence units Winnie

FORM defence units and "we shall provide the means of defence", Mrs Winnie Mandela told a mass meeting called by the ANC on the East Rand yesterday

Mandela told the emotionally charged meeting at the Etwatwa High School in Wattville that ANC membership had become a "death warrant"

She said the ANC casualty list in the ongoing violence was crippling the organisation's grassroots

She said people were scared of joining the

Sowetan 18/5/92

By MZIMASI NGUDLE

ANC because of numerous instances of violence where the majority of victims were ANC members

Calling residents to form defence units and strong street committees, Mandela said "If tomorrow you form defence units and street committees, and you don't have the

Page 1

Defence units

From page 1

means with which to defend yourselves, call us, we shall provide the means

"If thereafter you do not know how to defend yourselves, come to me I will show you how to do it."

She called upon the ANC leadership to address the problem as a matter of urgency, saying the violence was clearly a Government strategy of destabilisation

Suspension

Mrs Mandela said the suspension of the armed struggle did not mean that people should relinquish the right to defend themselves

Cabal

"It only meant that the MK cadres should remain in their barracks wherever they are and wait for the whistle," she said

She called upon the ANC to root out "a cabal in the NEC that leaks sensitive information to the press"

SADF angry over 'trial by newspapers'

Sowetan

18/5/92

254

THE South African Defence Force had been subjected to an unfair 'trial by media' following allegations that SADF members had ordered the assassination of Matthew Goniwe and three other African National Congress activists.

This was said by SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg at the weekend.

In addition to the publication of allegations that the orders had been issued for the "removal" of the ANC activists in 1985, the media had also criticised the SADF concerning the killing of academic Dr David Webster, Liebenberg said.

He said he found it unfortunate that the Defence Force was being unfairly subjected to a trial by media, while an investigation was underway - "and, by abiding by

the rules applicable to such an investigation, (the SADF) is left defenceless"

"While I have the fullest confidence in the due process of law, I find the emotional, one-sided and at times offensive nature of the reporting on this matter disappointing."

The media allegations have been directed at Lt-Gen C P van der Westhuizen, the SADF's Chief of Staff Intelligence.

Liebenberg said the Defence Force and specifically the officers concerned, had cooperated fully and had provided affidavits to the Eastern Cape's acting Attorney General.

An overseas visit by Van der Westhuizen had also been cancelled to allow him to be available for the investigation, Liebenberg said - Sapa

1051

TUESDAY, 19 MAY 1992

1052

Haswell

Hasward

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Number of outstanding telephone applications

252 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

B585E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SADF: number of senior officers
247 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

The position as at 31 March 1992 was as follows

- (1) How many (a) major-generals and (b) lieutenant-generals are there in the (i) Army, (ii) Air Force, (iii) Navy, (iv) Medical Service and (v) Chief Defence Force Staff,
- (2) (a) how many Black officers are there in the South African Defence Force above the rank of major and (b) in what arms of the Service do they serve,
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- | (1) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) |
|-----|-------------|----------------|-------|------|-----|
| (a) | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| (b) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| (2) | (a) | SA Army 6 | | | |
| | (b) | SA Air Force 1 | | | |
| (3) | 11 May 1992 | | | | |

Area	(a)	(b)
Cape Peninsula	1 819	2 666
Port Elizabeth	207	2 637
East London	84	81
Uitenhage/Despatch	20	125
Central Johannesburg	472	0
East Rand	4 598	9 292
North Rand	3 252	583
West Rand	725	1 466
Pretoria	3 747	3 579
Vaal Triangle	1 316	3 385
Bloemfontein	137	567
Welkom	177	1 315
Kimberley	150	326
Durban	1 364	6 497
Pietermaritzburg	18	1 590

It should be mentioned that since the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, Telkom SA does not distinguish between Black and White telephone applicants and the possibility therefore exists that the above-mentioned figures may not be a true reflection of the actual position

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Botha, Dr W J—

General Affairs

Finance, 841

Hoon, Mr J H—

General Affairs

National Education, 911

Burrows, Mr R M—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 185, 436, 1004

Jacobs, Adv S C—

General Affairs

Home Affairs, 725

Carlisle, Mr R V—

General Affairs

Public Enterprises, 917

Transport, 848

Own Affairs

Housing and Works, 619

Langley, Mr T—

General Affairs

National Intelligence Service, 1

Leon, Mr A J—

General Affairs

Law and Order, 129

Transport, 732

De Beer, Dr Z J—

General Affairs

State President, 981

Le Roux, Mr F J—

General Affairs

Foreign Affairs, 123

Ebrahim, Mrs R—

Own Affairs

Housing and Agriculture, 1021

Momborg, Mr J H—

General Affairs

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 7

National Education, 611

Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 291, 537

Gibson, Mr D H M—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 864

Padiachey, Mr D K—

Own Affairs

Housing and Agriculture, 951

Haswell, Mr R F—

General Affairs

Law and Order, 272

Local Government and National Housing,

527

Paulus, Mr P J—

General Affairs

National Health, 267

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Hand-grenade attack on home of leader of LPSA

*1 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 12 on 6 May 1991, the hand-grenade attack on the home of the leader of the Labour Party of South Africa on or about 2 September 1988 is still under investigation, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(2) whether the South African Police have investigated or intend investigating the possibility that State-funded overt or covert bodies, agencies or organizations could have been responsible for this attack, if not, why not, if so, what have been the findings to date,

(3) whether, during the course of these investigations, the Police have been informed of and/or interrogated any person who alleged that the said attack had been launched by such overt or covert bodies, if so,

(4) whether he will furnish particulars in regard to this person, if not, why not, if so, what are the particulars,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C23E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes, but so far the Police have not been able to trace the offenders

(2), (3), (4) and (5)

Yes, the South African Police has thoroughly investigated certain allegations made by Mr Max du Preez of the *Vrye Weekblad*. Because the allegations were unfounded and slanderous, the South African Police submitted all the facts that resulted from the investigation

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I should like to refer to what I said in the discussion of my Vote. If the SA Police are guilty of offences, the policemen who break laws must be punished. That is our point of departure. However, I also want to put it that the SA Police have not been proscribed by the South African press. If allegations are made against the Police, they must be based on fact and not on gossip, because the situation is that everyone can write what he wants to. A perception of the Police as criminals, is being created. When the investigation eventually takes place, after the law has taken its course, and it must be reported that the Police are not guilty, it is published in small print on the back page. That is what we, in the SA Police object to. It is all very well if we are guilty, but if we are not guilty, the freedom of the press should not be misused in acting against us. Then we have the normal legal recourse that every other organization and citizen of this country has, namely to ask the court to protect the interests of the Police.

Mr M A HENDRICKSE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, the hon the Minister has not answered my question yet. I want to know from him whether he denies that any State-funded bodies were responsible for that attack. The answer is simply yes or no. He must say so.

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon member may not tell me to reply "yes" or "no" to questions. I reply to questions in my own way. The hon member can formulate his questions in whatever way he likes, and I shall reply to them as I like. The position is that we do not know who did it. That is quite clear.

The hon member must listen to what I have replied. Thus far the Police have not been able to trace the offenders.

Who they are, I do not know. I hope that answers the hon member's question.

Mr P A C HENDRICKSE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, was it only as a result of these allegations which have been levelled against the Police Force for criminal activities having been made public that the investigations took place? Does the hon the Minister not believe that it would be in the interest of the Police as well as the people of South Africa that these allegations, substantiated or unsubstantiated, be made public and defended in public by him?

The MINISTER I have no problem with that proposition, Sir. None whatsoever. We will make it known as soon as we have completed our

investigation and as soon as we have ascertained who did it.

However, to make allegations at this stage, as *Vrye Weekblad* has done, is unfair to the Police. †Mr P A C HENDRICKSE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not have the right to subpoena *Vrye Weekblad* if they make accusations that are false?

Does the hon the Minister not have the right to sue them, as was attempted in the past? If they are prepared to make these allegations in public, why is he not prepared to allow them to do so? The MINISTER We have that right, but we believe prevention is better than cure. [Interjections.]

SADF: military camp/base in Kruger National Park

*2 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has a military camp or base within the borders of the Kruger National Park, if so, (a) why and (b) who has authority over the Defence Force members serving in this camp or base,

(2) whether there have been any incidents of conflict between such members and game wardens, if so, what are the details,

(3) whether any of these members have been involved in the poaching of elephant tusks or rhinoceros horn or other irregularities of this nature, if so, what are the relevant details,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C24E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) The eastern border of the Kruger National Park is an international border which by law is the responsibility of the SA Defence Force to secure

(b) The Officer Commanding the Kruger Park Military Unit

(2) No

(3) No

(4) No

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

USA Defence Force: field exercises in Botswana

*7 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether he has been informed that the Defence Force of the United States of America held field exercises in Botswana, if so, what was the nature of the exercises,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B622E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes Apparently exercises to defend strategic areas in the Gaborone area
- (2) No

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true that an airbase is being built in Botswana? Can he tell us which government is doing this?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, that is a separate question. The original question and this one have nothing at all to do with each other. The exercise in respect of the defence of specific installations in Botswana by the USA Army has, according to our information, nothing at all to do with the building of the airbase there. According to our information the USA Army is also not directly involved in the construction of the airbase.

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, would he not, as far as military exercises are concerned, regard an airbase as an integral part of military activities?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, 240 troops participated in the exercise in which the Americans were involved, that is to say the exercise to which the hon member has referred in his question. I really do not think it is worthwhile to concentrate them there. The construction of the airbase is a totally different matter which had nothing to do with the exercise. [Interjections]

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask whether he could indicate to this House just what, according to the Government's information, the USA Army's interest in this installation in a sovereign African state has been.

N3 route between Cedara and Ashburton: traffic volume

*9 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Transport

- (1) Whether the existing section of the N3 route between Cedara and Ashburton is capable of adequately supporting expected traffic volumes until the year 2007, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether any construction work on a new by-pass, whether tolled or not, will be started in the vicinity of Karkloof before the year 2002, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B631E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) In assessing the capability of the Cedara-Ashburton section of the N3 route to support expected traffic volumes until the year 2007 adequately, it has to be noted that this section comprises four subsections of varying physical characteristics and capacity. The capabilities of the four subsections vary accordingly.

From the east the subsections and the years at which practical capacities will be reached, based on an estimate of 4% growth, are

- (i) Ashburton to Mkomdeni 2007,
- (ii) Mkomdeni to Sanctuary Road 2005,
- (iii) Sanctuary Road to Hilton 2000, and
- (iv) Hilton to Cedara post 2007

I, therefore, have to reply, yes, two subsections will be able to support expected traffic volumes until 2007, and no, two subsections will not be able to, the reason for this is that these subsections are increasingly affected by commuter traffic.

- (2) No, following current indications construction on a new bypass in the vicinity of Karkloof, whether tolled or not, will not be started before the year 2002. It would further depend on (a) traffic growth and the resulting conditions on the existing road, (b) the availability of funds and (c)

whether the Karkloof route is eventually chosen after environmental studies

(3) No

Representations by USA: missile development and production

*10 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Government has received any representations from representatives of the United States Government relating to the South African missile development and production programme, if so, what was the (a) (i) nature and (ii) content of these representations and (b) Government's response thereto,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

254

B632E

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) A US delegation under the leadership of Mr Richard A Clarke, Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs, held discussions on various non-proliferation issues in Cape Town on 11 and 12 February 1992 with a South African delegation.

- (a) (i) In mid-1990 South Africa signalled its desire to the United States to participate in the Missile Technology Control Regime. The MTCR is a multilateral suppliers regime to control the diffusion of technology that could be applied to weapons of mass destruction.
- (ii) The contents of the discussions revolved in part around South Africa's possible participation in the MTCR.

(b) The matter is still under discussion. A further round of discussions is foreseen in the near future.

- (2) Yes. The images of Iraqi Scud missiles launched against Israel during the Gulf War last year highlighted the international community's concerns about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivery of such

weapons. Since South Africa's accession to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and adoption of IAEA safeguards, the South African Government has been investigating South Africa's possible participation in other multilateral non-proliferation regimes, treaties and bodies.

As regards the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, it is the intention of the South African Government to adhere to the guidelines of the MTCR as a prelude to possible membership thereof. Legislation and/or regulations to control the export of technologies and equipment listed in the Equipment and Technology Annex to the MTCR guidelines will be introduced as soon as possible.

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply. With what percentage has South Africa's missile research been scaled down?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am sorry, but I did not hear him.

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Speaker, I can also shout out the question. Taking into account the South African Government's desire to become part or a member of the MTCR, I ask with what percentage has South Africa's missile research been scaled down as a result thereof?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am sorry, but I do not have those particulars at my disposal because the matter does not fall within my portfolio. The hon member should know that.

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is the United States of America itself already a member of the MTCR?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the USA is a very prominent member.

We must try to understand that in the new world order which is coming into being, whether we like it or not, the major wars have been replaced with minor wars. The great powers which are now left over—for the time being America will be the only superpower until Japan and the Far East or Europe emerge as a superpower group—are no longer going to allow the medium-sized powers and smaller countries of the world to threaten the world peace. It is against this background that one worldwide finds the inst-

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) At present there is no intention to incorporate Umkhonto we Sizwe or its members in the South African Police.
- (2) However, as anyone from any other organization, members of Umkhonto we Sizwe are also free to join the South African Police, if they conform to the requirements for enlistment and resign their membership of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

*11 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Government has held any discussions with the Namibian Government on the future of Walvis Bay, if so,
- (2) whether the possibility of setting up a joint South African/Namibian administration for Walvis Bay was raised during these discussions, if so,
- (3) whether any progress has been made in this matter, if so, what progress?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes. Meetings on ministerial level took place on 14 March 1991 (Cape Town) and 17 May 1991 (Windhoek) and amongst officials on 5 December 1991 (Pretoria) and 26 March 1992 (Windhoek).
- (2) Yes.
- (3) At the meeting of the intergovernmental Joint Technical Committee on Walvis Bay in Windhoek on 26 March 1992, consensus was reached on a working document regarding the proposed joint administration of Walvis Bay. This document is now being considered by both Governments and until such time as decisions have been reached in this regard, no details can be divulged.

Incorporation of Umkhonto we Sizwe in SAP

*12 Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he or the Government intends to have Umkhonto we Sizwe or members thereof incorporated or included in the South African Police now or in the future.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(1) Whether Middle Eastern oil prices are in the region of 16 dollars per barrel at present, if so, what is the payment to Sasol in cents per litre in terms of this formula,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) On 13 May 1992, Middle Eastern crude oil prices ranged between \$15.50 and \$19.25 per barrel. Sasol's protection is based on a derived crude oil price calculated from the landed cost of refined product in Durban. On 13 May 1992, the product postings (FOB) for petrol and diesel were \$25.64 and \$26.30 per barrel respectively. Converted into South African c/ℓ at an exchange rate of \$1 = R2,8615, the landed cost in Durban of petrol was 49.9c/ℓ and that of diesel 51.6c/ℓ. Based on these prices the tariff protection Sasol enjoyed was 11.3c/ℓ.
- (2) No.

Cape Town/Robben Island ferry-boats

*15 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Correctional Services

- (1) Whether his Department owns two high-speed ferry-boats for travel between Cape Town and Robben Island, if so, what was the capital cost thereof.
- (2) whether these boats have been in regular operation over the past three years, if not, why not, if so, for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- (1) Yes.

Middle Eastern oil prices payment to Sasol

*14 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Black officers flying high

There were a total of seven black officers above the rank of major in the SA Defence Force, Minister of Defence Gene Louw said in the House of Assembly yesterday. There were six black officers in the army and one in the air force. There were a total of 41 major-generals and lieutenant-generals in the SADF.

STAR 245792 (254)

Court clears army's ECC informants

Supreme Court Reporter

THREE national servicemen, sentenced to detention for conspiring to disclose "dirty tricks" used by the SADF against the End Conscription Campaign, have been cleared by the Appellate Division.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice M M Corbett, with four other judges concurring, found that the court martial was "fatally flawed and constituted a nullity".

The case caused an international

outrage when the men were first sentenced by the SADF tribunal, each to 18 months' detention.

Mr Justice Corbett, with the four other judges, made the finding after the SADF's Council of Review, Brigadier A K de Jager (confirming authority of the court martial) and Colonel M Dempers, appealed against a full bench decision of the Cape Supreme Court which set aside the proceedings of the court martial, the convening authority and the council of review

On February 4, 1988 Mr Hein Monning, Mr Pieter Reinhard Pluddeman and Mr Desmond William Thompson, doing national service at the Castle, were convicted by court martial of having conspired to disclose secret information to the ECC.

A trap was set for them with a Corporal Swart handing over secret army documents. The men were arrested with the documents. At a court martial they were each sentenced to 18 months.

The men applied for a review, and

on June 9 the council of review reduced the sentences of Mr Monning and Pluddeman to eight months each and Mr Thompson's to six months. The men then brought proceedings in the Supreme Court.

A full bench — Mr Justice Johan Conradie, Mr Justice Gerald Friedman and Mr Justice Craig Howie — set aside the proceedings and decisions of the court martial.

The SADF then appealed to the Appellate Division.

254

CT 20/5/92

'Deal' to free ex-SADF wife

CT 20/5/92

By DANIEL SIMON

A FORMER SADF major facing charges in the United States of smuggling AK-47s and rhino horn agreed to plead guilty to one of three charges in exchange for his wife's freedom, it emerged yesterday.

Mr Marius Meiring appeared in a Connecticut court on Monday on charges of smuggling endangered animal skins, rhino horns and AK-47 rifles into America by falsifying customs documents.

Mr Meiring, a former SADF major, was extradited last Friday after striking a

plea-bargain deal with US authorities on March 26 to free his 37-year-old wife, Patricia.

The couple were arrested in Johannesburg in March 1990 after US authorities alleged they organised a network in which animals, including cheetahs, were shot and then shipped to the US.

The AK-47 rifles were allegedly procured from stocks captured by the SADF in Angola and Namibia.

The couple were twice refused leave to appeal against a 1990 court ruling which

found sufficient grounds for their extradition.

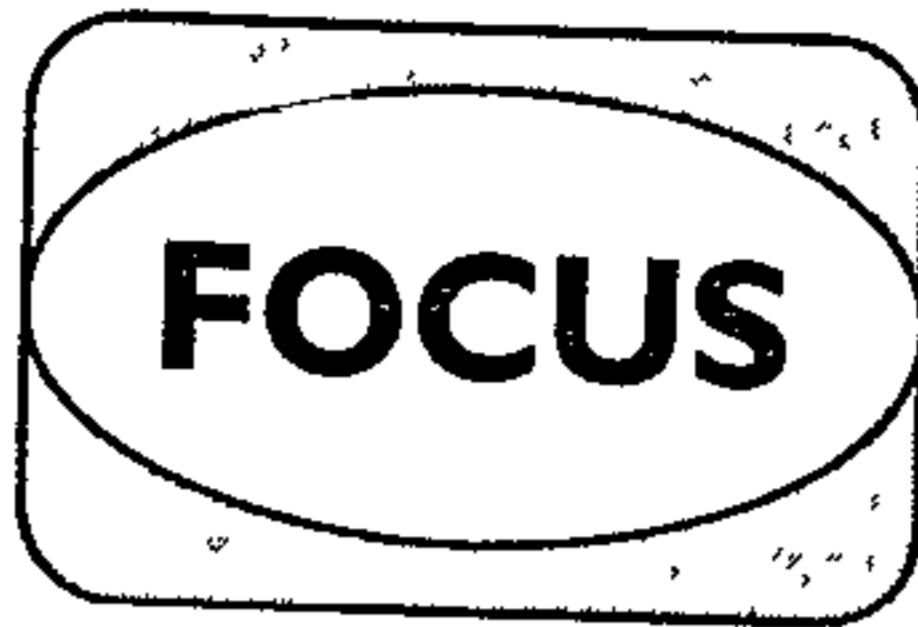
254

A Department of Justice spokesman said yesterday "On February 27 this year an application to the Chief Justice for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division was granted. On March 26, Mr Meiring made an offer to US authorities to withdraw his appeal and plead guilty on one of the three counts for which extradition is sought on condition that as soon as he has been sentenced the charges against Patricia Meiring be dismissed."

FW inherits the wages of death

Sowetan 13/5/92

THE President must deal with the fallout of 'total strategy' policy, writes Sowetan Correspondent PATRICK LAURENCE, the author of Death Squads: Apartheid's Secret Weapon.



PRESIDENT FW de Klerk, confronted with prima facie evidence of security force involvement in the gruesome murder of four activists in 1985, must feel besieged by the political ghost of his imperious predecessor.

Political forces unleashed by the "total strategy" doctrine espoused by Mr PW Botha keep emerging to harass and haunt De Klerk as he battles to negotiate a settlement with black leaders

De Klerk hardly had time to settle into office after assuming power on September 24 1989 when he had to cope with a major crisis generated by allegations of the existence of police death squads formed to counter the "terrorist onslaught"

Two ex-policemen, Almond Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee, precipitated the crisis, Nofemela with his dramatic death-cell confession that he had served in a police death squad and Coetzee with his admission a few weeks later that he had been the commander of the same death squad

These disclosures reverberated especially loudly because they occurred in the context of a long list of assassinations for which the security forces were suspected of culpability, the latest of which had been the murder, on May 1 1989, of the anthropologist and anti-apartheid activist, Dr David Webster

The crisis was compounded within weeks. Investigative journalists, and police under Brigadier Floris Mostert, in pursuit of Webster's assassins, unearthed the existence of a secret military force, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, whose purpose was to disrupt and, according to later testimony, eliminate the "enemies of the State"

De Klerk, having initially tried to deflect cries for a judicial commission of inquiry to establish whether the Government agencies did indeed run death squads, eventually appointed Mr Justice Harms to investigate politically motivated murders

Confidence

But the Harms report, which was released in November 1990, and which found that there was no evidence of police death squads, failed to defuse the crisis. As the judge himself admitted in his report "The commission has been unable to achieve one of its main purposes, namely to restore confidence in a part of the state administration"

One reason for its failure was the refusal of CCB men to co-operate. They refused to supply their files to the commission, claiming that they had been destroyed and/or hidden according to a pre-arranged plan

Harms concluded in part "The actions of the CCB have contaminated the security arm of the State. Their conduct before and during the commission creates suspicions that they have been involved in more crimes than the evidence

shows"

The crisis of confidence in the security forces was exacerbated last year, when, in a sensational libel action involving General Lothar Neethling, *Vrye Weekblad* and the *Weekly Mail*, Mr Justice Krieger found that Coetzee had been a reliable witness and that Neethling had not told the truth

The judgment effectively put the question of police death squads back on the agenda by neutralising Harms' finding that Coetzee could not be believed because he was motivated by a deep hatred for the police and was either "mentally unbalanced" or "prepared to fabricate evidence to achieve his own ends"

Then came the judgment in the Trust Feed trial, in which a police officer, Brian Mitchell, and four special constables were found guilty of the massacre of 11 blacks in 1988. The judge expressed the suspicion that some police officers had tried to cover up the killings

The crisis has deepened further with the latest episode: the publication of an alleged signal message from one military officer to another authorising the "permanent removal from society" in June 1985 of three United Democratic Front leaders, including the charismatic Mr Matthew Goniwe

Within a month of the purported signal message from the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre to the secretariat of the State Security Council in Pretoria, the mutilated and partly burnt bodies of Goniwe and four comrades were found in the veld

De Klerk has acted speedily in a bid to contain the latest crisis, ordering that the inquest into the deaths of Goniwe and his comrades be re-opened. The appointment of the Judge-President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, to pre-

side over the resumed inquest is a sign of the importance which De Klerk attaches to it

Assuming that the signal message is genuine, it is a fair bet, judging from the obstructive behaviour of CCB men before and during the Harms inquiry, that the log book recording transmission of the message to the State Security Council will have disappeared

What is known about the killings points, as Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, argued before the original inquest court, to their being political murders

Very few people knew that Goniwe and his companions would be on the road from Port Elizabeth to Cradock on the night they were intercepted and murdered, except people who had the power to tap telephones

Robbery

Goniwe, who was urged to stay the night in Port Elizabeth, had said he would only stop for police or traffic officers. Robbery was not the motive of the killers. Money was found on the body of one of Goniwe's comrades, Mr Sparrow Mkonto

The killers went to great lengths to cover up their gruesome work, dragging the bodies of the four men into different places in remote veld, pouring petrol over their faces and setting it alight in a bid to prevent them from being identified

Forensic evidence suggested that the four men were still alive when they were taken out of Goniwe's car, stabbed and shot, dragged to different places in Bluewater Bay near Port Elizabeth and then set alight

To paraphrase Chaskalson the killers knew who they were looking for and where to find them, whoever they were, they were brutal

Elite unit ⁽²⁸⁴⁾ advertises for trainees

Sowetan 13/5/92

Sowetan Correspondent

FRIENDS are few, times are hard and the South African Defence Force's toughest unit needs you - and are prepared to advertise

Until Careers 2000, which opened in the Pretoria Showgrounds last night, the "Recces" - officially known as the Directorate of Reconnaissance Regiments - lived a shadowy life with their exploits in Angola, Namibia and other countries known only to a select few.

With regimental banners, information booklets and brochures, the Recces "went public" yesterday, complete with their own stand at the Careers 2000 show and an information officer on hand to answer questions from black and white hopefuls showing an interest in joining what are widely regarded as being among the world's toughest fighting troops

Times were, the information officer conceded, somewhat tough in the new South Africa; things had changed and so the Recces were forced to advertise for recruits

But at the same time he made it clear they would not be accepting just anybody

The requirements insist on the applicant being a member of the Citizen Force, Commandos, Permanent Force or performing National Service

Further requirements include "(b) RSA citizenship (c) Capable of speaking either official language (d) No record of serious criminal offence (e) Educational qualifications Preferably a Standard 10 certificate, but a lower qualification will be considered in exceptional cases"

Other hopefuls could have been defeated by the age limit of 17 to 28 years but, for those who thought they were almost there the physical exam was still to come

According to the pamphlet preselection tests included a 25km route march with 30kg kit (to be completed in five hours), a 5km cross-country run in 20 minutes, 10 pull-ups nonstop, 75 sit-ups two minutes, 50 press-ups non-stop, 18 by 25m shuttle runs in two minutes and 200m fireman's carry (without kit) in one minute

Task group to decide on squatters - TPA

The Transvaal Provincial Administration indicated in newspaper advertisements yesterday that a decision on the future of the Zevenfontein squatters was imminent.

The TPA said a task group investigating the issue was reaching consensus on urbanisation south of the R28 highway after consulting about 50 interest groups

But the plans to re-settle the few hundred squatter families in Chartwell, Bloubostrand and Diepsloot had met with strong opposition from residents. - Sapa



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CT 13/5/92

Week Politics
**ANTHONY
HNSON**

In the eyes of the world, Mr De Klerk's status as "Mr Clean" will have diminished when he sits down at the negotiation table, when he meets international leaders and when the National Party steps up its recruitment campaign among blacks before South Africa's first non-racial election

The National Party has taken a risk by placing a great many of its eggs in the De Klerk basket because he is seen as by far and away the party's most marketable asset

The party as a whole will suffer greatly if he is seen as soft on corruption or trying to cover-up security force dirty tricks

With the sordid past of the National Party increasingly coming to haunt its new political head, Mr De Klerk had better act decisively if he wishes to keep alive his hopes of becoming a key political leader of the future

FW's chance to escape shadow of hidden hand

254 CT 13/5/92

By GREG MILLS

THE weekend's bombshells about sinister government and security force involvement come at a crucial political juncture. They not only raise questions about the operation of security structures but also jeopardise the spirit of the negotiation process

Mr De Klerk faces demands to fire colleagues who were members of the State Security Council in 1985 when it reputedly sanctioned the assassinations of four Eastern Cape UDF activists. Under fire are Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee and General Magnus Malan

This latest storm, following soon after the Department of Development Aid corruption scandal, is based on a top-secret signal in June 1985 which appears to ask the SSC secretariat to arrange for the four activists to be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency"

Relegated

The signal refers to a phone conversation between Brigadier Chris van der Westhuizen, formerly of EP Command and now Chief of Staff of Military Intelligence, and a General Van Rensburg of the SSC Secretariat in Pretoria

Although the National Security Management System (NSMS) was downgraded and apparently placed under civilian control by President De Klerk two years ago,



UNDER FIRE (Clockwise from top left) Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of State Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, Mr Kobie Coetzee, Minister of Justice and National Intelligence Services

its current role and future must be re-examined

Under P W Botha, local and regional mini-governments (Joint and Local Management) were led by uniformed bureaucrats. Brigadier Van der Westhuizen was a member of the Eastern Province JMC. Mr De Klerk replaced the NSMS with the National Co-ordinating Mechanism (NCM) and the JMCs with Joint Co-ordinating Centres

At the top of the system of government was the SSC, now relegated to the status of the Cabinet Committee for Security Affairs. Although the Cabinet was restored to its rightful place as the highest decision-making body in De Klerk's "pinstripe revolution", the activities of the NCM are still shrouded in secrecy

A thorough examination of its role is necessary both to prevent the usurping of civilian rule and to establish its possible function in a post-apartheid context

Intelligence

Mr De Klerk has acknowledged that he was a member of the SSC at the time of the signal but claims that the government had no knowledge of or involvement in the alleged assassinations. Yet, as the NSMS and the SSC were deliberately designed to, in the government's own words, "coordinate the activities of all government departments" and to expedite the flow of security related information, how could this be possible?

Moreover, the SSC Secretariat was set up to service the SSC, a "gatekeeper" of intelligence information flowing to the SSC. Directly responsible to the State President, its four branches (Strategy, National Intelligence Interpretation, Strategic Communication and Administration) employed 50 to 60 people

If indeed Mr De Klerk and Cabinet colleagues on the SSC did not know of the JMC's and Secretariat's activities, this communication breakdown would say something about the failure of the NSMS system as a whole

Unaccountable

Some have denigrated the system, much touted as the streamlined and efficient means of government devised by managerial virtuoso P W Botha. As one former serving officer on the Secretariat put it "The SSC and the National Management System were a joke. They were supposed to be running the country, yet they could barely run themselves"

From this it would appear that the activities of the regional centres went largely unchecked. Some of the 400 Joint Co-ordinating Centres could even now be involved in independent actions, serving personal and institutional agendas far removed from those stated by the National Party

Without a Pickard Commission-type investigation this situation is likely to perpetuate

This gives credence to claims of a "third force", undermining the government's credibility and Codesa II

Any such review could at the same time be used to clarify the role of the SADF and the police, especially given that, through the Special Defence Account, SADF operations are easily open to corruption and unaccountable. In this respect, the Department of Development Aid fiasco should be a lesson

The reform process appears to have left the SADF and its affiliates behind. Whatever its failings, the SADF had a dynamic leadership with highly-motivated troops. Now its morale is low, many members are unsure of both their future, and that of the armed services

A policy review would give meaning and purpose to its present and future role

Mr De Klerk has been given a great opportunity to lay to rest once and for all the bogey of the hit-squads while ridding himself of Cabinet members and security force officers with suspect loyalties

Failure to do so will only harden black attitudes, making his more important long-term mission that much more difficult

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G. MILLS
1992

Codesa agrees on joint control of security forces by interim gov

Blomay 13/5/79

CODESA delegates have agreed that all security forces should be placed under the joint control of an interim government and that the electronic media be regulated by an independent body.

Codesa also said yesterday that Inkatha had indicated it would now sign the convention's declaration of intent, leaving the Bophuthatswana government the only participating non-signatory.

Meanwhile, hopes that major progress could be announced at the Codesa II plenary session due to start on Friday received a setback yesterday when discussions on a

constitution-making body became unexpectedly bogged down.

Working group 2, discussing the second phase of interim government and the constitution-making body, was forced to adjourn until today when it would make last-minute efforts to reach consensus.

Although new recommendations on a two-chamber parliament were put before the working group yesterday, negotiations were continuing on whether the new constitution should be adopted by a two-thirds or a three-quarters majority. Delegates could also not agree on whether the powers of regional and local government should be entrenched in an interim constitution before the sitting of a constitution-making body.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said the failure of the working group to agree on a recommendation to Codesa II was "placing the whole process in jeopardy. If we fail it means the whole process has failed." Without agreement in working group 2, the agreements in working groups 3 and 1 were "virtually meaningless".

TIM COHEN

While Inkatha, supported by government, is proposing that the constitution-making body be able to change the powers of the regional governments, the ANC takes the opposite view.

Codesa's working group 1 agreed that all security forces, including those of the TBVC states, should be placed under the control of a transitional government.

The group supported a decision taken in working group 3 that in the preparatory phase of interim government, security forces should be monitored by a Codesa body to ensure they did not affect the

struggle
make for free political activity
ANC representatives have made it clear they expect Umkhonto to be included in the definition of security forces. This would also effectively signal the end of the armed struggle

Working group 1 will also recommend to Codesa II that an independent neutral body be established to regulate telecommunications, and that this body regulate radio and TV frequencies
The body would also work out guidelines for the impartiality of news and current affairs programmes

New consensus on army

Political Correspondent (254) ^{STAR 14/5/92} the ANC and the Government had made this progress in bilateral discussions.

CAPE TOWN — The Government and the ANC have reached basic agreement on the composition and functions of a new defence force which would incorporate elements of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, other paramilitary units, the SA Defence Force and the TBVC armies.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday that

He was confident the ANC and Government would resolve their differences on the termination of the armed struggle and the disbanding of Umkhonto.

But he reiterated the Government's viewpoint that these problems had to be resolved with conclusive agreements before it would agree to implement transitional arrangements.

No misdeeds planned

- De Klerk

By Carma le Grange

President de Klerk yesterday categorically denied that either he or any of his colleagues planned "any misdeeds, kidnaps or contraventions of the law" at State Security Council (SSC) meetings.

He was addressing the House of Assembly in an interpellation debate during which he was urged to widen the scope of the judicial inquest into the deaths in 1985 of four United Democratic Front activists

In replying to questions by Democratic Party MP Peter Gastrow on whether he had attended a meeting of the SSC held in Port Elizabeth in the first quarter of 1985 to discuss unrest, Mr de Klerk repeated his statement on Friday that any insinuation that the Cabinet or the SSC planned or approved murder was devoid of all truth

The four UDF activists — Matthew Goniwe, Ford Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicele Mhlauri — were assassinated in June that year.

A military signal document purporting to link the SSC with their deaths was published on Friday by the New Nation newspaper

The same day, Mr de Klerk ordered a judicial in-

quest into the deaths under Eastern Cape Judge President N W Zietsman.

Mr de Klerk yesterday said he would consider appointing a judicial commission if this inquest proved inconclusive.

The controversy over the document continued yesterday, when widows of the victims spoke at a press conference in Johannesburg and as a former SADF officer, whose name appeared on the document, was tracked down in East London.

Nomonde Calata, Mbuyi Mhlauri and Sindiswa Mkontso were visibly upset at the press conference

Also present was Mr Goniwe's nephew, Mbulelo Goniwe, SACP chairman in the eastern Cape. He was also named in the document as one of those to be removed "permanently from society", but he escaped death

Mr Goniwe said the families and the Cradock community to which the assassinated men had belonged — rejected Mr de Klerk's judicial probe "since he himself (De Klerk) was implicated"

"We need a neutral commission of inquiry in which political organisations must play a role, possibly appoint-

● To Page 3

No misdeeds,

says FW

STAR 14/5/92

● From Page 1

ed by Codesa," he said

The ANC insisted yesterday that the published document demonstrated beyond dispute that "murderous activities ... are integral to the strategy of the National Party Government to destroy its political opponents by fair means or foul"

A former SADF commandant, L du Plessis, whose name appears as the drafter of the Goniwe document, told Sapa yesterday he was bound by the Official Secrets Act

The former Eastern Province Command officer said "It is an unfortunate position to be in. I am already in a lot of trouble" He confirmed he was at EP Command in 1985.

Mr du Plessis's signature appears on the Goniwe document, which allegedly recorded a conversation between former EP Command officer commanding General CP van der Westhuizen, and a General van Rensburg of the SSC secretariat

General van Rensburg has not been traced, and General van der Westhuizen was not available for comment

SACP general-secretary Chris Hani said at the press conference that Mr de Klerk and his colleagues were collectively responsible for the deaths

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said "(General van der Westhuizen) who issued the instruction (to 'remove the men from society permanently') is now head of Military Intelligence. The responsibility of the Government is to find out how a man, who has issued these instructions, was promoted"

Defence budget low as peace prevails

(254)

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

STAR 14/5/92

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's annual defence budget would be running at R17,5 billion and upwards by now — instead of the present R9,5 billion — if peace had not broken out in the region, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray, the SADF's Chief of Staff, Finance, said this week at a briefing on the SADF's 1992/93 budget, to be debated in Parliament next week.

Admiral Murray said that in 1988, on the eve of the agreement on Namibian independence and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the Cabinet had approved an annual defence budget of about R17,5 billion for the next five years.

That estimate was based on a scenario of the Cubans occupying Namibia and threatening South Africa's border.

By the financial year 1990/91, when the situation had cooled considerably, the budget estimate had dropped to R13 billion.

The present R9,5 billion annual budget estimate was based on strategic guidelines given by the Cabinet to the SADF 18 months ago.

These guidelines included

- An internal political settlement by 1994. "That now looks like being earlier," Admiral Murray said

- No conventional attack on SA for the next 10 years

- The main threat area for the next five years would be internal.

- The SADF must remain a credible deterrent force against potential threats from its neighbours

- The SADF should avoid combat on South African soil. If war were necessary, it should be fought on foreign soil, which would demand the ability to maintain long supply lines

- The key South African armaments industries should remain until 1994 as the arms boycott had forced South Africa to develop unique arms which could not be maintained and renewed from abroad.

Admiral Murray said there was a perception that the SADF had limitless slush funds. In fact, all its monies were properly voted for in Parliament. The sole sources of funds were the General Defence Account, the Special Defence Account and the Account for Secret Services.

...that they are
allegations

opponents and thus destroyed its ability
to be impartial," he said

unaware of list

they are still trying to

FW 'considers' inquiry into political killings

254

ARC 14/5/92

TOS WENTZEL and MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk has assured parliament he will consider appointing a judicial commission to inquire into allegations of security force involvement in political assassinations or violence if the present investigation proves inconclusive

But he considered that the reopened inquest on Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and three colleagues under the Judge-President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, was "for all practical purposes" a judicial inquiry

Mr De Klerk also confirmed that he had attended a number of State Security Council (SSC) meetings in the 1980s, including one in Port Elizabeth, but declared "No crimes or contraventions of the law were ever planned or considered at any of the State Security Council meetings I or any of my colleagues attended"

Asked by Democratic Party law and order spokesman Mr Peter Gastrow about a meeting of the SSC in Port Elizabeth in the first quarter of 1985, Mr De Klerk said it had concerned ways to stop the violence and it was then that the idea of declaring a state of emergency was born

He was responding to a brisk 15-minute interpolation debate in

which the government was urged to appoint a judicial commission with a brief broad enough to investigate all allegations of security force excesses in actions against political opponents in the 1980s

The debate focused on questions by the Democratic Party on whether the SSC, its secretariat or members on it or any member of the security forces authorised or ordered the assassination of activists

Referring to his statement last Friday, Mr De Klerk reiterated that the government had no knowledge of the alleged action

The instruction to reopen the inquest on the four activists would include an investigation of the possible involvement of members of the security forces, the secretariat of the SSC or anyone else

The police investigation under the auspices of the acting Attorney-General in the Eastern Cape was "proceeding unabated"

He would not hesitate to consider appointing a judicial commission if the investigation landed up "in a dead-end street".

Mr Gastrow said a full com-

mission of inquiry was needed to "open up on-going sores of past excesses by the security forces"

Mr Robin Carlisle (DP, Wynberg), who urged the government to "flush out the sewers of apartheid once and for all", said it was vital for the future of South Africa that the truth about the past be exposed - both apartheid excesses and the role of other major players "whose hands have blood on them".

The Conservative Party spokesman on law and order, Mr Moolman Mentz, said that if a commission was appointed, it should investigate how a purportedly classified document had been leaked

He also suggested indemnifying anybody implicated in politically motivated killings to give them the same benefits accorded some of those who were now negotiators at Codesa and who, in the past, were involved in the campaign of violence intended to overthrow the State

● It also emerged yesterday that the Speaker of parliament, Mr Eli Louw, had turned down the DP's request for a full debate on the Goniwe allegations

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Parties near agreement on a new defence force

Biday 145192

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TIM COHEN and
PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT and the ANC are edging towards a comprehensive agreement on the shape of a future national defence force and the ending of the ANC's armed struggle.

An agreement — which is expected to reach its final form during the first phase of interim government — will provide for the incorporation of the SA Defence Force, the defence forces of the TBVC governments and the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe into a single force answerable to an interim government.

Government spokesmen involved in bi-lateral talks with the ANC over the future of the armed struggle — government insists this must be terminated before it enters binding agreements on an interim government — said yesterday significant progress was being made.

"We have agreement of 80% or more on the principles on which the defence force should operate, including its composition," Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said at government's Codesa briefing yesterday.

His remarks follow an agreement in principle at Codesa this week that control of the security forces fall under a multi-party committee answerable to a transitional executive council and that there be a code of conduct for the security forces.

And in an interview this week, Umkhonto chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda said he was confident that the issue of the armed forces would be resolved soon, in conjunction with changes to SA political structure. He saw two phases in the first

the SADF and Umkhonto would be monitored by a joint structure, and in the second an elected interim government would exercise control over both forces.

Nyanda said that during the first phase, the SADF and Umkhonto would continue to fall under the control of their existing authorities, but any act by either force which would constitute a threat to free political participation could be objected to. During the second phase, both the SADF and Umkhonto should be confined to barracks and assembly points should be demarcated for Umkhonto cadres, he said.

Nyanda said he had gained the impression that senior members of the SADF realised the integration of Umkhonto into the SADF was inevitable, indicating that bi-lateral discussions had begun already. However, progress so far had been sluggish, mainly because the process was dependent on other political developments.

Nyanda believed that a commission on integration should urgently start discussing the practicalities involved.

On his vision of integration, Nyanda said he would be against the creation of a separate "elite corps" made up of former Umkhonto cadres. Instead, he envisaged "full" integration, with Umkhonto members being integrated at appropriate rank.

Meyer said joint control of the security forces would not be implemented during the first phase of interim government.

By ALLISTER SPARKS

THE case for joint control of the security forces is now incontrovertible

For months, the State President, Mr De Klerk, and his ministers have been dismissing evidence of police involvement in the violence with the argument that these were aberrations, that every police force in the world has its "few rotten apples" but the SAP as a whole is strictly impartial and firmly committed to a peace-keeping role

Now we have documentary evidence in the Matthew Goniwe case of an established procedure for authorising political assassinations involving the very highest councils of government

It is not clear whether the signal message sent to the State Security Council proposing that Goniwe and his friends be "permanently removed from society" was ever discussed by that body, which was headed by President P W Botha and included Mr Pik Botha, General Magnus Malan and Mr Kobie Coetsee of the present Cabinet

Mr De Klerk insists it was not, and this is probably correct given the need-not-to-know principle with which political leaders usually insulate themselves from such matters. The decision to authorise the assassinations was most likely taken somewhere in the secretariat of more than 100 "securocrats"

Rotten apples

But the members of the State Security Council must have known that political assassinations were taking place and tacitly condoned them

Nor is this surprising. In 1985, when Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicele Mhlaui were killed, mutilated and burned, the State Security Council was operating according to its "total strategy"

This was based largely on the writings of an American military strategist, John J

Joint control of security imperative

254

CT14/5/92

McCuen, who specified in his book, "The Art of Counter-Revolutionary War", that the first step in counter-insurgency operations was to smash the "revolutionary" organisation by, among other things, identifying and eliminating key leaders who gave them influence over the people, then gaining the support of the population with a WHAM campaign to win hearts and minds

It would appear, therefore, that the assassinations carried out in 1985 were not done by "rotten apples" but by trained hit-squads acting on orders from above, in accordance with approved policy

This must now be placed in context with the large accumulation of evidence indicating that such hit-squad activity is continuing — the latest being the Weekly Mail's disclosure of a secret police base in Sebokeng linked to the planning of assassinations in the Vaal area

It must be linked, too, to the ridiculously premature release of some policemen sentenced to long prison terms for political murders, which points implicitly to a sense of obligation to these men on the part of their superiors

Destabilising

There is, in fact, what Judge Rudolph Erasmus of the Info Inquiry would have called "a golden thread" running through all the incidents — from such dirty tricks as the smashing of Alan Paton's car

windscreen and the sending of a toxic T-shirt to Donald Woods's small daughter, to the more systematic and ideological operations of the '80s when the CCB hung a baboon foetus outside Bishop Desmond Tutu's home, poisoned the Rev Frank Chikane's clothing, switched lawyer Dullah Omar's heart pills to give him a coronary attack, and went in for selective assassinations

There was the blowing up of Albie Sachs, the assassination of Ruth First, Jeanette Schoon and her daughter, Griffiths and Victoria Mxenge, Goniwe and his colleagues, David Webster and many more

There was support for Renamo to destabilise Mozambique as an ANC base, the bombs in Zimbabwe, death-squad raids into Swaziland, a clandestine campaign to destabilise Swapo in the Namibian elections, Inkathagate, the Trust Feeds massacre and its evidence of support for Inkatha in destabilising the legalised ANC inside South Africa

And now the Weekly Mail revelations about the hit-squad base in Sebokeng

We have had the confessions of Gert Coetzee and Almond Nofomela and Martin Dolinchek, the findings of Mr Justice Harms and Mr Justice Goldstone, Mr Justice Wilson and Mr Justice Gordon. Plus the comments of Mr Justice Didcott on what the court records reveal

It's a long, long thread of official venality and violence. Yet the repeated exposures

yield nothing. The evidence disappears into some cosmic black hole in Pretoria and there is no response other than bland assurances that the police are committed to peace and the horrors are the work of a few rotten apples

Violence

Even at the height of the latest appalling revelations the lack of concern continued. The Minister of Law and Order appointed Mr Willem Krugel, the surviving assessor in the discredited Delmas case, declared a mistrial by the Appeal Court, to investigate the allegations of a police cover-up in the Trust Feeds case — a choice about as sensitive to public perceptions as choosing a juror in the Rodney King case to investigate the Los Angeles riots

To cap it all, right after the Trust Feeds verdict the notorious 32 Battalion, fresh from allegations of wanton violence in Phola Park, was sent into the Maritzburg area where Trust Feeds is located, provoking mass protests that culminated in a state of emergency being declared there by the end of last week.

We can't go on like this. We can't have peace this way — and we can't build a new nation without peace

What to do about it? We need a cleansing, but we can't have a Nuremberg trial because any thought of that would send those now in power scrambling away from the negotiating table

Perhaps, as in post-Pinochet Chile, we could have a commission on human rights abuses that would publish its findings but impose no punishments

At the very least, the government must stop pretending there is no problem. The evidence is too overwhelming. Mr De Klerk *must* acknowledge it and with his Codesa partners begin structuring an agreed form of joint control of the police, the military — and, not least, the entire intelligence gathering apparatus



Government, ANC accord on new defence force

ANC 14/5/92 254
THE government and the ANC have reached basic agreement on the composition and functions of a new defence force which will incorporate elements of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), other paramilitary units, the SADF and the TBVC armies.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer told a Press briefing in Cape Town the two sides were still discussing the principles and not yet the details of the rationalisation of armies.

The government had already made it clear that it had no objection to individual MK members joining the SADF.

"If the ANC would say we want total amalgamation of MK with the Defence Force, well, that is a different question," Mr Meyer said.

But the Defence Force was "favourably inclined" to a process of rationalisation that would include not only MK but also other paramilitary units and the TBVC defence forces.

Armies in step

Codesa plans

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(254)

for new SADF

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Codesa yesterday paved the way to a new South African defence force with an agreement that all security forces be placed under the joint control of an interim government.

An interim government is expected to be installed possibly midway through next year.

Codesa also agreed that the electronic media be regulated by an independent body.

Codesa also said yesterday that Inkatha had indicated it would now sign the convention's declaration of intent, leaving the Bophuthatwana government the only participating non-signatory.

Meanwhile ANTHONY JOHNSON reports that blacks could gain their first taste of real power at central government level in August.

And elections for fully fledged power-sharing in an interim government could take place by the middle of next year.

This was the prediction of Codesa negotiators from a number of parties just two days before the staging of the second plenary session.

However, despite breakthroughs in a number of working groups during last-minute bargaining over the past two days, key negotiators last night signalled a note of caution.

The considerable progress made so far could be rendered "meaningless" unless the still-deadlocked working group 2 was able to achieve consensus on an interim constitution and

general constitutional principles, they said.

The major problem areas negotiators in this group were grappling with last night included:

- The extent to which regionalism could be entrenched in a new constitution.

- The majority that would be required in an interim parliament if an upper house representing the interests of minorities or regions was not guaranteed.

ANC COULD POLL '45% OF VOTES'

See PAGE 2

- The role of traditional leaders in the negotiation process and an interim government — raising the prospect of yet another boycott of a Codesa plenary session by Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Despite the battle still raging in working group 2, key negotiators noted that "substantial progress" had been made across a broad front ahead of the Codesa II showcase.

Apart from agreement on joint monitoring of the security forces during the first phase of the transition to democracy, the 19 parties had reached accord on a multi-party Transitional Executive Council to rule the country in conjunction with the current cabinet in the run-up to elections for an interim government.

The 28-40 member TEC will by no means be a super-cabinet but will be given sufficient teeth to make the executive body grab centre stage in important areas of decision-making in the run-up to democracy.

This group — drawn from all parties and organisations represented at Codesa — will mark the introduction of "partial power-sharing" during the transition to a fully representative executive.

The Codesa II plenary session will also be asked to ratify an agreement on several multi-party sub-councils invested with significant executive clout when it comes to levelling the political playing field ahead of South Africa's first non-racial elections.

The sub-councils will cover areas like regional and local government, finance, law and order, security, defence, foreign affairs and elections.

ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said the failure of the working group 2 to agree on a recommendation to Codesa II was "placing the whole process in jeopardy. If we fail it means the whole process has failed". Without agreement in working groups 2, the agreements in working groups 3 and 1 were "virtually meaningless". Mr Ramaphosa said. He said the group would meet again today until it reached agreement.

Codesa's working group 1 agreed that all security forces, including those of the TVBC states, should be placed under the control of the transitional government.

The group supported a decision taken in working group 3 that in the preparatory phase of interim government, security forces should be monitored by a Codesa body to ensure they did not affect the climate for free political activity.

ANC representatives have made it clear they expect Umkhonto to be included in the definition of security forces. This would effectively signal the end of the armed struggle.

'Our enemies from the bush'

By THEMBA KHUMALO

"THOSE are our enemies from the bush. We engaged them in several skirmishes to stop them from harassing the villagers in Angola. They have killed some of our comrades, including a woman, but later we taught them a lesson or two."

These were the words of the ANC guerrilla commander who tried to give City Press a clue as to why members of the 32 Battalion were harassing blacks in the townships, and more recently, at Phola Park near Thokoza.

The commander, who preferred to remain anonymous, alleged that the battalion members were former Unita fighters who were recruited during South Africa's army occupation in Angola.

"You must look at the people they choose to attack ANC strongholds. Look at what they did at Phola Park and at Mandela Park last week," the commander said.

He said the Portuguese-speaking battalion of black soldiers was involved in a concerted campaign to uproot ANC supporters.

Last week members of 32 Battalion smashed into Phola Park squatter camp in a night raid. More than 100 squatters suffered gunshot injuries and at least four women told horrific tales of rape in the wake of the ordeal.

Battalion members are alleged to have killed 42-year-old Nomatuse Gqunza, who died in agony hours after being shot during the raid.

Barely a week later another group of soldiers allegedly assaulted two men during a raid on Mandela Park in Bekkersdal on the West Rand.

At a press conference at the Thokoza temporary military base days after the Phola Park raid, the Wits Command's General WG Kritzinger said the army would investiga-



CASUALTY OF WAR
... Residents remove the body of a person killed during the alleged 32 Battalion night raid on Phola Park squatter camp near Thokoza on the East Rand (above).

A shantytown battlefield littered with wounded residents ... these bloodied victims (right and far right) were two of the more than 100 residents wounded during the blitzkrieg on the camp.
Pics: MIKE MZILENI



254
21/11/92
We are targets, says ANC cadre

te the matter. However, members of the battalion would not be suspended while they were being investigated.

Kritzinger was drawn into a heated debate with a journalist after he claimed a survey showed Thokoza residents wanted the 32 Battalion to remain

in the township.

The journalist said the residents he had spoken to overwhelmingly wanted the troops out of Thokoza.

Two days later Defence Minister Roelf Meyer announced that soldiers involved in the raid would be pulled out until results of an SADF probe were

known.

Executive member of Thokoza Civic Association Louis Sibeko said his association had affidavits from residents who were assaulted by the 32 Battalion a week before the Phola Park incident.

Sibeko claimed that in the previous dawn raid

battalion soldiers randomly assaulted residents and broke furniture. Victims had made statements to police.

The Goldstone Commission will sit from Wednesday to hear evidence from all parties involved in the Phola Park raid.

Peace force possible for SA if parties agree

STAR 20/4/92
 agree ²⁵⁴

UN ²⁵⁴

By Mike Littlejohn

NEW YORK — The deployment of United Nations peacekeepers in South Africa during a post-apartheid transition would pose few problems for the world body as long as there was general agreement on the project — and the needed cash

But in expressing that view, Murrack Goulding, head of the UN department dealing with peacekeeping, emphasised that the question had not yet been discussed with him

He was responding in a televised interview to reports that Nelson Mandela wanted UN "Blue Helmets" dispatched to South Africa.

"He has not been in touch with me, so I am not sure what the request would be," Mr Goulding said

But he added that "one of the good things about" UN peacekeeping operations was that they were "infinitely flexible"

The only limits were that the parties involved must approve

the deployment of UN troops and that the General Assembly agree on financing

All of the 13 current UN operations are mired in debt and one of the oldest — the Cyprus force established in 1964 — is to be withdrawn at the end of the year if there are no signs of progress towards a solution of the bitter dispute between Greek and Turkish Cypriots

Professing ignorance of Mr Mandela's proposals, Mr Goulding would say only that he assumed the ANC leader sought a UN role in the implementation of a political settlement in South Africa

"If I say anything more, I am sure I am going to be breaking somebody's eggs," he added cryptically — having already declined to disclose what contingency plans for future peacekeeping his department has under review

Mr Goulding is a former British ambassador to Angola who knows southern Africa well. He is one of only a few under secretaries-general to have survived a recent restructuring of the secretariat by the new UN Chief, Boutros Boutros-Ghali

SADF cold-shoulders army integration talk

By Brendan Seery

254

STAR 20/4/92

As the debate about the future of the SADF hots up, a serving senior German army staff officer will address a conference in Pretoria this week about the lessons learnt from integrating former East German forces into the West German army.

Ironically, though, the people who will be most affected by the integration process here — the senior hierarchy of the SADF — will not be there on Thursday to hear Colonel Klaus Abel talk about how the Germans overcame their problems.

It is understood that the top command of the SADF has issued orders banning its officers from attending the conference, which is being hosted jointly by the local Institute for Defence Politics and the German Hanns Seidel Foundation.

Conference organiser Dr Jackie Cilliers confirmed he had sent more than 400 invitations to SADF officers, but there had been no positive replies.

The Pretoria conference is expected to be attended by a number of representatives of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and will be addressed by Professor Kadar Asmal, one of the ANC's

top constitutional experts

One of the other speakers, Professor Deon Fourie of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Unisa, is a brigadier in the SADF's Citizen Force.

The SADF last week refused to send any representatives to a conference in Umtata which dealt with integration of the armed forces, and which was attended by members of MK, as well as cadres from the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army.

The SADF said it had not been given sufficient notice about the conference, but the military attache at the South African embassy in Umtata did attend the debates.

Colonel Abel, who is the Director of Armed Forces Civic Education in the German Ministry of Defence, will be in South Africa with the permission of his own ministry and the German Foreign Ministry.

There is more irony in the fact that, among proposals for a new Code of Conduct for the SADF, much has been drawn from the German Bundeswehr's concept of "citizen in uniform", which was applied in re-orientating East German troops away from their Warsaw Pact doctrines.

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Brazilians may test arms embargo

^{Booy}
21/4/92
BRAZILIAN aircraft company Embraer is set to become the first major firm to challenge the UN arms embargo against SA

And British Aerospace (BAe) could follow if the embargo is successfully breached, according to weekend reports

Embraer is bidding to sell more than 40 state-of-the-art Tucano military aircraft trainers to the SA Air Force. Brazilian test pilots flew a Tucano demonstrator to SA from Sao Paulo for the Aviation Africa '92 exhibition at Jan Smuts Airport recently

The UN has set strict penalties for any member state found breaking the arms boycott, but the representatives of the Brazilian company have shown little concern about the implications of defying the ban

Britain's Observer newspaper reported at the weekend that BAe, which is eager to sell Hawk jet trainers, would probably follow Embraer into the SA military market. BAe promoted the aircraft at Aviation Africa '92

LINDEN BIRNS

Embraer's Tucano sales manager Ricardo Lugas said he believed the Brazilian plane was a strong contender for the SAAF. He said Embraer was considering joint production ventures with Simera (formerly Atlas Aircraft Corporation) on several aircraft programmes. He did not rule out an agreement whereby Simera might be granted a licence to manufacture Tucanos for the SAAF.

The SAAF has been evaluating several aircraft to replace its Second World War Harvard trainers, but will soon be pressed to find modern jet trainers to replace its Impalas. Embraer is a strong contender in the jet trainer arena and is seeking customers for the AMX, in which it is a 30% partner with Italy's Alenia and Aermacchi. The latter designed the Impala and gave Atlas the SA manufacturing concession.

Victims attend identity parade

By Zingisa Mkhuma

More than 70 squatters who say they are victims of an attack on the Phola Park squatter camp by members of 32 Battalion, attended an identification parade involving an undisclosed number of soldiers yesterday

The press was barred from the official proceedings which were held inside the Tokoza Auditorium. Only members of the Independent Board of Enquiry (IBE) and lawyers for the vic-

tims were allowed in

Some squatters, including a 14-year-old girl, attended the proceedings wearing bandages on their arms and legs. Some of them walked on crutches.

A spokesman for the IBE, Sally Sealy, said there were 101 victims of the attack which left two dead, but many of them could not identify their assailants because it was dark when the attack occurred.

More than 70 people were treated in hospital

for their injuries. They have accused members of the SADF's 32 Battalion of going on a "rampage" after they had alleged that a shot was fired at them from the squatter camp.

A woman was killed and several others were raped and injured in the raid which took place on April 9, said squatters.

The police said they were investigating charges of murder, rape, assault, malicious damage to property, theft and attempted murder.

STAR 22/4/92

37

254

288

Cape Corps lay up colours

ET 22/4/92

Staff Reporter

THE South African Cape Corps, which served with distinction in the two world wars, was last night disbanded when their national and regimental colours were laid up at a ceremony in the Good Hope Centre.

The colours were handed over to the Castle Guard last night, and yesterday members of the corps for the last time exercised their freedom of the cities and towns of Cape Town, Bellville, Somerset West and Kuils River.

Most of them will become part of the new Nine SA Infantry Battalion based at Eerste River. The rest will be transferred to other units.

Open

In a statement yesterday the SADF said the corps had been disbanded as a cost-cutting measure, and that "by this step the 'race' connotation which stuck to the Cape Corps is finally done away with".

Nine SA Battalion "will be open to members of all the population groups except whites", the statement said. "This is because only volunteers are trained at Eerste River. Whites are conscripted."

At the colours ceremony Major-General DJ Mortimer, Chief of Army Staff Logistics, said the disbanding was "like a death in the family".

32 Battalion on view for victims

254 CT 22/4/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Troops of 32 Battalion took part in an identification parade yesterday for more than 90 witnesses to the alleged army rampage in the East Rand squatter camp of Phola Park on April 8

Witwatersrand police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe refused to say whether any of the soldiers had been pointed out as culprits during the parade at neighbouring Thokoza civic centre

Colonel Malherbe said the parade was part of the police investigations into the incident

Members of the SADF's 32 Battalion allegedly killed two people, injured more than 100 and raped three women during their raid on the camp

Some of the witnesses were on crutches while four women had heavily bandaged arms

No members of the media were allowed inside the hall as both witnesses and possible suspects were protected by the Criminal Procedures Act, police said

MK attack

Meanwhile, the Goldstone standing commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation will question uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) leaders about allegations that the organisation planned to attack four of Inkatha's Transvaal strongholds

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said in a statement yesterday that a policeman told a Wit-Vaal regional dispute resolution committee on March 26 that police

had received information that MK had made the decision at a meeting the previous day

"After inquiry by an ANC member, the ANC informed the regional dispute resolution committee that no such decision had been taken. The matter was then referred to the commission, which was informed by police that the information had come from two informants, who were present at the MK meeting

"The informants felt their lives were in jeopardy and on no account would they be prepared to meet, even in camera, with the commission. At the request of the commission, police have furnished it with written statements from both informants without disclosing their identities" — Own Correspondent, Sapa

tions] I shall have to determine if that is the case. As indicated on the Question Paper, that question has not been put to me, therefore I do not have the reply to hand [Interjections]

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what is the total number of persons who—as far as the Boputhatswana part of the reply is concerned—have been deseconded during the past three months?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, if you will just give me a minute, I shall count them quickly [Interjections] I count round about 14 [Interjections]

Customs post: Beit Bridge

*4 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Public Works †

- (1) What is the condition of the buildings and facilities of the customs post at Beit Bridge,
- (2) whether his Department intends attending to these buildings and facilities, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is envisaged in this regard and (b) when is it expected that the work will be (i) commenced and (ii) completed?

B482E

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) In a fair condition but inadequate
- (2) Yes
 - (a) The extension and upgrading of the existing buildings and facilities. Longer term planning of additional facilities is also being attended to
 - (b) (i) Planning is already in progress and if the funds are available it is anticipated that the execution of the work will begin early in 1993. It will only be possible to determine commencement of the additional facilities stated in (a) once planning has been completed
 - (ii) It is anticipated that the extension and upgrading of the existing buildings and facilities will be completed during the second half of 1994

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to put it to him that his department was either caught unawares as a result of the traffic between South Africa and Zimbabwe or else there was for a very long time absolute carelessness about the customs facilities at that customs point [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the person who put the question made a point and a statement. He did not put a question to which I wish to reply, other than to say I believe the hon member made representations about this on previous occasions and I assume that the department has definitely reacted to that

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Beit Bridge customs post: facilities

*5 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- (1) Whether he recently took or intends taking any action with regard to the facilities available to officials of his Department at the customs post at Beit Bridge, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) for what reasons,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B483E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) The provision, expansion and improvement of official accommodation and facilities for office and housing purposes rest with the Department of Public Works. Official accommodation and facilities are however provided, expanded or improved in consultation with the Government Departments which have to utilize which accommodation and facilities
- Since August 1990 an extensive investigation by my Department, in conjunction with the Department of Public Works, has been launched into all official accommodation and facilities at Beit Bridge, as far as the utilization thereof by officials of my Department is concerned, as the existing accommodation and facilities are inadequate
- The planning for the expansion and upgrading

of the existing accommodation and facilities will be ready this year for the invitation of tenders

In the light of the every-growing border traffic the situation at Beit Bridge is being monitored on a continuous basis in order to counter disruption of the public and officials as far as possible. However, the crux of the problem lies in the expansion of the physical facilities which is already being addressed interdepartmentally

Grand Prix motor race: contribution to sponsorship

*6 Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of National Education †

Whether the Government contributed directly or indirectly to the sponsorship of the recent Grand Prix motor race, if not, why not, if so, (a) for what reasons and (b) what was the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the Government's contribution?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Yes. The Government contributed indirectly to the 1992 Grand Prix motor race

- (a) Section 18B of the Income Tax Act was introduced on 1986-06-01 with the purpose of encouraging private sponsors to financially support international cultural, sporting and educational events that are held in South Africa. This incentive measure, which was made available in terms of section 18B, is known as a sponsorship allowance and contains specific tax benefits. In the mean time it has been recommended that the provisions of section 18B of the Income Tax Act should be withdrawn
- (b) (i) The Government made an indirect contribution to the project through revenue forgone to the benefit of the sponsor company
- (ii) The audited statement of the event is still being awaited in order to enable the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to calculate the total revenue forgone

(i) (a) 11
(b) 42

(2) (a) Transvaal—No
Orange Free State—Yes, in three wards

SADF employed to build road: Sekhukhuneland area

*7 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any members of the South African Defence Force were employed to build a road and erect tents in the Sekhukhuneland area towards the end of 1991 for the wedding of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b)(i) how many members of the Defence Force were involved and (ii) for what reasons were they employed in this manner and (c) what was the total cost involved?

B487E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes, to erect six tents only

- (a) The name supplied by the hon member
- (b) (i) 8
(ii) As a gesture of goodwill
- (c) None

Black town councillors: resignations

*8 Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing †

- (1) How many Black town councillors resigned in the (a) Transvaal and (b) Orange Free State from 1 February 1991 up to 31 January 1992,
- (2) whether any elections took place in (a) the wards concerned and (b) all the other vacant wards during this period, if not, why not,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B488E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) (a) 11
(b) 42

(2) (a) Transvaal—No
Orange Free State—Yes, in three wards

Orange Free State—Yes, in three wards

Cont - 17
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hausward

Hausward

Hausward

of the Service and the amount is therefore not supplied per Arm of the Service

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
State Funds R 700 000	R1 526 000	R 889 500
Contributions by members R4 597 811	R3 972 309	R4 200 347

Note
254

Contributions by members are used for affiliation and entry fees, equipment and clothing, financial assistance to members representing the SA Defence Force or national teams, hiring of facilities and new facilities

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
- Nursing Service Manager 3
- Chief Professional Nurse 5
- Senior Professional Nurse 28
- Professional Nurse 24
- Senior Staff Nurse 2
- Staff Nurse 8
- Senior Nursing Assistant 17
- Nursing Assistant 40
- Chief Specialist 1
- Senior Specialist 1
- Specialist 2
- Medical Officer 2
- Part-time Medical Officer 1
- Pharmacist 1

Dora Nginza Hospital: staff complement

204 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health

What, in respect of the Dora Nginza Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

- B461E
- The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH
- (a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
 - Chief Professional Nurse 5
 - Senior Professional Nurse 18
 - Professional Nurse 112
 - Senior Staff Nurse 1
 - Staff Nurse 122
 - Nursing Assistant 69
 - Medical Superintendent 1
 - Principal Medical Officer 3
 - Medical Officer 14
 - Specialist 4
 - Part-time Specialist 3
 - Principal Pharmacist 1
 - Senior Pharmacist 3
 - Pharmacist (Intern) 1

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: staff complement

206 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health

What, in respect of the Elizabeth Donkin Provincial Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

- B463E
- (a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
 - Nursing Service Manager 3
 - Chief Professional Nurse 14
 - Senior Professional Nurse 45
 - Professional Nurse 480
 - Senior Staff Nurse 20
 - Staff Nurse 380
 - Nursing Assistant 120
 - Medical Superintendent 1
 - Medical Officer 60
 - Part-time Medical Officer 1
 - Intern (Medical) 31
 - Senior Specialist 6
 - Part-time Senior Specialist 1
 - Specialist 19
 - Part-time Specialist 12
 - Principal Pharmacist 1
 - Senior Pharmacist 4
 - Pharmacist 12
 - Pharmacist (Intern) 4

Legal abortions

213 Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether any applications for legal abortions were made to her Department in 1991, if so, how many (a) such applications were made and (b) legal abortions were performed as a result,
- (2) how many of these legal abortions were authorized in respect of (a) statutory rape, (b) incest and (c) incest?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) No, applications are made to the medical practitioner in charge of a provincial hospital or a few private hospitals designated for this purpose

(a) unknown and

(b) 981 legal abortions were reported for the year 1991 as at 31 January 1992,

- (2) abortions may be procured by a medical practitioner in terms of sections 3(1)(a)-(e) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 (Act 2 of 1975) and the statistical returns only specify the categories accordingly
- During 1991 a total of 46 abortions have been procured in terms of section 3(1)(d)—pregnancy in consequence of unlawful carnal intercourse

Abortion/sterilization: legislation

214 Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question No 13 on 9 April 1991, she intends to introduce any legislation in regard to abortion and sterilization during the present session of Parliament, if not, why not, if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when,
- (2) whether she has received any representations in this regard during the past 12 months, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) her response to these representations?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No, since public opinion is against any amendments to the Act,
- (2) yes,
- (a) 1 318 representations from individuals and organizations were received from which all but one were against any amendments and
- (b) no amendments are envisaged

Mercury in tooth fillings

215 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether she has received any requests from individuals and/or organizations to ban the use of mercury in tooth fillings, if so, from whom,
- (2) whether her Department is investigating the possibility of banning the use of mercury in tooth fillings, if so, why,
- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No,
- (2) no,
- (3) no

Immunization programmes: amount allocated

216 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) (a) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken,
- (2) whether these programmes could be implemented fully out of the sum so allocated, if not,
- (3) whether additional funds were allocated for this purpose, if so, from what source?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) (a) R4 766 000 and
- (b) the expanded programme on immunisation consists of sustained vaccination

Squatter 'victims' check soldiers

The Argus Correspondent (254)
JOHANNESBURG — More than 70 squatters who say they are victims of an attack on the Phola Park squatter camp by members of 32 Battalion, attended an identification parade involving the soldiers

The press was barred.

Only members of the Independent Board of Enquiry (IBE) and lawyers for the victims were allowed at the parade in the Tokoza Auditorium.

A spokesman for the SADF, Major Andreas Jordaan declined to say how many members of the battalion were involved

Aug 22/4/92
Some squatters, including a 14-year-old girl, attended the proceedings wearing bandages. Some walked on crutches.

A spokesman for the IBE, Ms Sally Sealy, said there were 101 victims of the attack which left two dead, but many could not identify their assailants because it was dark when the attack occurred.

More than 70 people were treated in hospital after the incident. They have accused members of 32 Battalion of going on a "rampage" after they had alleged that a shot was fired at them from the squatter camp.

Phola Park victims identify 9 'raiders'

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

STAR
23/4/92

at the request of the ANC, attorneys of the victims, and Lawyers for Human Rights.

Phola Park residents have positively identified nine soldiers who allegedly took part in assaults by members of the SADF's 32 Battalion during a raid on the East Rand squatter camp two weeks ago, the Goldstone Commission heard in Pretoria yesterday.

This information was released by P A Hatting, SC, representing the South African Police at a preliminary hearing of the commission, investigating allegations of assault, rape and damage to property by soldiers on the night of April 8

The full inquiry is scheduled to start on Monday

Mr Hattingh said of the estimated 240 members of 32 Battalion at an identification parade in Tokoza on Tuesday, 32 were identified by 45 residents as having participated in the alleged attack

He said it was found only nine of the 32 soldiers had been at Phola Park on the day of the alleged attack

Advocate Hattingh added that police were investigating 37 charges including charges of rape, assault, and malicious damage

Researcher at the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression Sally Sealey said she had visited Phola Park on April 9

Ms Sealey said eye-witnesses had told her between three and six army vehicles had entered the camp at about 9 pm

She rejected SADF claims that they were shot at by unknown persons from the direction of the squatter camp prior to the raid, saying all those interviewed and those who submitted statements said they did not hear any gunshots "prior to the arrival of the SADF in Phola Park".

She said the raid was mainly conducted by black soldiers who wore "browns" and spoke Fanagalo and Portuguese

Together with some leaders of the Tokoza civic association, they transported injured people to hospital and later accompanied about 60 of them to Tokoza Police Station to lay charges, she said

Major Petrus van Eeden of the SADF said he did not believe his men could have committed the alleged rapes and assaults.

He conceded, however, that some troops could have been heavy-handed with residents after shots had allegedly been fired from Phola Park at the SADF patrol

● Phola Park: claims to be probed — Page 3

Phola Park: Soldiers identified

PRETORIA — Charges are being investigated against nine soldiers after they were pointed out at a police identification parade following alleged assaults on Phola Park residents this month

A representative for the police told the Goldstone Commission here yesterday that the charges against members of 32 Battalion ranged from rape to theft and assault

SADF Major Albie van Eeden, at a hearing of the commission yesterday, strongly denied that troops under his command

assaulted and raped Phola Park residents on the night of April 8

He conceded, however, that troops could have been hard-handed with residents because they had not co-operated after shots had allegedly been fired from Phola Park at an SADF patrol

Ms Sally Ann Sealey, a senior researcher for the Independent Board of Inquiry, an independently-funded organisation, said that according to residents, the SADF members had embarked on a house-to-house search after they had allegedly

been shot at

Shack-dwellers said the soldiers had assaulted them — in many cases without conducting any search for weapons — by hitting them with rifle butts on the head and beating them with sjamboks, bats, iron pipes, pick handles and sticks.

She said 25 to 30 limbs had been broken

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said that, after considering yesterday's evidence, the commission would frame the terms of reference for an inquiry into the incidents — Sapa (254) CT 23/4/92

Police probe soldiers' conduct

PRETORIA — Charges are being investigated against nine SADF members after they were pointed out at a police identification parade following an alleged assault of Phola Park residents earlier this month

A police representative told the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria yesterday the charges against 32 Battalion members ranged from rape to theft and assault

32 Battalion officer Maj Albie van Eeden, at a preliminary hearing of the commission to determine terms of reference for an inquiry into the incident at Phola Park, Thokoza, strongly denied the troops under his command had assaulted and raped Phola Park residents on April 8.

However, he conceded that troops could have been hard-handed with residents because they did not co-operate after shots were allegedly fired from Phola Park at an SADF patrol. He said the patrol had returned the fire, and later picked up "X" number of spent AK-47 cartridges in Phola Park. Two SADF members were injured in the exchange of fire.

Sally Ann Sealey, a senior researcher for

the Independent Board of Inquiry, said according to residents, the SADF members had embarked on a house-to-house search after they had allegedly been shot at

"None of the people from whom we have taken statements or whom we have interviewed heard gunfire on that evening prior to the arrival of the SADF in Phola Park."

Shack dwellers said the soldiers had assaulted them, in many cases without conducting any search for weapons, hitting them with rifle butts and beating them with sjamboks, bats, iron pipes, pick-handles and sticks. Sealey said 25 to 30 limbs had been broken. (254)

"Some residents reported being assaulted twice by different groups of soldiers

"Several residents reported that the screaming and shooting continued all night" (252) (254)

According to the statements, four women — one of whom died — were raped and a large number were indecently assaulted

Sealey thought that more women had been raped but were afraid to report this.

□ To Page 2

Soldiers

"All the rapes were perpetrated by soldiers at gunpoint and were accompanied by assaults and foul language

"In most cases, the rape was preceded by a soldier pointing a firearm at the victim's private parts."

Both legs of one rape victim were fractured by bullets fired from outside her shack. Her husband was assaulted and dragged outside, and when he eventually re-entered the shack, she told him the soldiers had raped her. Her underpants had been removed. She died from loss of blood at dawn, said Sealey.

Judge Richard Goldstone said that after

considering yesterday's evidence, the commission would frame the terms of reference for an inquiry into the incidents

WILSON ZWANE reports a police spokesman said the identification parade was "one of the many" which would be held in Thokoza (254)

The Human Rights Commission said in a statement yesterday 61 people had been killed and 45 injured in the past week. In an apparent reference to an attack on a house in the Vaal Triangle township of Sharpeville, it said the week's incidents "showed a noticeable increase of attacks in which large numbers of unsuspecting residents were killed in their homes"

□ From Page 1

Phola Park: Cops probe 37 charges

Sawfem 23/4/92

254

POLICE are investigating 37 charges, including rape and assault, against several members of the 32 Battalion who were pointed out at an identification parade this week.

The charges follow a raid by the battalion at the Phola Park squatter camp on April 9.

Two people were killed and about 100 assaulted. Property was stolen and damaged during the raid.

The details of the charges were revealed in Pretoria yesterday by Mr P Hattingh, SC. He was representing the police at the preliminary inquiry of the Goldstone Commission into events at Phola Park on that day.

Hattingh said 32 of the 240 men on parade on Tuesday were identified "and of these 32 only nine were positively identified as having been on duty at Phola Park that day".

Another witness, Miss Sally Ann Sealy, a researcher with the Independent Board of Inquiry, said she helped to take statements from the victims.

By **MONK NKOMO**

In another case, an old woman was dragged out of a shack while "her young daughter was raped", said Sealy.

Major Petrus van Eeden of the SADF told the inquiry that two SADF members, including a certain Mpande, were wounded when unknown persons fired at their battalions at Phola Park during the night of April 9.

Van Eeden denied allegations that members of the battalion had raped and assaulted squatters that night.

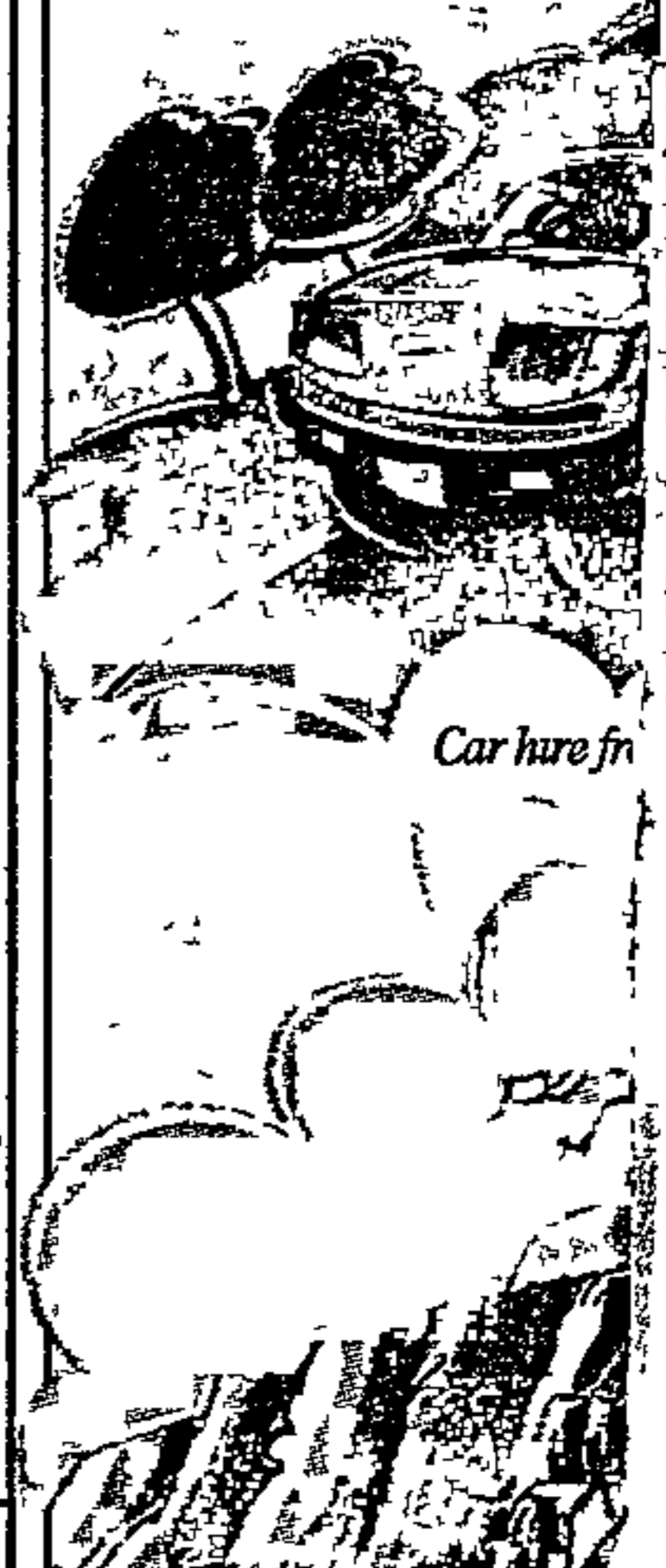
"The relationship between the 32 Battalion and Phola Park residents had been good and healthy since they started operations there on August 7 1990," he said.

Responding to questions, Van Eeden said although the troops had gone to investigate sporadic shootings, nobody had been arrested. He conceded that, by returning the fire, SADF members could have seriously shot and wounded innocent people.

The commission will be chaired by an advocate, Mr Solly Sithole.



An exciting sea cruise off the Durban Harbour



FW's package to curb violence

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Private armies are to be effectively banned and the law is to be changed to enable the police to arrest intimidators and perpetrators of political violence before they commit their crimes.

These were among a package of urgent legislative and other measures to combat political violence announced by President de Klerk in Parliament during debate on his budget vote last night

He said the mere possession of certain weapons — such as automatic guns — would be outlawed

He had appointed a Government task force to liaise with the National Peace

Committee and the Peace Secretariat to try to bring relief to communities in which under-development was a principal cause of violence.

Mr de Klerk said the Criminal Procedure Act would be amended to provide for special criminal procedures and bail systems to deal with political violence and intimidation

Assurance

These procedures would accelerate the processing of these cases and ensure that perpetrators of violence and intimidation were quickly removed from the community

He said the intention was to make it easier for the police to deal with those who were on the point of committing crimes

He gave the assurance that the rights of accused would still be honoured, but said the time for more drastic action had arrived

Urgent legislation would be introduced to ban the organisation, training and equipping of private armies

It would be aimed at not only leaders of, but participants in, private armies

The mere possession of certain weapons would become a crime and there would be a presumption that such possession was coupled with common-law crimes

Incidents of indirect intimidation would also be dealt with. The maintenance and organisation of private armies was itself a form of indirect intimidation

The aim would be to widen the impact of the Intimidation Act

STAR 24/4/92

254

234

337

844



after the match.

Picture: John Hogg

Law to forbid private armies in the pipeline

Political Staff

(254)

CAPE TOWN — President de Klerk last night announced that legislation was to be introduced to forbid private armies and to speed up bringing perpetrators of violence and intimidation before the courts

Details would be given in the Justice Vote next week.

Replying to the debate on his budget vote, Mr de Klerk said the organising and training of private armies and underground structures was one of the causes of the current violence

Another was the availability of sophisticated arms. Urgent legislation would be introduced to prevent their possession

He said the Criminal Procedure Act would be amended to have cases involving violence or intimidation given priority

The proposed legislation would not stop violence, but would make it easier for those upholding law and order to bring those responsible to justice speedily

A task force would also be assigned to the National Peace Committee and the National Peace Secretariat to bring relief in areas where socio-economic conditions were causing violence

But, said Mr de Klerk, the ultimate step to contain violence was a peaceful solution through negotiation

● FW's package to curb violence — Page 6

STAR 24/4/92

Human rights a top priority

Sowetan 24/4/92

POST-APARTHEID
South Africa must be governed by principles of national Independence and a respect for human rights, Professor Kader Asmal of the University of Western Cape, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference held at the headquarters of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

**By MONK
NKOMO**

near Pretoria, Asmal said the constitution must have a more comprehensive chapter on international relations

This, he said, would have to emphasise the country's presentation of itself as a

254

responsible member of the international society

Kader, who is also an executive member of the ANC, said except for the purposes of self-defence, "no military contingent under the direction or control of the state may be deployed outside the state without the authorisation of the national assembly"

Security forces, ANC differ on shootout

THE SADF and SAP this week offered a vastly differing account from the ANC of the overnight gun battle and arrest of 11 people in Katlehong's Khumalo Valley.

The SADF's Witwatersrand Command on Friday said a joint army-police patrol had been responding to information about a possible weapons cache in a house in Katlehong when it came under heavy fire.

The patrol returned fire and surrounded the house. Eleven people surrendered and were arrested. They were in possession of two AK-47 rifles and a pistol, the SADF said.

In a separate statement, the SAP said a policeman had joined a SADF patrol in Katlehong after receiving information that illegal weapons were being kept at a house in Khumalo Valley.

When the patrol arrived at the house they were fired on. The security forces returned fire.

The commander of the patrol then ordered the people in the house to throw their weapons outside. Two AK-47 rifles were thrown out and the 11 people inside the house

were arrested on charges of attempted murder. The Special Investigation Unit in Katlehong then searched the house. Police took possession of the two AK-47 rifles, two pistols and ammunition.

The SAP said no people inside the house were injured, but two SADF members sustained slight shrapnel wounds. The SADF made no mention of any casualties.

ANC representative in the township, Floyd Masheshe, had earlier alleged SADF members had opened fire on ANC members meeting in a house in Katlehong.

An ANC member in the township also charged that several people were injured and the house was destroyed. — Sapa

Armcor bombs

'were sent to Iraq'

B.12 am
27/4/92

CHRIS BATEMAN

254

LONDON — Evidence of Armcor-supplied cluster bombs being shipped to Iraq emerged in a \$495m civil case being brought by an embittered arms dealer in Guernsey

The dealer, Wais Amin Saffouri from Cyprus, named several members of an SA family, the Cochranes, three Guernsey companies and a Jersey trust company in his claim for commission on arms sales to Iraq and other countries.

According to reports in the Observer yesterday, the court case began in January last year but escaped public attention

Court papers filed in Guernsey gave details of meetings in London and Zurich as well as of contracts concerning the supply of cluster bombs from SA to Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war.

The Cochranes, most of whom are reported to be living in SA and Zimbabwe, are said to be Armcor agents.

The action was brought by Saffouri's company Silver Falcon Enterprises and an associate, Solon Pitarides. Saffouri claims he set up the Iraqi contracts.

According to court papers, the Guernsey companies — International Technology Operations (ITO), International Technology and TP Enterprises — were controlled by Edward, John, William, Steven and Una Cochrane, "directly or indirectly or as nominees (for Armcor)".

Saffouri claimed that in 1982 he was appointed ITO's agent in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. He was to receive 11% commission on sales. Other agreements covered Egypt, Cyprus and Greece.

He said a \$15m contract was signed in 1985 between ITO and Iraq to redesign cluster bombs for use at low altitudes which could be used in Iraq. This resulted in an order for 2 000 units worth about \$22m.

He added that control of ITO was sold by the Cochranes in 1986.

A technology called digital compression is being designed to deliver the ultimate blockbuster: A cable featuring 600 channels.

Such a world of the box may seem to be crazy in a land where education standards are falling.

pioneers The communications giant, Time Warner, said that, in fact, their viewers were not necessarily watching more programmes — they were simply entering a “multi-choice environment”.

Just over 3 000 homes in Brook-

Mr Richard Aurelio, a Time Warner president in charge of Quantum, said: “At the moment, getting films from video stores is an extremely inefficient and customer-unfriendly method. With our cable, all you do is press a button.” — Daily Telegraph

R1,2bn claim over weapons

CT 27/4/92 (254)

From CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON — Evidence of Armscor-supplied cluster bombs being shipped to Iraq on a continuing basis has emerged in a \$495-million (about R1,2bn) civil case being brought by an embittered arms dealer in Guernsey

The dealer, Mr Walis Amin Saffouri, of Cyprus, has named several members of a South African family — the Cochranes — three Guernsey companies and a Jersey trust company in his claim for commissions on arms sales to Iraq and other countries.

According to reports in the Observer yesterday, the court case began in January last year but has until now escaped public attention

Court papers filed in Guernsey reveal details of meetings in London and Zurich as well as contracts concerning the supply of cluster bombs from South Africa to Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war

The Cochranes, most of whom are reported to be living in South Africa and Zimbabwe, are said to be Armscor agents.

The action has been brought by Mr Saffouri's company, Silver Falcon, and an associate, Solon Pitarides Mr

Armscor deal with Iraq cited in court

Saffouri claims he set up the Iraqi contracts

According to court papers, the Guernsey companies — International Technology Operations (ITO), International Technology and TP Enterprises — were controlled by Edward, John, William, Steven and Una Cochrane, “directly or indirectly or as nominees for (Armscor)”

Mr Saffouri claims that in 1982 he was appointed ITO's agent in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan for what was codenamed “Project Victor”

In return he was to receive 11% commission on sales. Other agreements covered Egypt, Cyprus and Greece

He adds that a \$15-million contract was signed in 1985 between ITO and Iraq to redesign cluster bombs for use at

low altitudes. This resulted in an order for 2 000 units worth some \$22 million.

Further orders for up to 10 000 units were expected and Mr Saffouri says he was told at a London meeting in February 1988 that, instead, replacement orders were anticipated for 10 000 high-altitude cluster bombs a year for five years. Orders for air concussion bombs were also predicted

Mr Saffouri claims ITO intimated that it had obtained orders worth one billion dollars for equipment produced by Nimrod International, identified as the marketing subsidiary of Armscor.

He adds that control of ITO was sold in 1986 by the Cochranes, perhaps to Armscor or Mr Carlos Cardoen, a Chilean arms manufacturer and a major supplier to President Saddam Hussein.

Mr Cardoen was closely involved with International Signal and Control's one-billion-dollar conman Mr James Guerin, who supplied vital US technology and components

Mr Guerin pleaded guilty last year to arms smuggling to Iraq and South Africa.

● Armscor last night declined to comment

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Armcor to sell 18 SAAF planes, parts

ARMSCOR is to sell 18 SA Air Force aircraft, several transport aircraft engines and more than 7 000 aircraft spares to buyers which could include foreign air forces *Monday 28/4/92*

On Sunday Armcor advertised it was to sell, by tender, 17 Piaggio Albatross maritime patrol and surveillance aircraft and spares, and a Beechcraft Queen Air VIP light twin-engined transporter.

An Armcor spokesman said the deadline for tenders, which any per-

LINDEN BIRNS

son, organisation or company could submit, was June 22. (254)

The SAAF base price on the various lots was not for disclosure.

More than 7 000 assorted spares for Vickers Viscount airliners are also for sale, as is a consignment of spares for Avro Shackleton long-range maritime patrol aircraft.

Armcor already had a list of about 20 potential foreign buyers.

Goldstone Committee to inspect Phola Park

By McKeed Kotlo
Pretoria Bureau

STAT 28/4/92

The Goldstone Committee investigating the alleged brutality of members of SADF's 32 Battalion on Phola Park residents earlier this month, is to conduct an inspection in loco in the area on Thursday afternoon.

Committee chairman Solly Sithole announced this during yesterday's seating in Pretoria. The hearing was postponed until tomorrow morning.

Mr Sithole said the inspection in loco would be conducted at 2 pm.

Mr Sithole granted the postponement after Advocate Barry Roux, act-

ing on behalf of some members of the 32 Battalion, told the committee he needed time to consult his clients on the question of why they entered Phola Park on the night of March 8, 1992.

Advocate Roux said he would be ready to continue with the hearing after the consultation.

Troops admit hitting Phola Park residents

STAR 30/4/92

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

254

Nine SA Defence Force members, identified by Phola Park residents as those who attacked them on the night of April 8, admitted their actions to their commanding officer during internal investigations

The revelations were made to a committee of the Goldstone Commission by Captain Mark Hermanson, commander of the 32 Battalion platoon, which has been blamed by residents for an attack that left one person dead and more than 100 injured

Captain Hermanson said that when he instituted his own investigation, the soldiers had admitted to being "heavy handed" in slapping and punching Phola Park residents

However, the captain denied that slapping or punching a person in the face was an assault

He said he had been unaware of the alleged assaults until he read newspapers reports two days after the incident

Responding to a question from advocate S L Joseph, acting for the ANC, on allegations that members of 32 Battalion had searched shacks at random, assaulted residents, raped and caused the deaths of others, Captain Hermanson said the soldiers could have been "heavy handed" on some residents but had had no intention to inflict injuries

He emphatically denied allegations of assault but conceded that some of the troops might have "slapped or struck some residents with clenched fists";

Captain Hermanson told the chairman of the committee, Solly Sithole, he did not believe striking someone with an open hand or a clenched fist constituted an assault. He admitted that kicking a person with a boot was an assault.

The committee heard that the 32 Battalion troops had entered Phola Park after the captain heard shots from a heavy-calibre weapon from the direction of the settlement.

He then sent about 25 troops to the area to investigate. The troops were shot at on their arrival, he said

The shooting started at about 9 pm and lasted about 30 minutes. About 200 bullets were discharged by the SADF soldiers. He had reinforced the 25 men with an extra 45 men.

After the shooting had stopped, Captain Hermanson instructed the troops to search the shacks for arms after a resident had informed a Lieutenant Ras about a firearm in a certain shack. They also searched for the injured, he said

The captain denied there was a communication problem between the residents and members of 32 Battalion because both spoke English and Afrikaans

We're not grumbling, says MK's pragmatic new chief

WITHIN the limits of his position as acting chief-of-staff of Umkhonto weSizwe, Siphwe Nyanda tries to break from the rhetoric which often marks the comments of other African National Congress militants

Rather than just condemning police raids which have resulted in the arrest of a number of MK militants and the seizure of MK arms caches, Nyanda is practical about the clampdown "In the DF Malan and Pretoria accords, the police never promised not to arrest people who are armed. We have acknowledged we have arms caches, the people holding our caches know they can be arrested and we are not grumbling about it."

These are not just casual comments from a leader safely based in the ANC's headquarters in central Johannesburg. While details of his military record remain scarce, Nyanda — or "Gabuza" as he was known in exile — was involved in a number of the ANC's military operations in South Africa while the organisation was banned.

Originally from Natal, he left the country in 1976 and received military training in the Soviet Union and East Germany.

Later he emerged as a key figure in the ANC's political-military committee in Swaziland, which controlled MK operations in Natal and the Transvaal. Nyanda's commander for most of this time, ANC national executive member Ebrahim Ebrahim, describes him as being disciplined, efficient and "having the respect of those who served under him".

While serving in Swaziland, he narrowly escaped being kidnapped by South African Defence Force agents. His wife, commander and brother were not so lucky: his wife and Ebrahim were both kidnapped, forced to stand trial in South Africa and imprisoned. His brother was killed, allegedly a victim of an SADF hit-squad.

In 1987, when Joe Slovo relinquished his position as chief-of-staff, Nyanda first became eligible for the position he now holds. In a book by Stephen Ellis and Tselo Sechaba — a pseudonym for a member of the ANC and South African Communist Party — it is alleged he was passed over due to a feud between MK leaders Chris Hani and Joe Modise. According to the book, Hani prevented Nyanda's appointment because he was seen as a Modise supporter.

Nyanda disputes this version of the events, saying "I was unavailable for the position as I had been assigned to Operation Vula."

Operation Vula was a secret project, directly under the control of then-ANC president Oliver Tambo, aimed at strengthening the organisation's underground structures inside South Africa. Nyanda infiltrated the country in 1988 and remained underground until the operation was uncovered in a blaze of publicity.

According to Ellis and Sechaba, the project was discovered by "bad luck" rather than police work. Nyanda was arrested in Natal but

From field commander to acting chief-of-staff of Umkhonto weSizwe, Siphwe Nyanda has earned his stripes. He spoke to

PAUL STOBER about MK's new role

released in terms of the Groote Schuur agreement between the government and the ANC.

Nyanda is confident about his ability to move from field operations to the duties of chief-of-staff. These duties include developing a strategy to counter the problems facing the returning army and the administration of its members in camps flung across Africa and in South Africa's townships. "I have experience as chief-of-staff for the Transvaal region," he explains.

Nyanda identifies his main objective as re-orientating MK from a guerrilla army to a regular army and building the political structures of the ANC.

He dismisses conventional military wisdom which claims the size, professionalism and equipment of the SADF will prevent MK from making an impact on existing military structures. "The SADF cannot be the sole building block of a national defence force. We have sent people for training along regular lines for when integration takes place," he says.

However, Nyanda stresses MK's

political role. "Our national conference said it is the role of the army help to establish the ANC using our experience in building organisational structures."

Describing MK's military role as secondary, he includes the establishment of defence units in its functions which, he adds, "have very little to do with firearms".

Despite the secondary nature of its military functions, Nyanda does not agree that MK is a political liability to the ANC which provides the government with an excuse to stall at the negotiation table. "MK will not dissolve as a matter of principle," he says.

The announcement of steps by the government to ban private armies does not perturb Nyanda. "There are discussions going on between the ANC and the government about private armies and if this legislation presents a danger to MK we will regard it as provocative," he warns.

Referring to the progress in the bilateral meetings, he said "I cannot say we have reached a point where problems are about to be solved".

Comparisons between the relatively unknown Nyanda and his high-profile predecessor, SACP general secretary Chris Hani, are inevitable. Like Hani, Nyanda is an SACP member, but as Ebrahim points out it is unfair to compare the two. "Hani is a top leader from the 1960s," he points out. "Siphwe is from the '76 generation".



Reducing the rhetoric Umkhonto weSizwe acting chief-of-staff Siphwe Nyanda. Photo GUY ADAMS

Successful rights issues strengthen group's financial resources

— MALBAK R 440 million

— SAPPI R1 040 million

— GENCOR R2 000 million

Lower earnings per share in depressed markets

Dividend increased by 7%

Progress with projects and poised for growth



GENCOR

Interim results for the six months ended 29 February 1992

Six months ended February	1992 Unaudited	1991 Unaudited	Percent change
Attributable income R million	562	764	(26)
Earnings per share cents	47,8	65,0	(26)
Dividends per share cents	16	15	7
Net assets per share cents			
— at end of February	1 435	1 297	
— at 22 April 1992	1 365		

Interim dividend

An interim dividend No 132 (coupon No 140) of 16 cents per ordinary share was declared on 20 January 1992 payable on 29 May 1992 to shareholders registered on 31 January 1992.

An interim report giving more detailed information will be mailed to shareholders. Copies may also be obtained from the Group Secretary at the address given below.

On behalf of the board

B P Gilbertson
T L de Beer

Johannesburg
23 April 1992

Gencor Limited
(Reg No 01/01232/06)

General Mining Building
6 Holland Street
Johannesburg 2001
(P O Box 61820
Marshalltown 2107)

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WEBSTER: NEW MILITARY

SA Times 3/5/92 (254)

NEW evidence of CCB involvement in the assassination of activist Dr David Webster has come to light on the eve of a judicial inquest into his death three years ago.

Two white academics with Military Intelligence links visited the Kosi Bay area of northern Natal — where Dr Webster was researching the culture of the Thembe-Tonga people — shortly after he was shot dead in front of his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1, 1989.

By DE WET POTGIETER

The academics — one of them from Potchefstroom University — claimed they were members of a research team and questioned field workers extensively about Dr Webster's activities in the region, which borders Mozambique.

The men were later questioned by the investigating officer in the Webster murder, who speaks several weeks in the area investigating their presence.

Evidence about the men, and the questions they asked, may be presented to the inquest ordered this week by the Witwatersrand attorney-general, a senior police source told the Sunday Times.

Suspicion

Although detectives have established conclusively that the academics have links with Military Intelligence — which in turn had close ties to the SADF's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau — they could not find evidence that the men were directly involved in Dr Webster's murder.

The presence of the two "researchers" and the questions they asked people in the area aroused the suspicions of a man who had worked as an assistant to Dr Webster.

Dr Webster lived in a grass and tin hut while working at Kosi Bay, and police believe the academics were trying to find the hut to search it for any documents he

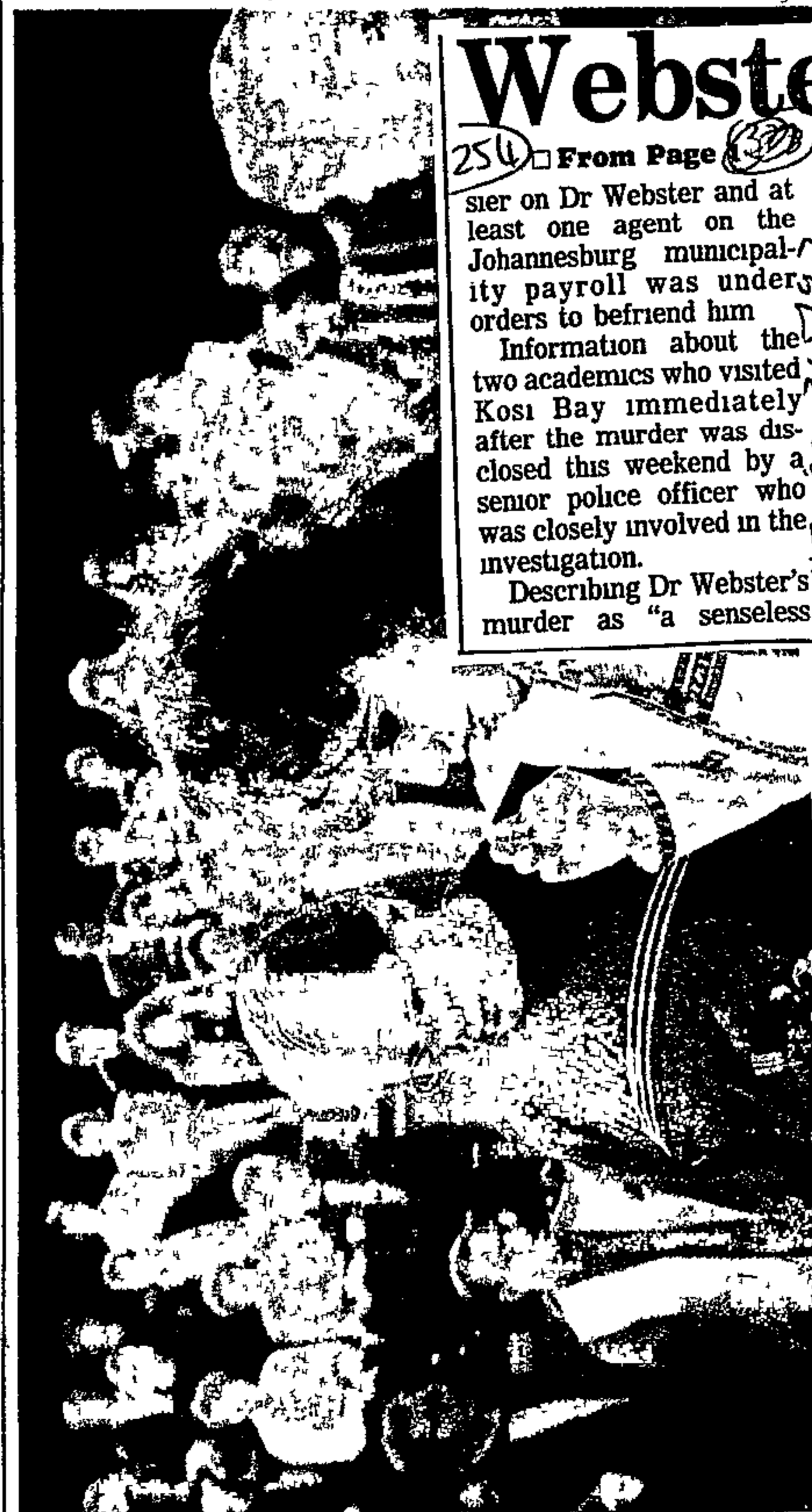
might have left behind. At the time of his death, Dr Webster was involved in an investigation of clandestine SADF support being channelled to Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

He is believed to have passed on information about his investigation to a friend in Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party, and it has been suggested that this could have triggered his murder.

The inquest will also hear evidence that Dr Webster's assassin was less than a metre from him when he was shot from a car. Forensic tests and an autopsy have shown that the murder weapon — a shotgun — was so close to Dr Webster's chest that fragments of the cardboard cartridge were embedded in his chest along with the pellets.

Dr Webster, an active member of the End Conscription Campaign, was under surveillance for several months before his death by CCB agents in the Johannesburg city council spy ring exposed by the Huisastra Commission. The Huisastra Commission of Inquiry into alleged police and SADF hit squads found no proof that the CCB was behind his murder, but concluded that it "might" have been involved.

The council spy ring kept a dossier on Page 2



Webster link

254 From Page 1 act", he said every lead had indicated that the anthropologist was a target of the CCB, or CCB agents acting independently.

But the assassination was so well planned that no admissible evidence has yet been found," he said.

"We have not been able to establish whether or not the CCB ordered Dr Webster killed, but there is ample evidence that CCB agents were involved in political murders during that period, and that they had a virtual licence to kill.

"Remember, less than 10 percent of the CCB's activities have been exposed by commissions of inquiry and through the media. Even though the CCB has officially disbanded, there is no way of knowing for sure whether agents are still operating under cover."

The police officer believes Dr Webster's involvement in the End Conscription Campaign was a key factor in his death.

Last November, the Weekly Mail reported that Dr Webster had been spied on for several months before his death by game rangers employed by an intelligence unit which did covert work for the KwaZulu government.

Dr Webster on Dr Webster and at least one agent on the Johannesburg municipal city payroll was under orders to befriend him.

Information about the two academics who visited Kosi Bay immediately after the murder was disclosed this weekend by a senior police officer who was closely involved in the investigation.

Describing Dr Webster's murder as "a senseless

SADF will march in step with MK

254

SITimes 3/5/92

By EDYTH BULBRING: Political Reporter

THE ANC and the government this week reached agreement on a formal code of conduct to control the country's military — now and in the future.

The government has also accepted that a new army could be made up of all existing military and paramilitary units, including the ANC's military wing. However, the government set stringent conditions that would have to be met before integration was effected.

On Wednesday a working group established under the National Peace Accord agreed on a military code of conduct to which all SADF soldiers would commit themselves.

The code commits the SADF and its members to the execution of their duties in a manner which will not advance or obstruct party political objectives.

Unlawful

Every member of the SADF will also accept full responsibility for orders and their execution. Soldiers will also be able to refuse an unlawful command from a senior officer.

The code also stipulates that

- The SADF must pursue its missions in a way that respects fundamental human rights, the freedom of the citizenry and the rule of law;

- Soldiers must recognise fundamental human rights and accept personal responsibility for the legality of actions by men under

their command,

- Members of the SADF must participate in a democratic society both as citizens and as soldiers with self-knowledge, courage and knowledge of the values with which they are entrusted,

- The SADF and its members undertake to act or conduct military manoeuvres in a non-partisan manner and not for the purpose of unlawfully threatening or intimidating any community or part of the community;

- All actions in time of war shall be guided by relevant national and in-

ternational law, including the Geneva Convention, and by the determination to observe them. All ranks of military personnel in the SADF must abide by these rules in their assigned tasks and responsibilities.

The code makes provision for an ombudsman to deal with complaints by soldiers as well as the public.

While agreement has been reached on a code to govern the behaviour of the existing SADF, talks continued this week between the government and the ANC on a future army.

The government is still

insisting that it will participate in joint planning for the future army only when the ANC complies with the DF Malan and Pretoria minutes.

Military intelligence and command structures would be discussed only when all bilateral agreements were honoured, agreement was reached on all principles and violence was under effective control, the government said.

And the incorporation of MK into the SADF could be implemented only once agreement had been reached on transitional government and the ANC had renounced violence.

In stating guidelines for

implementation, the government said that all existing paramilitary and military forces should be afforded equal opportunity to become part of the SADF if they denounced the use of force and violence to promote their partisan objectives.

The ANC suggested that all army and police forces be placed under a security forces committee on which all parties would be represented.

Proposals

All the armed forces would be placed under the command of the interim government.

No agreement has yet been reached on these proposals, but a set of general principles for a new army has been proposed by the government and in part approved by the ANC.

Among the principles: the army must be non-discriminatory, it must be made up of full-time and part-time members. The ANC wants a full-time army with no conscription and the appointment and promotion of members only on the basis of merit.

Code for ⁽²⁸⁴⁾
SADF put
START 4/5/92
to committee

Political Correspondent

A subcommittee of the National Peace Committee has provisionally agreed on a code of conduct for the South African Defence Force

National Peace Committee (NPC) chairman John Hall said last night that the draft code would soon be put to the NPC itself for ratification

The code of conduct is based on the principle that normal military professionalism is insufficient for the transition and that soldiers must conduct themselves as citizens of a democratic society.

This includes the demand that every member of the SADF will accept full responsibility for orders and refuse to obey unlawful orders

The subcommittee which accepted the draft code consists of Government, ANC and IFP representatives

However, the IFP has in the past argued that the SADF cannot be subjected to a code of conduct while the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, continues to exist

This could still upset full agreement on the code

Government sources said reports of an agreement between the Government and the ANC on the integration of MK into the SADF were premature

Hand, and Kwekwe...
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He said the boycott was to emphasise not allow armed people to...
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he ANC,

Meyer denies bad relations with SADF

254

CT 4/5/92

Political Staff

REPORTS of hostility between the head of the South African Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, and himself were the biggest lot of rubbish he had ever read, the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, has said in an interview

He also said that because of the good team spirit and common goals between himself and the men at the helm of the SADF, he had found it relatively easy to take over as minister of defence

Mr Meyer said in the interview, published in the latest issue of the SADF magazine Paratus, that the reports of hostility between General Liebenberg and himself started with a speculative, unsubstantiated report in a British newsletter

In spite of explicit denials, reports continued that he and General Liebenberg were "at daggers drawn", that a "cabal" of generals was trying to isolate him and that the State President was contemplating a "purge" of generals

"These ludicrous reports were obviously written by journalists who have

no access to senior SADF officers and who neither know nor understand the SADF

"These journalists are also obviously unaware of the concept of honour and honourableness which guides the actions of all SADF officers.

"The co-operation, mutual respect and understanding between General Liebenberg, the SADF's general staff and I could not be better."

Mr Meyer dismissed reports that senior SADF officers were to be replaced by uMkhonto weSizwe members "It is in no one's interest to replace qualified, trained and experienced professional officers with ill-trained men.

"We do not regard the members of uMkhonto weSizwe as professional, trained soldiers. Therefore, their automatic absorption into the SADF is out of the question."

Mr Meyer also said compulsory military service could not be extended to other racial groups unless full democratic rights for all existed

"This is something that will have to flow from current negotiations for a new constitution."



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ONE HOUR

COLOUR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING SERVICE

Rap tour OK, says Azapo

PIETERSBURG — Azapo has officially sanctioned the "Tour of Hell" visit to South Africa by hardline black American rappers Public Enemy.

The group's musical message here will deal with "the ownership of land, praise of Pan-Africanism and black consciousness and the message of (famous black 1960s activist) Malcolm X"

Sit-in protest at police 'bias'

MARITZBURG — Twenty-six members of the African National Congress Women's League began an indefinite sit-in at a police station here yesterday to demand the withdrawal of riot police, 32 Battalion soldiers and KwaZulu police from Imbali township.

The protesters were part of a group of about 5 000 Imbali women who marched through Maritzburg to protest against alleged bias by the soldiers and riot police in the troubled township

The residents claimed in a memorandum handed to the police that the soldiers and riot policemen were actively siding with the Inkatha Freedom Party in attacks on ANC members

Thousands of Imbali residents stayed away from work yesterday as part of the protest.

Yesterday afternoon senior policemen were negotiating with the women and their legal adviser. Thousands of marchers toyi-toyed outside before dispersing once the 26 women had been allowed into the complex

Marchers gathered near the City Hall earlier and a tense stand-off developed between them and police armed with shotguns and teargas. The women were, however, allowed to march to the City Hall to hand a memorandum to the mayor, Mr Pat Cornell.

It alleged that the security forces had attacked and killed Imbali residents, and demanded a commission of inquiry into the murder of three prominent Imbali ANC activists — Sapa

'Battalion is not barbaric'

STAN 51512
253 254

Members of 32 Battalion, accused of having murdered, raped and assaulted Phola Park squatters on the East Rand, were not barbarians and were not capable of such acts, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

The officer commanding the platoon on April 8 when the incidents allegedly took place, Captain Mark Hermansen, said the accusations were an exaggeration to discredit 32 Battalion.

Residents claimed that on the night of April 8, members of 32 Battalion murdered two people, raped three women, assaulted 47 people and were involved in four cases of malicious damage to property and two cases of theft.

Captain Hermansen said the troops involved did not have the opportunity to commit such acts and the measure of discipline among them would have prevented such acts. He did concede that members of the battalion had been found guilty in the past in disciplinary

hearings unrelated to the Phola Park incident.

He said on the day in question several faction fights and other incidents of violence had taken place which could have been the cause of the residents' injuries.

"Who says the same people who were injured are not involved in the campaign against us? I am not even sure if you will find any injuries under all those bandages if you take them off."

The officer who was in command of the two platoons at the scene, Lieutenant Frederik Hendrik Ras, testified that on the night in question 32 Battalion had come under heavy automatic rifle fire, and in the process a sergeant was wounded.

Lieutenant Ras said he saw no violence except for what he termed incidents of "heavy handedness." These included a resident being pulled by his clothes after he ran into a soldier, a resident being tackled when he tried to run away and a resident being forced to allow a search of his person — Sapa

15/5/72

Battalion 'incapable of rape'

PRETORIA — The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence yesterday heard that members of 32 Battalion, accused of having murdered, raped and assaulted residents of the Phola Park squatter settlement on the East Rand, were not barbarians and were not capable of such acts

One of the officers in command on April 8, when the incidents allegedly took place, Captain Mark Hermansen, said he rather believed the attack was an exaggeration to discredit 32 Battalion

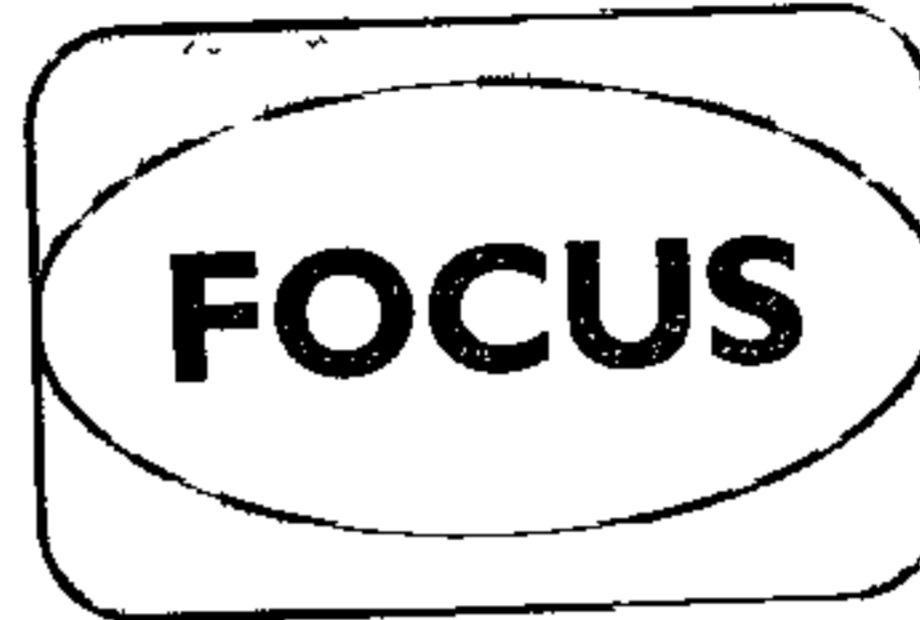
Residents claimed that on the night of April 8, members of 32 Battalion murdered two people, raped three women, assaulted 47 people and were involved in four cases of malicious damage to property

Another officer, Lieutenant Frederik Ras, said he saw no violence except for "heavy-handedness" which could be justified since his troops had come under fire and were tense — Sapa

Namibia recalls its bloody past

Somefam 6/5/92

In Namibia it is known as the Cassinga massacre and commemorated on May 4 as a national holiday. The South African Defence Force defends its attack on a Swapo camp at Cassinga in Angola in 1978 as a necessary military operation. DALE LAUTENBACH of Argus Africa News Service reports on Namibia's memory of a bloody past.



WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma has described the Cassinga massacre of May 4 1978 as the saddest event in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia from South African rule.

"Bombs were dropped on the camp, automatic machineguns were raining death and destruction, handgrenades were thrown indiscriminately while bayonets were piercing through refugees' hearts"

It was Ascension Day on May 4, 14 years ago. On that day too the United Nations General Assembly called for South African withdrawal from Namibia.

And it was the day that the SADF launched Operation Reindeer under the command of Colonel Jan Breytenbach in a combination of an air attack and air-borne troop assault against Swapo 125km inside Angolan territory.

A Namibian national radio programme broadcast on Cassinga Day this year, a national holiday in post-independence Namibia, set out to offer both sides of the story.

There were lessons to be learnt from Cassinga, said the presenter, "but we will not offer these, it is up to you to discover what is in your heart and mind"

What was most interesting about the broadcast, the glaring differences between the Namibian and South African versions of events

aside, was the way in which Namibia is choosing to remember this "saddest day" on which "800 Namibians — men, women and children — were killed by SADF soldiers"

The essence of the message is that, while never forgetting, the commemoration should be without an appetite for revenge. "As our new nation comes to grips with peace, it is worth pausing to remember the atrocities," said Namibian radio.

"The aftermath of war needs to be faced and dealt with, trust has to be built for general reconciliation. The past should not be buried but should be squarely acknowledged and the country will be stronger for it"

The Namibian version of the story is that at 7.15am on May 4, eight SADF Mirages dropped splinter bombs on the Swapo camp at Cassinga in two successive swoops. Fifteen minutes later four C130s dropped more than 250 men who proceeded to attack the camp and its population of 4 098 men, women and children.

According to the Swapo account the camp was defended by a force of 300 fighters of Plan, the Swapo liberation army, who put up a stiff resistance but were overwhelmed.

Namibian history recalls that at 7.15 in the morning the inhabitants of the camp were gathering to be given their tasks for the day, mainly agricultural chores and the building

of new housing for refugees who were coming in from Namibia.

The first bombs hit this gathering, killing many. The second wave destroyed the clinic and most of its occupants, both patients and staff.

More than 300 of the camp's 568 primary school children were killed in the bombing, according to this version.

Subsequently, when the SADF soldiers landed, more were either shot or bayoneted as they hid in the trenches around the camp or fled to the river.

The total number of Namibians massacred was about 800 men, women and children, "many unarmed"

"Ironically, the SADF also commemorates Cassinga Day, but for different reasons," said the presenter, pausing to air the song Universal Soldier by Donovan from the make-love-not-war era with the words "He knows he shouldn't kill and he knows he always will"

It was in the name of "Christian civilisation" that the SADF attacked Cassinga, Namibians were told.

The SADF plan was apparently threefold: to destroy Swapo bases, to capture Plan commander Dino Hamaambo (now head of the Namibian Defence Force) and to rescue Sapper Johan van der Mescht.

By nightfall on May 4, 257 SADF soldiers were back at their base at Ehana in northern Namibia,

the operation a success in the minds of the SADF, although General Hamaambo had not been captured and the engineer was still in Swapo hands.

According to the presenter, the SADF claimed to have killed 1 000 Swapo cadres and captured 200. They said six of their own men were killed in the raid. A few days later when the first television crews reached Cassinga, they saw 528 corpses of men, women and children, many of them in uniform.

The programme went on to enumerate South Africa's defence of its actions. Colonel Breytenbach reportedly said there had been no choice but to attack and if the camp inhabitants had been refugees, as Swapo claimed, they were the best shots he had ever encountered among refugees.

General Ian Gleeson reportedly insisted that the battle had been a bitter one against trained Swapo fighters. "SADF veterans of Cassinga were scornful of claims of atrocities by Swapo," said the presenter.

Those same veterans would probably not have found the programme, while it offered "both sides", altogether unbiased. But significant still was that woven through the script was an insistent criticism of war and all its prosecutors.

Cassinga Day was commemorated in Namibia with a number of church services and low-key gatherings. Remarkably, perhaps but consistent with most developments in independent Namibia, the policy of national reconciliation has clearly been weighed more important than the Boer-bashing potential of the Cassinga story, liberation rhetoric seems to have given way to the message of nation-building.

254

(254)

My troops returned fire, SADF 115197 inquiry told

An SADF officer told a committee of the Goldstone Commission that members of 32 Battalion opened fire in Phola Park last month after they were shot at by unknown people in the area.

Lieutenant Frederik Hendrik Ras yesterday told the committee, chaired by Solly Sithole, that his men opened fire after one of them was hit by gunfire.

Lieutenant Ras said about 200 shots were fired by his men on that night. He had about 60 men under his command and each of them could have fired between three and four shots.

Asked if they took into consideration the fact that innocent people might be injured or killed during the shooting, Lieutenant Ras said they did.

"We did not have a guarantee that the other party would stop shooting if we withdrew."

The hearing continues
— Pretoria Correspondent

Soldiers 'fired on first' at Phola

at 7/5/92

(254)

JOHANNESBURG — A senior SADF officer yesterday told a Goldstone Commission committee that 32 Battalion soldiers opened fire in Phola Park last month after they were shot at by unidentified people in the squatter area.

Lieutenant Frederik Ras said about 200 shots were fired by his men on that night. He had about 60 men under his command and each of them could have fired three or four shots.

Asked if they took into consideration the fact that innocent people might be injured or killed during the shooting, Lieutenant Ras said they did.

Dangerous

"Unfortunately we did not have a guarantee that the other party would stop shooting if we withdrew.

"It was a dangerous situation and we had no choice but to return fire."

He told the commission their shots were directed at people who were shooting at them and not at the shacks. Asked if they ascertained whether there were people who were injured in the shacks, he said he used his torch light to check those hit by gunfire — Sapa

ANC 'would channel funds from military'

~~254~~ (254) THEO RAWANA ~~HA~~
AN ANC housing policy would seek to provide housing for all by diverting military expenditure towards this end, national executive committee member Thozamile Botha said yesterday.

SACP spokesman Essop Pahad said land for housing should be taken from the biggest land owners — the military and the mining houses.

ANC president Nelson Mandela, in a paper read on his behalf by constitutional head Zola Skweyiya, told the Sandton housing conference if 25% of GDP was used for housing, this would meet SA's needs.

The conference, with the theme "nation building through home ownership" was hosted by the National Association of Home Builders, and had as its vision the building of 1-million homes and provision of 2-million affordable sites by the year 2000.

Botha said the ANC envisaged a "cohesive housing policy which makes housing an instrument of socio-cultural and class integration".

He said: "This can be achieved by replacing all racially based housing institutions with non-racial, legitimate and accountable housing institutions."

All those committed to alleviating the SA housing crisis should evolve a "consensus position around (an) implementable and sustainable housing policy", Botha said.

SACP secretary-general Chris Hani said there was a need for a more concerted effort to assist and develop the building industry.

"It is the duty of the state to house its less privileged people, but we are aware that the private sector can play an extremely positive role in assisting with the process. We would also encourage the financial institutions to make appreciably more finance available for housing," said Hani.

SADF killed Goniwe

New Nation

By EDDIE KOCH

GENERAL CP van der Westhuizen, Chief of Staff Intelligence and one of the most powerful officers in the South African Defence Force today, allegedly ordered the assassination of Matthew Goniwe and two other anti-apartheid activists from the eastern Cape in 1985.

This is according to a military document published in today's edition of the *New Nation*. It alleges that the general sent a message to the State Security Council on June 7 1985 which proposes that Goniwe and two colleagues be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency".

Goniwe's body, along with those of three fellow activists, was found on the side of a road in the eastern Cape on June 29 — three weeks after the message was sent.

The document is marked "Extremely Secret" and bears the official stamp of the SADF's communications centre in the eastern Cape. Details in the document are also corroborated by evidence handed to *The Weekly Mail* by a Military Intelligence agent during an investigation into front companies run by the SADF.

SADF public relations division representative Colonel John Rolt said he could not confirm or deny the report until he had seen a copy of the document and had established whether it was genuine.

The document is addressed from the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre to the Secretariat of the State Security Council and records a telephone discussion involving Van der Westhuizen (then a brigadier) and a General van Rensburg. It says:

"Names as follows: Matthew Goniwe; Mbulelo Goniwe (brother or nephew of the above, Fort Calata).

"It is proposed that the above-mentioned persons are permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency.

"Widespread reaction can be expected, locally as well as nationally, because of the importance of these persons, especially the former, for the enemy."

The document is drafted in signal message form by one L du Plessis from the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre and summarises a discussion between Van der Westhuizen, then chief of the army's Eastern Province Command, and Van Rensburg from the State Security Council (SSC).

This confirms information supplied to *The Weekly Mail* by former Military Intelligence agent Ben Conradie who ran a series of front companies set up to undermine left-wing organisations in the eastern Cape at the time.

Conradie was reluctant to give details when asked about the murder of Goniwe but told *Weekly Mail* reporters that the man who would know about the assassination was Lieutenant Lourens du Plessis, former head of the SADF's Comops division in Port Elizabeth.

The assassination of Goniwe and his colleagues preceded a massive clampdown by the state and the first State of Emergency was declared in 1985 on the day of their funeral — indicating that the generals' warnings to expect widespread protests was taken seriously by the SSC.

The SSC co-ordinated the work of a regional network of Joint Management Centres made up of security police and military officers dedicated to counter-insurgency work and the undermining of anti-apartheid organisations.

SADF killed

Goniwe

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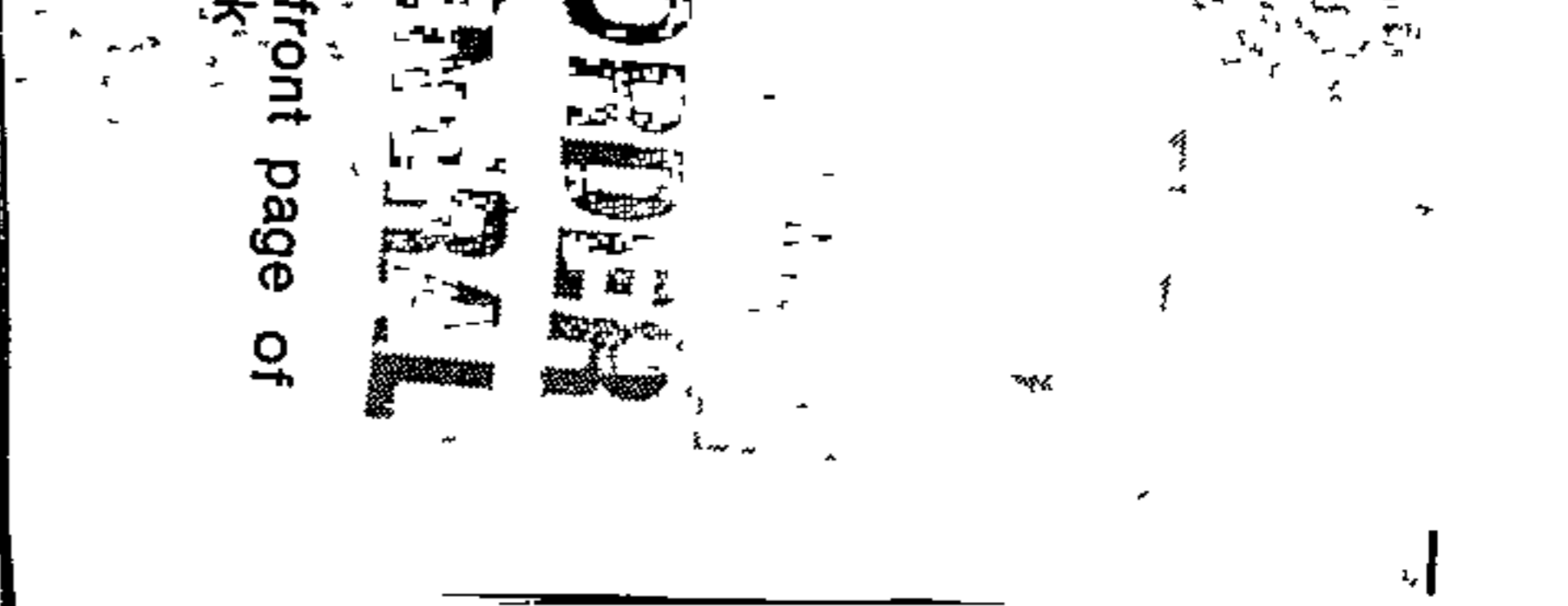
Death of 4 never solved

Death of 4 never solved

Death of 4 never solved

ARG 9/5/92
254

DEATH OF 4
FROM GENERAL
EXPOSED: The front page of
New Nation this week



MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Staff

AFTER startling new allegations that senior military officers ordered the 1985 assassination of well-known Cape activists, President De Klerk has moved swiftly and vigorously to establish the truth.

In a strongly-worded statement last night, Mr De Klerk announced.

Death of 4 never solved

PAT CANDIDO
Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The victim of an alleged assassination in 1985, Mr Matthew Goniwe, was a Cradock teacher and regional organiser of the United Democratic Front at the time.

He and three political colleagues, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli disappeared after they left Port Elizabeth for Cradock in June 1985.

They had attended a UDF briefing in the northern areas on the night of June 27, 1985. Their burnt-out car was found behind a bush off the Addo road the next day. Five days later, their charred bodies were found in a clearing between St George's Strand and Bluewater Bay.

An inquest held in February 1989 found that their deaths were brought about by a person or persons unknown. During the years, rumours kept cropping up which blamed state-controlled organisations for their deaths.

Mrs Judy Chalmers, vice-chairman of the Black Sash in the Eastern Cape, and her sister, Mrs Molly Blackburn, an inveterate campaigner for human rights, were close friends of the Goniwe family.

Mrs Chalmers said yesterday she and her sister had always suspected the "hand of the State" in the killings.

Mrs Blackburn and Mr Brian Bishop, past chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, died on December 7 1985 in a head-on collision near Humansdorp in the Eastern Cape while investigating the deaths of Mr Goniwe and Mr Calata.

Mrs Chalmers said a judicial commission should be appointed to investigate all mysterious deaths in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Matthew Goniwe

ed the Intimare

South
9/5-14/5/92

254

the defeated Fapla forces who couldn't understand why they were being mowed down after complying with our terms.

"In the heat of the moment we would join in and do exactly the same as Unita — shoot the surrendering soldiers."

In another incident involving the Fapla forces, the 21st Brigade (Kapp's division) came across four Fapla soldiers in the late evening. They were clearly shell-shocked and totally disorientated.

"We began to interrogate them, but they were unable to answer. They were told they were to be handed over to the Unita forces for transportation to their headquarters in Jamba."

"Then a Unita soldier killed one of the captured men. This added to the state of bewilderment among the Fapla captives who, after seeing one of their comrades shot, didn't even know whether they would see the next day."

"I often wonder what happened to the prisoners of war handed over to Unita."

Bertus says he was traumatised by the grim and gruesome side of the war.

After completing his military duty, Bertus could not adapt to civilian life and had psychiatric treatment.

HE FOUND his value system had changed drastically. "Killing others became just another job. I had become insensitive to the value of life around me, including my own."

"During therapy, the psychiatrist asked me what it felt like to kill others. My reply to him was that, in a perverse sort of way, it became quite pleasurable."

Bertus says that because of the frustrations of fighting a bush war, "killing became a release of this frustration."

"At the time we were so anxious to obliterate our opposition that we couldn't do it fast enough. We may have been overcome by a temporary psychopathic state — at the time the killing became addictive."

"When I began my training, I was a naive 18-year-old. Later I began to grow cynical when I realised I was risking my life every day but that it was worth no more than a few miserable rands to the state."

For a long time after his bush war experiences he was afraid to form close relationships in case the person died.

"I just did not know if I could deal with that." Only well into his second year as a student did he manage to form a stable relationship. But there are still times he struggles to communicate with his peers.

Bertus entered a war without a free choice, without any historical perspective or an ideological direction at the time. In concluding the interview, he comments: "Fighting to maintain a bogus colony which we no longer possess — what did we achieve? Nothing. We cannot even regard ourselves as war heroes. I was awarded a medal but where shall I wear it?"

"They also awarded me a certificate stating that I had fought against terrorism."

In 10 or 20 years time, will I be telling my children I was a war hero who fought against terrorism? Maybe they will ask but I doubt it."

During therapy, the psychiatrist asked me what it felt like to kill others. My reply was that, in a perverse sort of way, it became quite pleasurable.'

THE GRIM AND GRUESOME SIDE OF WAR

"We came under artillery fire from the side of the Fapla (Angolan) forces. One of our men was climbing into the driver's compartment of the tank when a 150mm projectile hit him."

"His whole upper body was shattered, his inner organs dangling sideways from the torso. Part of his arm was lying in a different place. We picked up pieces of teeth but part of the jawbone was nowhere to be found."

"Lots were drawn to determine who would clean up the grizzly remains and transport the body back to Rundu."

"The lot fell on me and my buddy. By then I was a seasoned trooper and able to handle these experiences. But my buddy was gagging and retching while we used pieces of cardboard and a hand broom to sweep up tiny sections of flesh scattered all over the scene."

Collecting bits of human hair, skin and bone felt like an endless task. "That day we must have used up litres and litres of anti-septic

cleaning fluids in an attempt to quell that nauseating smell of death, blood and rotting flesh."

"Towards evening we took the corpse back to Rundu but were reluctant to touch anything inside the tank as the blast had showered the soldier's remains over the driver and passenger areas."

"There were still minute bits of hair and skin cleaving to the steering wheel and gears ... even the radio was smeared."

"It's difficult to understand how I managed to retain any semblance of sanity under those circumstances."

"The tank driver survived this direct RPG rocket strike. But when the medic with him was killed the driver was spattered with flesh and blood."

"After this he was subject to violent outbursts, despite a lengthy spell of psychiatric treatment."

"He has never been quite the same person since that incident."



SADF ALLIES. Unita soldiers prepare for an onslaught on their country men with the aid of the SADF

HOW I SURVIVED Angolan night

South
9/5-14/5/92

254

As a teenager Bertus Kapp was sent by the SADF to be a killing machine in a foreign land. His remarkable story is testimony to the ravages and dehumanisation of war. He speaks to GAVIN DU PLESSIS:

BERTUS KAPP remembers the charred bodies, the bombs falling in the night and naked soldiers being gunned down after they had surrendered. He recalls how the madness of war drove combatants to regard killing as just another job, even one that had a perverse pleasure.

It was the late eighties and the young Afrikaner was caught up in the Angolan conflict.

Now a graduate, the former SADF crew commander was assigned to the Olifant Tanks when he made his journey into hell. It was a nightmare in which he and his fellow combatants were forced to kill strangers in a foreign land.

"Today I don't even know why I was there," he says.

He has made a remarkable emotional recovery from an experience he found horrific, traumatic — and confusing. A baffled expression plays across his "boy next door" face as he tells his story.

"We were based in Bloemfontein where we were briefed that we were being sent to South West Africa to fetch military vehicles. Only once our plane had landed did we realise we were located 20 to 30km inside Angola. The whole situation was totally deceptive."

He found the basic training he had undergone in South Africa unsuited to the style of war they had to wage in Angola.

"We were trained on the open plains and suddenly found ourselves confronted with a bush war with almost no visibility of the location of our supposed targets."

"Planes heard flying overhead at night would cause inner panic and questions like, 'Is that one of our mirages or is it an enemy aircraft?'"

"Meantime the sound of gunfire roared ominously in the distance. We could not tell from the sound of the canons whether they belonged to the SADF or not."

"Bombs would fall and someone would call out, 'Oh God that was close.' We had difficulty sleeping."

Bertus remembers being alone some evenings while on radio duty.

"I was the only one left awake. I tried not to walk anywhere during those hours. It was easy to wander off in the wrong direction."

"We stayed put because bumping into someone accidentally could spark a fright-induced skirmish."

"The thick vegetation instilled indescribable fear in me, especially once I started witnessing the consequences of that war with its burnt out military hardware, charred bodies and



FIRE POWER AT NIGHT: SADF Stealth tanks spew out their deadly ammunition into Angola

wounded casualties on both sides. I learned about death and the knowledge that I could be next at any given moment."

Bertus complained about the food supplied to the conscripts.

"We were given RAT (ration) packs which was supposedly 100 percent nutritious. After a month of living on that stuff, most of the guys were suffering from chronic diarrhoea — aggravated by a lack of toilet paper."

He says the shortage of fresh produce and vitamin-enriched foods made the combatants susceptible to sepsis. A minor scratch festered immediately.

"I RECALL OUR joy when we received fresh T-bone steaks every four months or so. We even devoured the bones." As letters were subject to censorship, it was impossible to complain and ask families to send a greater variety of food, he recalled.

And then there was the unbearable tension between the troops caused by restricted movement in the war zone and a lack of proper recreational facilities.

"All we had to do was sit and wait and wait. The longer the waiting continued, the more the tension mounted."

"It was a war of waiting and waiting between contacts with opposing forces. This resulted in the sickly combination of boredom, uncertainty and constant fear."

"After three weeks to a month of inactivity,

we would be given orders to go into action. If we asked our officers when and where, we were simply told once more to wait for further instructions. Twelve to 24 hours later the message would be relayed to us that the attack had been cancelled."

"Eventually, because of the stress caused by the uncertainty, we fought among each other. Substance abuse — alcoholism or dagga obtained from the Unita forces — became a rampant problem among individuals who were normally abstemious."

Bertus seems saddened when he speaks of the physical and mental destruction his friends went through in that futile two-year exercise.

The strained relationships between SADF soldiers were compounded by the presence of their Unita allies.

"They worked with us and lived with us. But still I felt threatened by their presence because of my conservative upbringing. I was young and inexperienced at the time, they appeared to be very different from me."

He says the mistrust between SADF and Unita soldiers was aggravated by language differences.

"In desperation to communicate, we learned to speak a kitchen Portuguese."

SADF soldiers distrusted Unita troops because of the Fapla (Angolan) soldiers who infiltrated SADF bases disguised as members of Unita.

"They planted anti-personnel mines and set booby traps which injured a number of our men. We were subjected to a state of illusion. They dressed the same as the Unita guys, looked the same and spoke the same language. There were so many of them that it became difficult to tell who was who."

"In desperation, we were told to shoot anyone in front of us if they didn't keep a distance of two steps behind our chairs during manoeuvres."

"Today I think back and it occurs to me that many people may have been wounded or killed because it was so difficult to distinguish between the Fapla and Unita forces."

TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES resulted from the conflicting instructions given to the SADF and Unita on how to deal with the capture of the enemy.

"We fired out pamphlets stating the terms of surrender to the Fapla forces. These conditions required the troops to undress completely and to stand with their hands in the air when we arrived. This was supposed to guarantee that they would not come to any further harm."

"We advanced towards the surrendering Fapla troops and saw them standing naked. Then the Unita contingent arrived, not knowing about the conditions of surrender. So they opened fire."

"This in turn created pandemonium among

Battle lines drawn over plans to sell SADF land

254

By Justin Pearce 9/5-14/5/92

LOOK AT A MAP of Cape Town and you will see plenty of white spaces among the grey of the built-up areas. A number of them are sites of land owned by the state but for which the state no longer has any use.

Three such sites in Tamboerskloof, Youngsfield and Silvermine — are owned by the SADF and were recently rezoned for sale to the private sector. Yet planners feel strongly that selling the land could prevent it from fulfilling a function for which it is most needed, to provide affordable housing.

"The state is going ahead with this policy — perhaps vindictively, perhaps simply to make money, or a bit of both," said Mr Basil Davidson, who holds the portfolio of Policy Formation on the ANC's Western Cape executive. "In either case, it is very cynical of them to be selling land at this stage."

Use of vacant government land for housing would help to redress one of the most crippling legacies of apartheid town planning — the siting of working-class residential areas far from places of employment.

The present situation loads transport costs on to the people who can least afford them, adds travelling time to a working day, and denies people access to the facilities of the central business district. The Tamboerskloof site is only a kilometre from the city centre. Other sites that could be sold by the state include



KEEP OUT: The barbed wire is due to go, but access to the Tamboerskloof magazine site could be just as exclusive with the land in private ownership

part of the Culemborg railway yards, which extend from the city centre to Observatory, and the Wingfield air base which adjoins the N1 and Voortrekker Road arteries.

If the land falls into the hands of private developers, it is unlikely they will use it for low-income housing, as more money can be made from commercial development, or housing for the wealthy.

"The debate hinges on determining the best use of the available

land," said Professor Dave Dewar, Professor of Architecture and Planning at UCT. "The government is trying to define this in market terms — this is absurd when they have been interfering in the market for the past 40 years. It is more important to consider the use in terms of social needs."

"Local authorities have an obligation to confront the government on this. It would be terrible if they gave up without a whimper."

Mr Neville Riley, Cape Town's City Planner, said his department and the City Council supported the idea of providing low-cost housing close to the city centre.

But the council is powerless to prevent the sale of state land, and if land is retained by the state, the City Council can do no more than make recommendations to the state regarding its use.

Members of the City Council and the City Planning Department had

met with the state's Department of Public Works and Land Affairs to request that the land not be sold until the council had determined the desired use for it, Riley said. He has found that the state has a "sympathetic and understanding attitude" to the council's concerns.

"In the light of our discussions the state will not be rushing into premature sale of the sites."

The City Planner's department is likely to support an application that will allow the development of the Silvermine site for medium-density housing. Riley said this was justifiable since the site was removed from public transport routes and centres of employment.

The privatisation of state-owned corporations has led to more public land falling into private ownership — only to be sold off to earn ready cash for the new owners.

"Public land is land that taxpayers have acquired over the years. It cannot be assumed to be the private fiefdom of a particular department," Davidson said.

The ANC wants state land to be kept in public ownership for "mixed use development". Davidson said he envisaged a medium-density housing scheme comprising mainly three-storey walk-up blocks.

While the areas would be primarily residential, they should not be merely ghettos, and should include some commercial development that would provide ancillary employment in the area.

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

TRANSKEI military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa has a "thick file of documents" containing allegations about government and security force involvement in black-on-black violence and action against black political leaders.

Major General Holomisa, in Cape Town for a speaking engagement, said the documents made it clear that there was government machinery, oiled and ready and functioning at the highest level.

He declined to comment further on the contents of the file or to describe how the documents came into his possession. "Their contents will be disclosed at the right time," he said.

He urged President F.W. de Klerk to come clean on the scandal.

"Unfortunately Mr. De Klerk seems to have forgotten the golden rule of good government: accountability and responsibility."

He said the documents, in Afrikaans, were being translated into English.

A top secret document dated June 7, 1985, to the secretariat of the State Security Council, purporting to recommend that four prominent United Democratic Front leaders, including Mr. Matthew Goniwe, be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency" had been translated easily, he said.

"That's why we released that first."

He said no one "except my military officers and I" had seen the files.

General Holomisa, who is due to speak at the University of Cape Town today, said he was not in Cape Town to meet President De Klerk.

He added that his embassy would deliver to Tuynhuys today the original of a letter he faxed to President De Klerk last week containing a sample of the information he planned to release.

He said President De Klerk had tried to exonerate Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha, Justice Minister Mr. Kobie Coetsee, and Constitutional Development Minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, who were members of the State Security Council in 1985.

"If I were in his boots I would not have started to defend them. I would have investigated the whole thing. Trying to exonerate them does not augur well for him."

President De Klerk

452
AEC 11/5/92

HIT SQUAD SECRET PAPERS

Holomisa has 'thick file of documents' on claims

New probe into fate of activists (254)

called for

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The re-opening of the inquest on four activists following allegations of state involvement in their deaths has led to calls for new investigations of other deaths in the Eastern Cape.

No date has yet been set for the re-opening of the inquest on Mr Matthew Goniwe, a Cradock teacher and leading member of the United Democratic Front, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli, whose charred bodies were found in bush near the seaside suburb of Bluewater Bay on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth in 1985, but Mr Justice Zietsman, Judge President of the Eastern Cape, said from Grahamstown today that he had merely been asked to make himself available.

Three other Eastern Cape activists, Mr Qaqawule Godolozu, Mr Sipho Hashe and Mr Champion Galela disappeared without trace in the mid-1980s, amid claims the men were seen in police custody.

Now a call has been made for a full investigation into the deaths of human rights activists Mrs Molly Blackburn and Mr Brian Bishop.

Dr Gavin Blackburn said he would welcome any investigation into the deaths of his wife and Mr Bishop.

He said that given the political climate at the time, an engineered death had always been on the cards.

He said he felt there were enough unanswered questions about the road accident in which they were killed.

The head-on collision happened on a straight piece of road and those who survived the crash repeatedly referred to lights coming straight at them.

Another anomaly was that the driver of the other car was a non-drinker. Yet it was claimed the man who was killed in the accident had very high blood alcohol.

Blackburn death: Call for new probe

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The husband of late human-rights activist Mrs Molly Blackburn has joined the call for a renewed investigation of the Eastern Cape car accident in which she died.

Dr Gavin Blackburn said he felt there were sufficient unanswered questions surrounding the deaths of his wife and Mr Brian Bishop to warrant further investigations.

Mrs Blackburn and Mr Bishop were killed in a collision near Humansdorp on the night of December 28, 1985.

The call to re-open the probe into their deaths has been made following allegations of state involvement in the killing of four Cradock UDF leaders.

Mrs Di Oliver — formerly Di Bishop and wife of Mr Brian Bishop — has also called for the re-opening of the probe.

One of the unanswered questions is that the driver of the car which collided with Mrs Blackburn's car was a non-drinker, yet police said the man — who was killed in the accident — had a very high blood alcohol content

By PETER DENNEHY

THE SADF has already started its own investigation into allegations that the military was responsible for the 1985 murder of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three others, and the police are expected to start theirs this week

Captain Nina Barkhuizen, a police liaison officer in Pretoria, said the investigation would probably be handed over to General Basie Smit, the head of Crime Combatting Investigations, who was likely to appoint a senior officer to deal with it early this week

The new allegations stem from a handwritten document which recently fell into the hands of Major-General Bantu Holomisa and was then passed on to the New Nation newspaper

The document apparently stipulates that three men — Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Mbulelo Goniwe, and Mr Fort Calata — "should be permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency"

Telephone

Mr Matthew Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata were found murdered, along with activists Mr Sicelo Mhlauli and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, two weeks after the document was allegedly written

The document was allegedly drawn up after a telephone conversation between "General Van Rensburg/Brigadier van der Westhuizen and drafted by a Commandant L du Plessis

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt said yesterday that General Van Rensburg and Commandant Du Plessis had retired

However, the then Brigadier CP van der Westhuizen referred to was still a serving member of the SADF. He was now chief of staff of military intelligence

Deaths — SADF probe started

(254)

CR 11/5/92

Allegations of bribery at Diepkloof Prison probed

Bloom 11/5/92
POLICE were still investigating allegations that a large number of prisoners bribed their way out of Diepkloof Prison last year, SAP spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman confirmed at the weekend.

A Correctional Services Department spokesman said on Friday that the investigation had so far disclosed that "management and control measures at the prison were not up to standard".

Last year awaiting-trial prisoners were found to have disappeared from Diepkloof Prison and subsequent reports said some of them might have been freed after bribing guards.

There have also been allegations that administration at the prison was so poor that records of who was in jail and for what reason were not adequately kept.

It was claimed that the maladministration led to prisoners held on charges for crimes such as murder being expelled from the country along with illegal immigrants.

One of the escapees was Office

GAVIN DU VENAGE

Nkomo Nkruma, charged with raping and murdering Financial Mail journalist Pat Kenney in 1989. The Correctional Services Department announced a high-level investigation into claims that warders were involved.

Last week DP MP Tony Leon said in Parliament that 81 prisoners had escaped from Diepkloof and it was known that R600 could buy one freedom from the jail.

The Correctional Services Department spokesman said reports of more than 100 prisoners escaping were inaccurate, as 30 of these had been removed as deportation cases. A total of 75 awaiting-trial prisoners had escaped, she said.

The department had already taken action to "set the administration right", and where individual members had acted incorrectly "appropriate disciplinary action is being taken", she said.

She refused to say what measures had been taken against staff.

Defence co-operation a laborious process

Bloom 11/5/92
BRUSSELS — Rich western nations, slashing defence budgets, are seeking better value for money from their shrinking arms industries. So far, it is proving a difficult task.

Moves towards international co-operation that could spell greater efficiency and lower costs are running up against the defence industry's traditional secrecy.

Nato plans to set up a code of conduct aimed at bringing closer co-operation and greater freedom of trade among its 16 members.

The EC has also considered the idea of how to open up defence as part of its no-barriers internal market. But both organisations have run into problems in what is perhaps the most sensitive trade area of all.

Progress so far has been laborious and the more far-reaching proposals have been watered down.

"There are two streams here that conflict," said a senior Nato official. "One is towards greater co-operation and better use of money, the other is towards the protection of jobs and contracts in difficult times."

A study published last month by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said 300 000 defence-related jobs had disappeared in Western Europe between 1988 and 1990 and 350 000 more could disappear by 1995.

Nato members are expected to cut their defence budgets sharply over the next few years and their forces by up to half, putting enormous pressure on them to pool resources more efficiently.

Armaments directors from Nato members, meeting in Brussels last month, did finally agree to set up a code of conduct that would govern their arms trade.

The code has yet to win approval from Nato foreign ministers, although it is expected to come into force next year. But critics within Nato say it does not go nearly far enough.

The code will not be legally binding. Some countries want it to cover only what is called "off the shelf" military hardware, purchases that cover only a small part of the market. Others, led by the US, argue that this limits the usefulness of any code of conduct since the military in Western nations prefers to buy equipment developed for a specific role — Sapa-Reuter.

Goniwe ^{Killing} killi FW ^{grilling} faces gr

MICHAEL MORRIS, TOS WENTZEL and DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk will face tough questions in an urgent mini debate in parliament tomorrow on allegations that the country's security establishment gave orders to kill Mr Matthew Goniwe and three fellow activists.

As the political climate became steadily more hostile to Mr De Klerk and his embattled government the Democratic Party gave notice that it would challenge the President to say

● Whether or not the State Security Council, its secretariat or any person serving on it authorised the assassination of the Eastern Cape activists in 1985, or

● Whether or not any member of the security forces ordered the killing of Mr Matthew Goniwe and co-activists

Furthermore — hot on the heels of last night's special debate on the damning Pickard Report into corruption among Development Aid officials — the DP is asking for a full debate on the Goniwe affair

In a statement, DP whip Ms Dene Smuts said this "must be dealt with as a matter of extreme urgency in the light of allegations that violent destabilisation by agents of the state continues even as Codesa negotiates the terms of the transition to a democratic society"

Meanwhile, Transkeian military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa has been asked to make public his documentation on the government's alleged involvement in violence

A spokesman for the President's office said the general's alleged hefty file with documentation, said to prove the involvement of South African security forces in violence, would enable the South African authorities to conduct a proper investigation

The spokesman also said it would be a pity if General Holomisa wanted to "play politics" by releasing his documents opportunistically

If he was serious about promoting peace and bringing criminals to justice he should release his information

General Holomisa said today that he would be in a position to react formally by Friday, but only if President De Klerk asked him formally to hand over the documentation

He said "I will be in a position to react formally to this request on or before Friday. I take it he wants our co-operation and I assume he'll write me a formal note."

Major General Holomisa said he would co-operate with President De Klerk "but he must tell his spokesmen not to say we are "playing politics".

"This is not child's play It's serious and we must be certain we have done our homework."

General Holomisa said Mr De Klerk must brief parliament fully on the violence and allow it to debate the issue if he wanted his co-operation.

"If he wants to pressure us to release the documents he must be pressured to come clean, because it seems he wants to play this thing down."

'Very wide terms'

In an earlier statement yesterday, DP justice spokesman Mr Tony Leon welcomed what he described as the "Zietsman Commission of Inquiry" into the deaths of the activists.

But he said "We do not believe the commission will succeed in its task unless it has very wide and far-reaching terms of reference"

He believed the lack of success of the Harms Commission of Inquiry in tracking down the sinister SADF unit, the CCB, was attributable, in part, to its narrow frame of reference

Mr Leon said the investigation of the Goniwe case would necessarily "touch on the mysterious circumstances" surrounding the deaths of other Eastern Province activists

For this reason the new investigation should include a re-examination of all murders and deaths in suspicious circumstances on which open verdicts at inquests were returned

FWW inherits wages of death

STAR 12/5/92



254

PRESIDENT de Klerk, confronted with prima facie evidence of security force involvement in the gruesome murder of four activists in 1985, must feel besieged by the political ghost of his imperious predecessor

Political forces unleashed by the "total strategy" doctrine espoused by P W Botha keep emerging to harass and haunt Mr de Klerk as he battles to negotiate a settlement with black leaders

Mr de Klerk hardly had time to settle into office after assuming power on September 24 1989 when he had to cope with a major crisis generated by allegations of the existence of police death squads formed to counter the "terrorist onslaught"

Two ex-policemen, Almond Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee, precipitated the crisis, Nofemela with his dramatic death cell confession that he had served in a police death squad and Coetzee with his admission a few weeks later that he had been the commander of the same death squad

These disclosures reverberated especially loudly because they occurred in the context of a long list

of assassinations for which the security forces were suspected of culpability, the latest of which had been the murder, on May 1 1989, of the anthropologist and anti-apartheid activist, David Webster

The crisis was compounded within weeks Investigative journalists, and police under Brigadier Floris Mostert, in pursuit of Dr Webster's assassins, unearthed the existence of a secret military force, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, whose purpose was to disrupt and, according to later testimony, even eliminate the "enemies of the State"

Mr de Klerk, having initially tried to deflect cries for a judicial commission of inquiry to establish whether the government agencies did indeed run death squads, eventually appointed Mr Justice Harms to investigate politically motivated murders

But the Harms report, which was released in November 1990, and which found that there was no evidence of police death squads, failed to defuse the crisis As the judge himself admitted in his report "The commission has been unable to achieve one of its main purposes, namely to restore confi-

dence in a part of the state administration"

One reason for its failure was the refusal of CCB men to cooperate They refused to supply their files to the commission, claiming that they had been destroyed and/or hidden according to a pre-arranged plan

Mr Justice Harms concluded in part "The actions of the CCB have contaminated the security arm of the State Their conduct before and during the commission creates suspicions that they have been involved in more crimes than the evidence shows"

The crisis of confidence in the security forces was exacerbated last year, when, in a sensational libel action involving General Lothar Neethling, Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail, Mr Justice Kriegler found that Dirk Coetzee had been a reliable witness and that General Neethling had not told the truth

The judgment effectively put the question of police death squads back on the agenda by neutralising Mr Justice Harms' finding that Coetzee could not be believed because he was motivated by a deep hatred for the police

and was either "mentally unbalanced" or "prepared to fabricate evidence to achieve his own ends"

Then came the judgment in the Trust Feed trial, in which a police officer, Brian Mitchell, and four special constables were found guilty of massacring 11 black civilians in 1988, and in which the judge expressed the suspicion that some police officers had tried to cover up the killings

The crisis has deepened further with the latest episode the publication of an alleged signal message from one military officer to another authorising the "permanent removal from society" in June 1985 of three United Democratic Front leaders, including the charismatic Matthew Goniwe

Within a month of the purported signal message from the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre to the secretariat of the State Security Council in Pretoria, the mutilated and partly burnt bodies of Mr Goniwe and four comrades were found in the veld

Mr de Klerk has acted speedily in a bid to contain the latest crisis, ordering that the inquest into the deaths of Mr Goniwe and his comrades be re-opened The appoint-

ment of the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, to preside over the resumed inquest is a sign of the importance which Mr de Klerk attaches to it

The original inquest magistrate found that the four slain men had been murdered by "unknown persons" Whether Mr Justice Zietsman will be successful in identifying the killers remains to be seen

Assuming that the signal message is genuine, it is a fair bet, judging from the obstructive behaviour of CCB men before and during the Harms inquiry, that the log book recording transmission of the message to the State Security Council will have disappeared

What is known about the killings points, as Arthur Chaskalson, SC, argued before the original inquest court, to them being political murders

Very few people knew that Mr Goniwe and his companions would be on the road from Port Elizabeth to Cradock on the night that they were intercepted and murdered, except people who had the power to tap telephones

Mr Goniwe, who was urged to stay the night in Port Elizabeth, had said he would only stop for

police or traffic officers Robbery was not the motive of the killers Money was found on the body of one of Mr Goniwe's comrades, Sparrow Mkonto

The killers went to great lengths to cover up their gruesome work, dragging the bodies of the four men into different places in remote veld, pouring petrol over their faces and setting it alight in a bid to prevent them from being identified A false number plate was put on Mr Goniwe's car

Forensic evidence suggested that the four men were still alive when they were taken out of Mr Goniwe's car, stabbed and shot, dragged to different places in Bluewater Bay near Port Elizabeth and then set alight

To paraphrase Mr Chaskalson the killers knew who they were looking for and where to find them, whoever they were, they were brutal □

● Patrick Laurence, an assistant editor on The Star, is the author of "Death Squads. Apartheid's Secret Weapon".

Holomisa calls for security probe

254

ARG 12/5/92

'International jurists needed'

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

THE Court of International Justice has been urged to send a team of jurists to investigate the operations of the State Security Council

The call was made at the University of Cape Town yesterday by Transkei military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa

Referring to the murder of four UDF leaders in 1985, he said it was inconceivable that "generals and brigadiers could formulate the policy of physically eliminating the staunch and unbending opponents of the racist and brutally oppressive government without the knowledge, approval and sanctioning by the State Security Council".

Major General Holomisa added that the scandal about the Department of Development Aid showed that the governing of the country could not be left to the National Party

It also underscored the need for an immediate installation of an interim government of national unity, he said

"President F W De Klerk cannot be given another chance to end violence because he has lamentably and dis-

mally failed to discharge this task to the satisfaction of all parties"

He said the Pickard Commission's disclosures about corruption in the Department of Development Aid had compounded the situation.

Major General Holomisa said the violence would not stop "until an international peace-keeping force is dispatched to the country to restore peace and stability" by monitoring how security forces maintained law and order

He added that those responsible for the total onslaught and total strategy were still in the commanding heights of political power

"The public utterances of the National Party leadership are devoid of any traces of shame and repentance for their immorally bankrupt track record.

"The sheer dismissal of these heinous crimes and corruption as things of the past is an unequivocal reflection on its sensitivity to public opinion and it's lost touch with reality."

He said Transkei rejected with contempt insinuations that Cabinet ministers could not be held responsible for the aberrations of their departmental officials

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Body of

Goniwe: Roadblock alleged

(254)
Staff Reporter

CT12/4/92

SADF vehicles formed a "massive" army roadblock the night Eastern Cape activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and three others died, says a farmer's wife

During the initial investigation into the deaths, authorities denied there was a roadblock on the Port Elizabeth-Grahamstown road

Yesterday Grahamstown's act-

ing attorney-general, Mr Michael Hodgen, joined the SADF and the police in a fresh probe into Mr Goniwe's death in 1985

Mr Hodgen presented evidence during the 1989 inquest

The investigation has been rekindled after Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa acquired a handwritten document which he passed on to the New Nation newspaper.

Yesterday a Paterson farmer's

wife, Mrs Barbara Butters, said she passed through a "bigger than average" SADF roadblock on the road on June 27.

She was not stopped but waved through, about 6.30pm.

Mrs Butters said she had linked the roadblock with Mr Goniwe following the widespread publicity after his death

She had not testified at the first inquest in 1989 but is now prepared to testify.

Cradock 4 murders: general

not in SA
STAR 125192
By Brian Sokutu
Crime Staff

The Military Intelligence chief allegedly implicated in the deaths of four Cradock civic leaders in 1985 was "out of the country" and would be back next month, SADF sources said yesterday

A New Nation report published last week said General CP van der Westhuizen, then head of Eastern Province Command, signed a "death warrant" in 1985 which ordered the "permanent removal" of Matthew Goniwe, his nephew Mbulelo, and Fort Calata

The alleged military signal was then sent to the secretariat of the State Security Council by Commandant L du Plessis, then senior staff officer at the Eastern Province Command.

Military experts said the signal ordering the "removal" of the Cradock leaders appeared to be authentic

Mr Goniwe, Sparrow Mkonto, Mr Calata and Sicelo Mhlawuli disappeared two weeks after the message was sent. Their burnt-out car was found the next day, and their charred bodies five days later

● FW inherits wages of death — Page 14

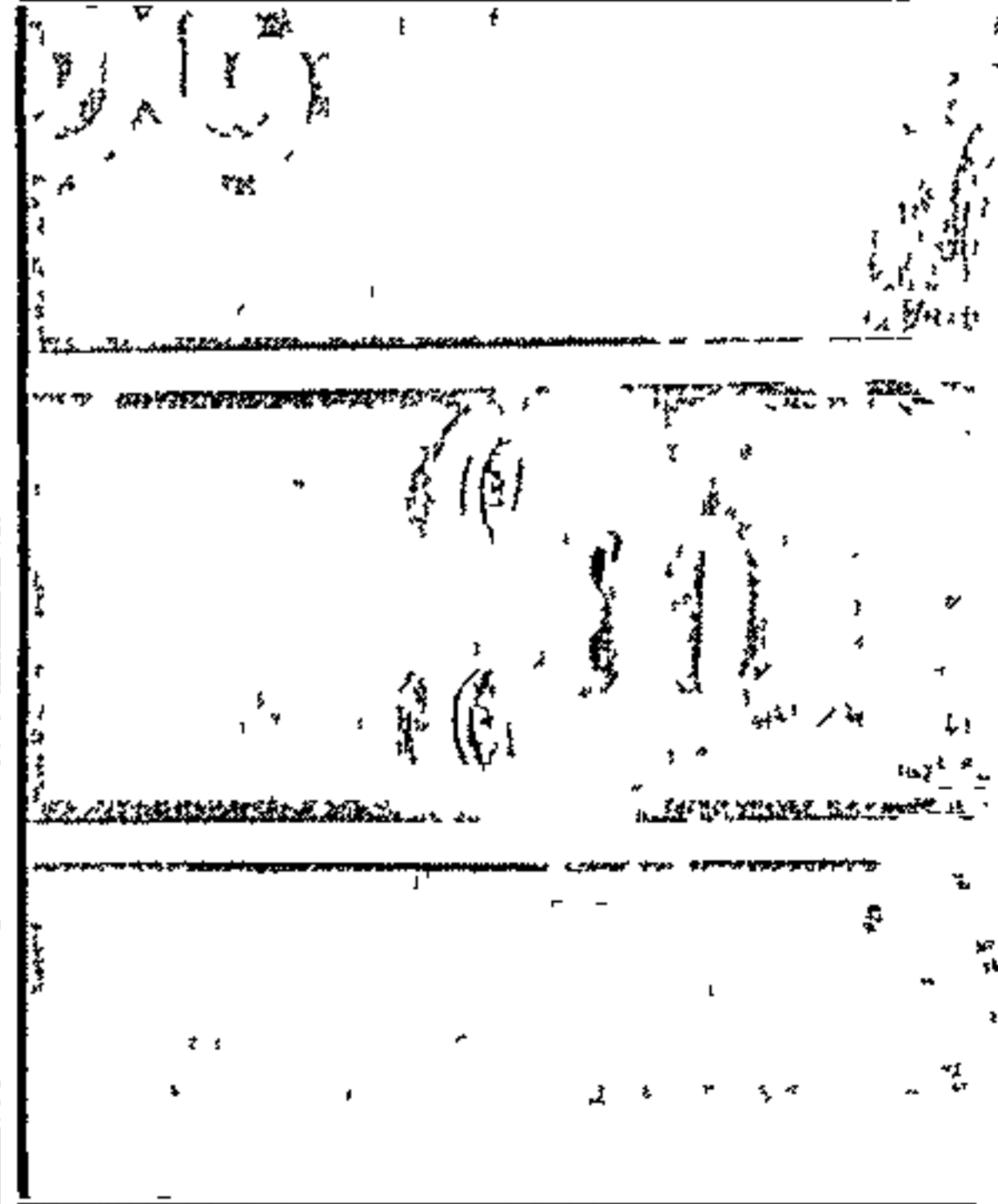




THE HIDDEN HAND

Deaths by 'a person or group of persons' unknown'

A WIDOW LEFT BEHIND



Report JOHN YELD
Staff Reporter

CRADOCK may have the reputation of a platteland backwater, but the towering presence of Matthew Goniwe ensured that the dusty Eastern Cape town was at the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle of the mid-1980s

That was until his brutal murder in 1985

Mr Goniwe — Cradock teacher, founder and former chairman of the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora), rural regional organiser for the United Democratic Front and an associate member of the Black Sash — set out for home from Port Elizabeth

From the outset, the men's families and anti-apartheid leaders claimed the state was involved in the killings

The day their bodies were discovered regional UDF secretary Mr Derrick Swarts was quoted as saying: "The nation and the international community knows full well

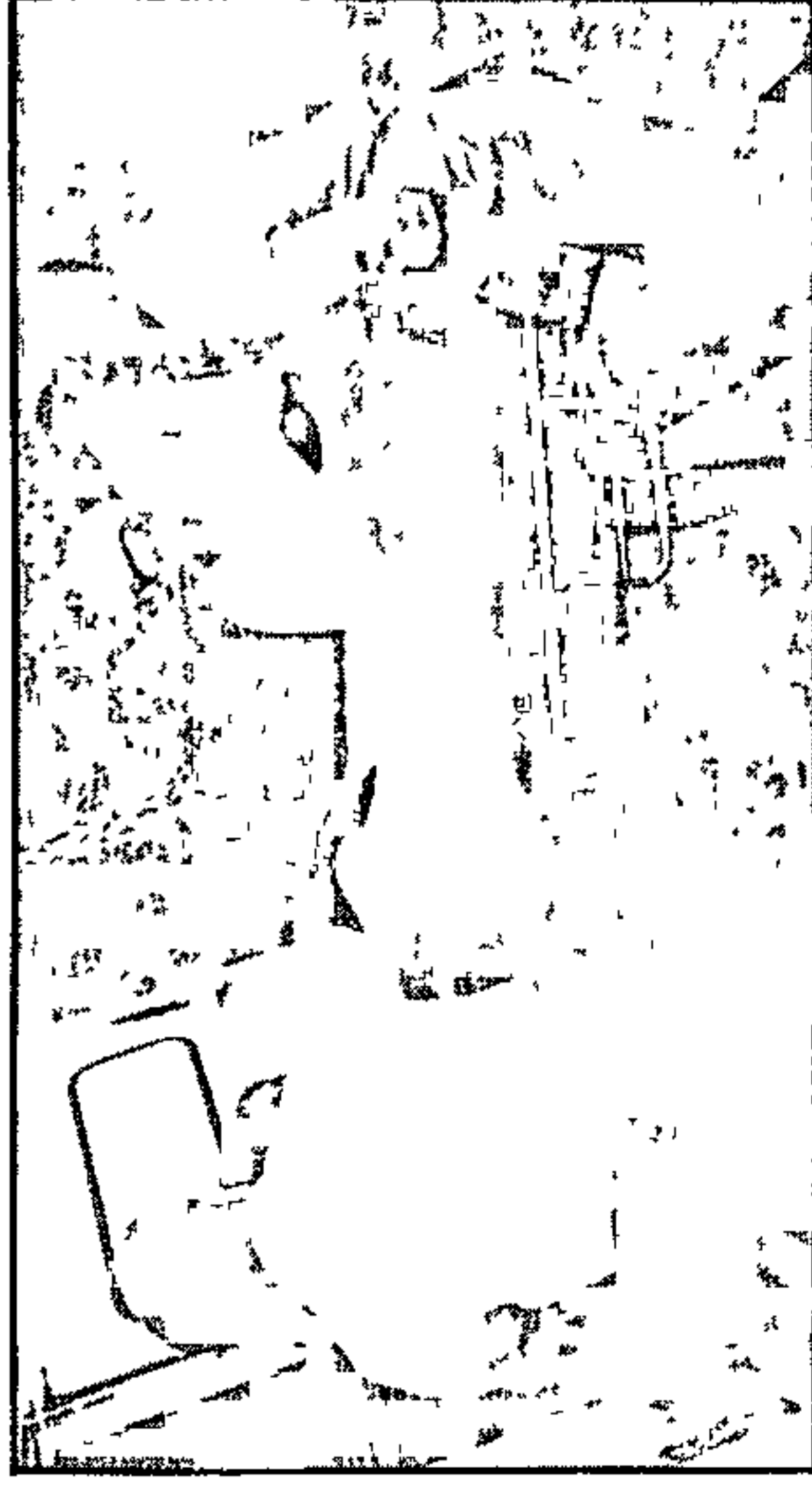
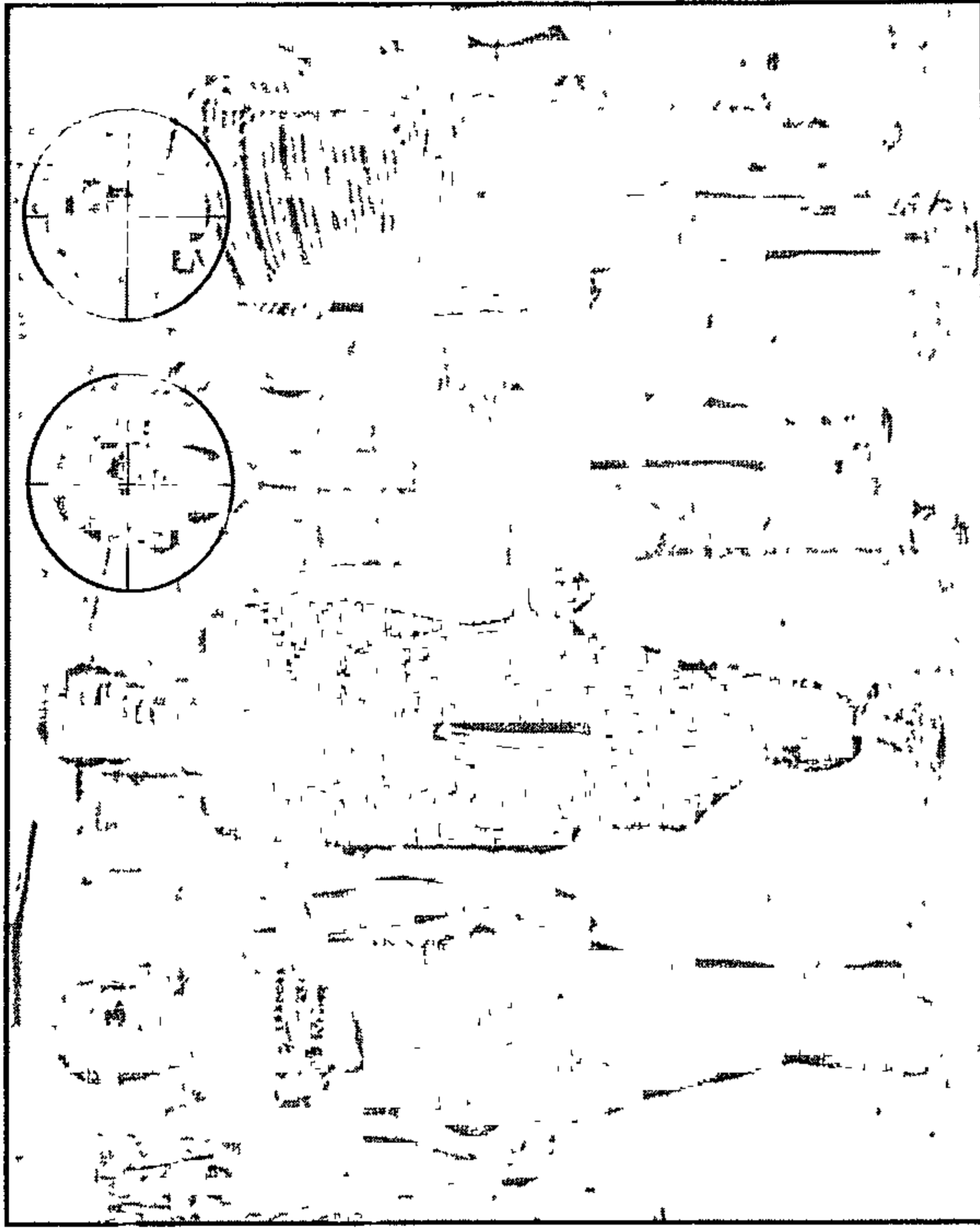
From the outset, the men's families and anti-apartheid leaders claimed the state was involved in the killings

The day their bodies were discovered regional UDF secretary Mr Derrick Swarts was quoted as saying: "The nation and the international community knows full well

without evidence to back them up

A second inquest started on February 15 1989, and Mrs Goniwe was represented by one of South Africa's best-known advocates, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC

The court was told Mr Gor-

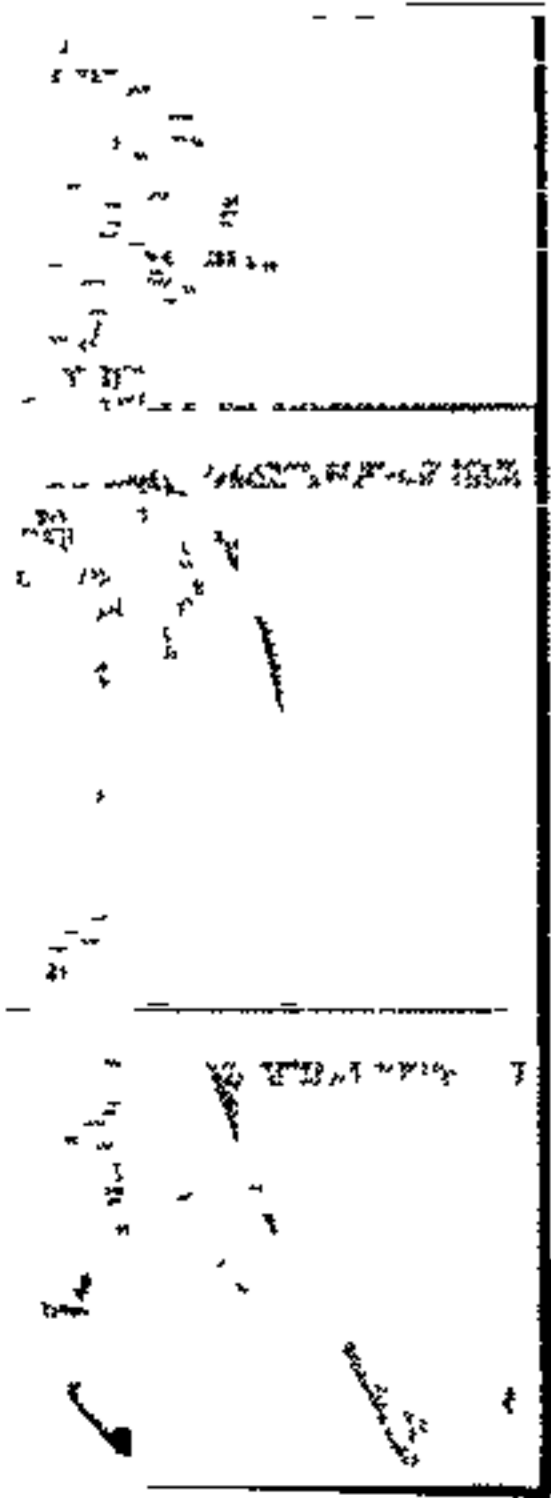


■ Together Mbulelo Goniwe (left), Fort Calata (second from right) and Matthew Goniwe (far right) and an unidentified friend back home after being released from detention in 1984 Two were marked for death LEFT Recovering the bodies

254 MRG 12/5/92

"We know he (Mr Goniwe) said he would stop only for the police or traffic officers" Mr Chaskalson told the inquest court

He said petrol had been poured over the men's faces and set alight to make it more difficult to identify the bodies



NYAMEKA GONIWE IN CAPE TOWN YESTERDAY
Picture LEON MILLER, THE ARGUS

'You are not reading a story or watching a movie — you are involved'

JOHN VILJOEN, Staff Reporter

NYAMEKA GONIWE, widow of slain Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe, hopes the new inquest on her husband will signal a fresh start to life for her.

The anger and bitterness of almost seven lonely years of unanswered questions is barely visible on a face strong with dignity and compassion.

Talking yesterday about what she expected from the new inquiry, Mrs Goniwe, a social worker who has lived and worked in Cape Town for the past two years hinted at her hopes and doubts.

"I don't expect much I hope the inquest will be fairly dealt with and lead us to the people who are accountable," she said.

"Because of our past experiences I am a bit sceptical". She spoke of the "callousness and insensitivity" displayed to the families of her husband and those who died with him during the original inquest. Then the State was more concerned with proving their case than worrying about the relatives, she said.

Mrs Goniwe said the new evidence that the four were assassinated by the State had left her 'sad, and angry, but excited and happy because there is at last a lead, something that will lead us to what everyone has been praying for — some light to be shed on what happened to these men'.

"All the evidence we produced in the past was crushed. Now we have new hope that this will bring us closer to the truth". "It is of national importance but there is also an emotional element. There are widows, children and families. We've lost husbands and fathers to our children."

But she dreads the renewed anguish the investigation will bring

"Everything that happened is discussed in the inquest. You are not reading a story or watching a movie — you are involved".

Life since the four were killed in 1985 had been "very painful", she said. As a single parent, she has had to struggle to provide a decent education for her children. Nobuzwe, 16, and Nyaniso, nine.

She described her loss as "heavy burden" which had led to traumatic experiences. "Matthew was a dear father and a good husband — good in every way".

After she was widowed the University of the Western Cape asked Mrs Goniwe to run a project in Cradock, which she did until 1990.

It was then that she decided to move to Cape Town. "I felt as though I was leaving my soul behind. But I realised I had to make a fresh start".

The end of the forthcoming inquest would mark another fresh start — emotionally, she said.

"We must not take the baggage of repression into the new South Africa. It is the responsibility of everyone to our children not to carry the baggage of the past."

"It is time that everyone should come clean". She would like her husband's killers to be punished. If that is done, then Nyameka Goniwe will be at peace.

She is able to salvage some hope from the deaths of the four back in 1985. "What is pleasing is that their death signalled a turn of events. That day of the funeral in Cradock was one of the saddest days, but I was happy because the whole of South Africa and the international community was represented".

"The people seemed to commit themselves to changing things. Now I am happy to see we are moving in that direction."

rura regional organiser for the United Democratic Front and an associate member of the Black Sash — set out for home from Port Elizabeth with three companions on Thursday, June 27 after attending an unscheduled UDF meeting.

His fellow travellers were UDF executive member Mr Fort Calata, Mr Thomas "Sparrow" Mkhonto, chairman of Cradock, and Oudts-hoorn teacher and UDF member Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli.

None of the men was seen alive again. On Friday, Mr Goniwe's gutted Honda Ballade was discovered near the Aldo Scribante racetrack on the road to Grahamstown and Mr Mhlawuli was found in bushes nearby. Mr Mkhonto's body was found the next day.

Four days later, the charred bodies of Mr Goniwe and Mr Calata were found 1.7km away, in a clearing near the gravel road between St George's Strand and Bluewater Bay on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth.

men opened in Port Elizabeth in January 1988 but was postponed with the agreement of the families' legal representatives.

The magistrate ordered the documents to remain privileged after hearing a State representative say an investigation was still in progress and a prosecution could result.

In August 1988, the South African Embassy in London lashed out at the BBC over a television programme which examined the murders of opponents of apartheid — including that of Mr Goniwe, Natal academic Rick Turner and ANC Paris representative Mrs Dulcie September.

The embassy accused the BBC of conducting a "propaganda vendetta", against South Africa, and in a question-and-answer session after the film, South African "super-spy" and President's Council member Mr Craig Williamson flatly denied South African involvement in the murders. He said it was easy to make the accusations

easy to make the accusations

one of South Africa's best-known advocates, Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC.

The court was told Mr Goniwe died of multiple stab wounds in the neck, chest, stomach and back, Mr Calata had been stabbed in the heart, Mr Mkhonto had a gunshot wound in the brain, a stab wound which had penetrated his heart and three other chest wounds, and Mr Mhlawuli had been shot in the brain and chest and stabbed 32 times with a variety of weapons.

Evidence was led — but mainly rejected — that the men's deaths resulted from conflict between the UDF and the black consciousness organisation Azapo.

In his summing-up, Mr Chaskalson said everything pointed to the murders being politically motivated, and rejected suggestions of conflict between the UDF and Azapo in Cradock.

He described the killings as carefully planned well coordinated and skilful.

He said petrol had been poured over the men's faces and set alight to make it more difficult to identify the bodies.

He referred to evidence that the original number plates on Mr Goniwe's car had been removed and that a false number plate had been found next to the car.

One of Mr Goniwe's original CAT number plates had later been found in the grass near the car.

Magistrate Mr E de Beer said suspicions by the men's families that members of the South African Police had been involved in the murders had been extensively investigated, but there had been no evidence before him to suggest any policemen had participated in the killings.

On the evidence, it was impossible to determine the identity of the killers and he ruled that their deaths had been caused by "a person or group of persons unknown".

He referred his findings to the Attorney General of the Eastern Cape.

Goniwe! New

Goniwe: new twist

254

From page 1

an impromptu' (informant) - who pointed out the Honda Ballade the four were travelling in to the police, who then stopped the car. *Sowetan 12/5/92*
"When the men got out of the car he recognised Forty (Calata) He said when he saw Forty he got 'weak' and moved behind a tree to hide."
"He did not take part in the beatings but saw the assault on the men and also saw Forty being stabbed by a policeman."

"I could see they were being killed," he allegedly told her.
The soldier later left the army, allegedly going absent without leave.

His mother could not confirm that he had actually deserted, but said when he came back to Cradock he received letters from the army threatening to arrest him. Maclean was told by the man, who by this time was working as a "kitskonstabel" in Cradock, that he had recognised a local policeman.

He named the black security policeman as Chippa Buzani, who later died in a car accident.

At the official inquest into the deaths no mention was made of a roadblock on the fateful day.

However, the lawyer acting for the family, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, said in his summation that "whoever was responsible (for the deaths) were sufficiently strong and well organised to stop a car, overpower the occupants and take their bodies up to 14 km from the vehicle".

He said the killers knew who they were looking for and knew the area very well, as they took the men down remote paths at Blunwater Bay.

SADF sources said yesterday its military intelligence chief implicated in the deaths of the civic leaders was "out of the country", and would be back in June - *Ecna and Sowetan Correspondent*

TWIST

Sowetan 12/5/92

254

A FORMER South African Defence Force soldier and "kitskonstabel" could be the key to unravelling the seven-year mystery surrounding the murder of four Cradock community leaders.

He could shed light on long-standing allegations by family members that the four were arrested at a roadblock manned by SADF and SAP members on the day they disappeared. Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlathi disappeared on June 27 1985 after a meeting in Port Elizabeth with United Democratic Front colleagues in the city. Their charred and mutilated bodies were found

days later at Blunwater Bay near Port Elizabeth. An inquest found their deaths were caused by a person or persons unknown.

Now Mrs Vivian Maclean, Mr Fort Calata's mother-in-law, has revealed that the former soldier (whose name is known) came to see her one Saturday in 1986 after he had "absconded" from the army.

She said he told her there "was something on my heart I need to get off", she said.

"He told me that when he was still in the army based in Queenstown they got called out to a roadblock near Port Elizabeth on June 27 1985.

"When they arrived there were already a lot of policemen and soldiers there."

He told her there was also a woman - "probably an

To page 2

HIGHGATE

Soldier held for grenade blast

Sowetan 12/5/92
A MEMBER of the South African Defence Force has been arrested in connection with a handgrenade explosion inside a police Casspir at Umlazi, south of Durban, on Sunday

Two policemen were injured by the grenade blast and police are investigating a case of attempted murder

A KwaZulu police spokesman said the incident took place when members of the SADF and the KwaZulu police were manning a roadblock

The grenade exploded inside the Casspir, seriously injuring a South African Police constable and a KwaZulu police specialist constable

The injured men were taken to King Edward Hospital - Sapa

32 Battalion ion men assault journalists

Sowetan 12/5/92

254

MR Khaba Mkhize, assistant editor of the *Natal Witness* has alleged that he was assaulted by members of the controversial 32 Battalion in Imbali on Saturday.

He alleges that the barbaric assault took place in front of his wife and neighbours.

He says he was harassed, humiliated, smacked, pushed around and kicked by young members of the battalion.

He said the incident took place when he went to investigate complaints that members of the battalion had put rubble on lawns belonging to some residents.

He drove to the home of a neighbour and found the road blocked by an army payloader. He said he saw a part of a fence pushed down and asked a soldier what was going on. He also asked a photographer, Mr

Themba Mgabi, to take some photographs. "A group of about 13 soldiers jumped off their truck in response to a command issued in a foreign African dialect.

"They cocked their rifles and rushed towards Mgabi, who was trying to flee. "A scuffle ensued and Mgabi was dragged to the battalion commander, who demanded the film while Mgabi was being roughed up.

"One soldier pulled Mgabi by his jacket collar and head-butted him in the face while his colleague tried to rip his camera from his hand.

"Mgabi dropped the camera in the hope that someone else would pick it up, but soldiers opened the camera and took out the spool.

"I was writing notes and a young soldier pounced on me and asked why I was writing down a motor car's number.

"I told him I was doing my job, but before I finished explaining I was pushed backwards and roughed up and my ear-drum clanged with a smack.

"As I wondered what earned me this treatment another soldier kicked me in the ribs," said Mkhize.

Hit squads: how much mors proof does FW need?

THE case for joint control of the security forces is now incontrovertible

For months, President de Klerk and his Ministers have been dismissing evidence of police involvement in the violence with the argument that these were aberrations, that every police force in the world has its "few rotten apples", but the SAP as a whole is strictly impartial and firmly committed to a peace-keeping role.

Now we have documentary evidence in the Matthew Goniwe case of an established procedure for authorising political assassinations involving the very highest councils of government

It is not clear whether the signal message sent to the State Security Council proposing that Goniwe and his friends be "permanently removed from society" was ever discussed by that body, which was headed by President Botha, and included Pik Botha, General Magnus Malan and Kobie Coetsee of the present Cabinet

President de Klerk insists it was not, and this is probably correct given the need-not-to-know

principle with which political leaders usually insulate themselves from such matters. The decision to authorise the assassination was most likely taken somewhere in the Secretariat of more than 100 seurocrats

But the members of the State Security Council must have known that political assassinations were taking place and tacitly condoned them

Nor is this surprising. In 1985, when Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicela Mhlauhi were killed, mutilated and burned, the State Security Council was operating according to its "total strategy"

This was based largely on the writings of an American military strategist, John J McCuen, who specified in his book, "The Art of Counter-Revolutionary War", that the first step in counter-insurgency operations was to smash the "revolutionary" organisation by, among other things, identifying and eliminating key leaders

It would appear, therefore, that the assassinations carried out in 1985 were not done by "rotten



Allister Sparks

apples" but by trained hit squads acting on orders from above, in accordance with approved policy

This must now be placed in context with the large accumulation of evidence indicating that such hit squad activity is continuing — the latest being the Weekly Mail's disclosure of a secret police base in Sebokeng linked to the planning of assassinations in the Vaal area

It must be linked, too, to the ridiculously premature release of some policemen sentenced to long prison terms for political murders, which points implicitly to a sense of obligation to these men on the part of their superiors

There is, in fact, what Judge Rudolph Erasmus of the Info Inquiry would have called "a golden thread" running through all the incidents — from such dirty tricks as the smashing of Alan Paton's car windshield and the sending of

a toxic T-shirt to Donald Woods's small daughter, to the more systematic and ideological operations of the '80s when the CCB hung a baboon foetus outside Bishop Desmond Tutu's home, poisoned the Rev Frank Chikane's clothing, switched lawyer Dullah Omar's heart pills to give him a coronary attack, and went in for selective assassinations

There was the blowing up of Albie Sachs, the assassination of Ruth First, Jeanette Schoon and her daughter, Griffiths and Victoria Mxenge, Fabian Ribeiro, Goniwe and his colleagues, David Webster, and many more

There was support for Renamo to destabilise Mozambique as an ANC base, the bombs in Zimbabwe, death squad raids into Swaziland, a clandestine campaign to destabilise Swapo in the Namibian elections, Inkathagate, the Trust Feeds massacre and its evidence of support for Inkatha in destabilising the legalised ANC inside South Africa. And now the Weekly Mail revelations

It's a long, long thread of official venality and violence. Yet the repeated exposures yield nothing

The evidence disappears into some cosmic black hole in Pretoria and there is no response other than bland assurances

Even at the height of the latest appalling revelations, the lack of concern continued. The Minister of Law and Order appointed Willem Krugel, the surviving assessor in the discredited Delmas case, declared a mistrial by the Appeal Court, to investigate the allegations of a police cover-up in the Trust Feeds case — a choice about as sensitive to public perceptions as choosing a juror in the Rodney King case to investigate the Los Angeles riots

To cap it all, right after the Trust Feeds verdict the notorious 32 Battalion, fresh from allegations of wanton violence in Phola Park, was sent into the Maritzburg area where Trust Feeds is located, provoking mass protests that culminated in a state of emergency being declared there by the end of last week

We can't go on like this. We can't have peace this way — and we can't build a new nation without peace

What to do about it? We need a

cleansing, but we can't have a Nuremberg trial because any thought of that would send those now in power scrambling away from the negotiating table

Perhaps, as in post-Pinochet Chile, we could have a Commission on Human Rights Abuses that would publish its findings but impose no punishments. Yet even that has its perils, as Ariel Dorfman warns in his explosive play, "Death and the Maiden", which has just won the top Olivier Award in Britain

Dorfman, himself a Chilean who was persecuted under Pinochet and had friends tortured and assassinated, believes it is essential that a nation be able to face and articulate the dark side of its experiences

At the very least, the Government must stop pretending there is no problem. The evidence is too overwhelming. Mr de Klerk must acknowledge it and with his Codesa partners begin structuring an agreed form of joint control of the police, the military — and, not least, the entire intelligence gathering apparatus □

Killings: FW faces tough questions

CT 13/5/92
254

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk faces a grilling in the House of Assembly today in an urgently called mini-debate on charges of state involvement in the assassinations of four Eastern Cape activists.

Mr De Klerk, already under pressure over the massive corruption found by the Pickard Commission into the Department of Development Aid, will be asked today by Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer:

- Whether the State Security Council (SSC), its secretariat or any person serving on it, or any member of the South African security

forces, authorised or ordered the assassination of the "Cradock Four", and

- If he has ordered a judicial inquiry into allegations made in New Nation last week

The DP has also called for a full debate on the assassinations of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three members of the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora).

New Nation newspaper published documentation last week which it alleged indicated that the SSC's secretariat had ordered the killings

Yesterday South African Communist Party

secretary-general Mr Chris Hani entered the fray, charging that the government's "involvement in the murder and assassination of political activists was the major obstacle to peace and a negotiated settlement".

Mr Hani said the major decision to be taken at Codesa II on Friday and Saturday was "the demand for the immediate and unconditional resignation of this illegitimate regime ..."

"These latest scandals, we believe, are only the tip of the iceberg. They clearly reveal a pattern of massive financial corruption that affects the entire fabric of government."

ANNOUNCEMENT

SA asks Kei leader for 'hit squad' documents

MICHAEL MORRIS and DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA today formally asked Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa to hand over documents on further allegations of hit squad activities — as President De Klerk prepared for a grilling in parliament

General Holomisa said the South African embassy in Umtata had told him last night the letter was on its way and added "I expect it to be delivered today"

He would respond formally on or before Friday if asked officially by Mr De Klerk to hand over a thick file of documents alleging state involvement in black-on-black violence and attacks on black political activists

While MPs prepared for this afternoon's mini-debate on the Joint Management Centre, signal proposing that Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and two others be killed, the former SADF officer who is purported to have drafted the document told Sapa he was "in a lot of trouble" and bound by the Official Secrets Act not to speak

Commandant L du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province Command, said of the row over the document's disclosure "It is an unfortunate position to be in. I am already in a lot of trouble, my friend"

Commandant Du Plessis' name appears as the one who drafted the June 7, 1985, document addressed to the State Security Council Secretariat for the personal attention of a General Van Rensburg and referring to a telephone conversation with the then officer commanding Eastern Province Command, General C P van der Westhuizen, and General Van Rensburg

General Van der Westhuizen is now SADF Military Intelligence chief of staff

Asked whether a trip to Pretoria on Monday had been in connection with the SADF investigation of the Goniwe affair, Commandant Du Plessis said he was "not allowed to speculate"

None of the officers named in the document has commented publicly since its disclosure

SADF spokesmen have said General Van der Westhuizen is either "out of the country" or "not available for interviews"

Meanwhile the South African Communist Party said the disclosures of government corruption and "involvement in the murder and assassination of political activists" confirmed its view that the government was the major obstacle to peace and a negotiated settlement

SACP general secretary Mr Chris Ham said "It is quite clear that the major decision to be taken at Codesa 2 is the demand for the immediate and unconditional resignation of this illegitimate, corrupt, neo-fascist and decadent regime, making way for an interim government of national unity that would pave the way for elections to a constituent assembly"

Referring to the Trust Feed case, in which a police station commander and special constables were found guilty of murder, Mr Ham said evidence of state involvement in a series of killings should have led to the resignation of the "most corrupt dictator-ship"

He added "The Trust Feed court verdict and the written proof of state instructions for the murder of Matthew Goniwe and others are merely a tip of the iceberg"

These cases were not exceptions but part of a plan to eliminate systematically ANC, SACP and community leaders

The whereabouts of more than 50 activists was unknown and the party had no doubt government agents were involved in their disappearance

"Whatever the degree of involvement of particular members of government, we can no longer tolerate rule by a regime that allows or tolerates, if not encourages, a scale of lawlessness that surprises even those of us who have known of these in general terms," said Mr Ham

Lifting of arms sanctions will make 'little difference'

CAPE TOWN — The lifting of arms sanctions would make little difference to SA, SA Defence Force chief-of-staff finance Vice-Admiral Paul Murray said yesterday. However, he did not believe arms boycotts would be lifted soon and pointed out that arms sanctions were still being enforced against Namibia. Even if they were lifted, many of the best type of weapons for SA conditions were produced in the country, he said at a news briefing.

Murray also disclosed that more soldiers currently were deployed in townships than had been used at any time during the border war in Namibia and Angola.

He said about R100m of the secret R4 383m special defence account was spent on line-function intelligence and counter-intelligence.

The remainder of the account, all of which was fully audited both internally and by the Auditor-General, was spent on equipment.

Although he would not give details on how the SADF's capital budget during the current financial year was allocated, he said a new tank cost in the region of R15m and a new fighter aircraft between R125m and R150m.

However, Murray said 54% of the defence budget of R9 705m during the 1992/93 financial year was for operating costs such as clothing, rations, computer services, fuel and spares, and 46% for capital costs such as aircraft, tanks, ships, ammunition, spares, maintenance and the special defence account.

He said the army would receive R3 219m, or 33,2% of the budget, the air

Political Staff

force R4 112m (42,4%), the navy R827m (8,5%) and others R1 547m (15,9%).

If defence spending had been maintained in terms of the five-year plan drawn up in 1988, when it had been anticipated that the Cuban army would be in Namibia, the budget this year would have been about R17bn and about R14bn if the 1990 estimates had been maintained.

It was, however, R9,705bn, a decline in real terms of 7,7%, and it accounted for 9,7% of the total Budget and 2,8% of the gross domestic product (GDP).

In 1989, defence absorbed 15,7% of the Budget and 4,3% of GDP, and operating costs were 66,8% of the defence budget during the current financial year, compared with 56,8% in 1988.

Murray said it was a misconception that the special defence account had plenty of slush funds to spend on secret projects.

A Cabinet committee had been examining state income and expenditure over the next five years and had appointed 12 groups. The defence group had drawn up a five-year plan with various spending and strategic options.

Every cent of the defence budget was fully audited by the Auditor-General but the disclosure of the special defence account had to be agreed by the Auditor-General and President.

He said the Cabinet had laid down strategic guidelines for the SADF 18 years ago, including an internal political settlement by 1994.

POLITICS

Voter confusion is mind-boggling, says Schlemmer

MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent
THE level of confusion among South Africans about negotiations and the critical issues at stake "boggles the mind", says respected analyst Professor Lawrence Schlemmer.

Of the 19-million eligible voters, the vast majority was making personal political choices "against a background of blissful ignorance of the implications," he said.

Discussing the results of the Human Sciences Research Council's latest Information Update poll of political sentiment among South Africans, Professor Schlemmer said. "It might be asked, given this level of confusion, what is the relevance of an opinion poll?"

But he added: "The fact is that people out there will judge these issues in elections, vote and deliver new leaders on that basis. We have got to take note of their perceptions."

Professor Schlemmer said that although the negotiation process at Codesa had been faithfully and accurately reported by the media, "the level of confusion boggles the mind".

"People do not know if we are in a stalemate phase or a breakthrough phase. These things can change in a matter of hours and one cannot expect the average voter to be keyed-in to the issues being debated."

Voters, he said, were an "unsophisticated phenomenon" and had a short attention span for political news.

ANC emerges as likely winner of a general election

MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent
THE ANC would win an election held today, polling between 40 and 45 percent of South Africans' votes.

This emerges from the latest Human Sciences Research Council Information Update survey

The poll, taken in February, gives the NP 25 percent support, followed by the Inkatha Freedom Party at about 10 percent.

Based on interviews with 2 000 people countrywide, the survey finds that the ANC would poll in the region of two thirds of the black support in the country

The responses show that the ANC consolidating its position among all but Zulu-speaking blacks, with high levels of support among Xhosa, Swazi and Ndebele speakers (77 to 94 per-

cent), metropolitan Zulu-speakers (70 percent) and other Nguni and Sotho-speakers (84 percent)

Inkatha's support is highest in rural areas (22 to 47 percent), with a small but significant support in the metropolitan areas (11 percent)

The survey gives Inkatha between 12 and 15 percent of the countrywide black vote and the NP between 3 percent and 5 percent.

The survey finds that the NP is continuing to draw high support among coloureds (66 percent), Asians (57 percent) and whites (53 percent)

The Conservative Party polled 44 percent of the non-metropolitan Afrikaans support against the NP's 37 percent

Overall, the survey found that the CP would poll 30 percent of the white vote

S Africans divided on conscription

Political Correspondent
SOUTH Africans are deeply divided over the future of the army — particularly the integration of Umkhonto we Sizwe into the SADF, according to the latest Human Sciences Research Council poll

The Information Update survey found that 59 percent of the sample "disagreed with the current system"

The 40 percent who agreed with the present system of conscription were overwhelmingly in favour of broadening it to include blacks, coloureds and Indians.

But the concept of integrating Umkhonto we Sizwe fighters and those of the PAC's Aplas into the SADF is a deeply divided issue.

The survey found majority of blacks (62 percent) were in favour, while a large majority of Afrikaners (more than 80 percent) and a smaller majority of English-speakers rejected it.

Most metropolitan English-speakers opposed conscription (55 percent), while among Nguni and Sotho-speakers the less professional and economically inactive group were strongly against (70 percent)

President De Klerk continues to get a "significant" 4 percent of white votes

President De Klerk continues to get a "significant" 4 percent of white votes

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Minister

Where defence money goes

(254)

CT 13/5/92

Political Staff

ABOUT R100 million of the secret R4 383 million Special Defence Account was spent on line-function intelligence and counter-intelligence, the SA Defence Force's chief of staff finance, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray, said at a press briefing on the defence budget yesterday.

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Although he would not give details on how the SADF's capital budget during the current financial year was allocated, he pointed out that a new tank cost in the region of R15 million and a new fighter aircraft between R125 million and R150 million.

Admiral Murray said 54% of the Defence budget of R9 705 million during the 1992-3 financial year was for operating costs, such as clothing, rations, computer services, fuel and spares, and 46% on capital costs, such as aircraft, tanks, ships, ammunition, spares, maintenance and the Special Defence Account.

The army would receive R3 219 million, 33,2% of the budget, the air force R4 112 million, 42,4%, the navy R827 million, 8,5%, and others R1 547 million, 15,9%.

If defence spending had been maintained in terms of the five-year plan drawn up in 1988, when it was anticipated that the Cuban army would be in Namibia, the budget this year would have been about R17 billion and about R14 billion if the 1990 estimates had been maintained.

It was, however, R9 705 million, a decline in real terms of 7,7%, and it accounted for 9,7% of the total budget and 2,8% of the gross domestic product.

In 1989, defence absorbed 15,7% of the budget and 4,3% of the GDP, and operating costs were 66,8% of the Defence budget during the current financial year, compared to 56,8% in 1988.

Arms ban lifting: 'Little difference'

THE lifting of arms sanctions would make little difference to South Africa, the Defence Force's chief of staff finance, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray, said at a press briefing on the defence budget yesterday.

However, he did not believe arms boycotts would be lifted soon.

Admiral Murray disclosed that more soldiers were now deployed in townships than had been used at any time during the border war.

Video game fanatics

Conscript
ET 13/5/92
system
(254)
rejected

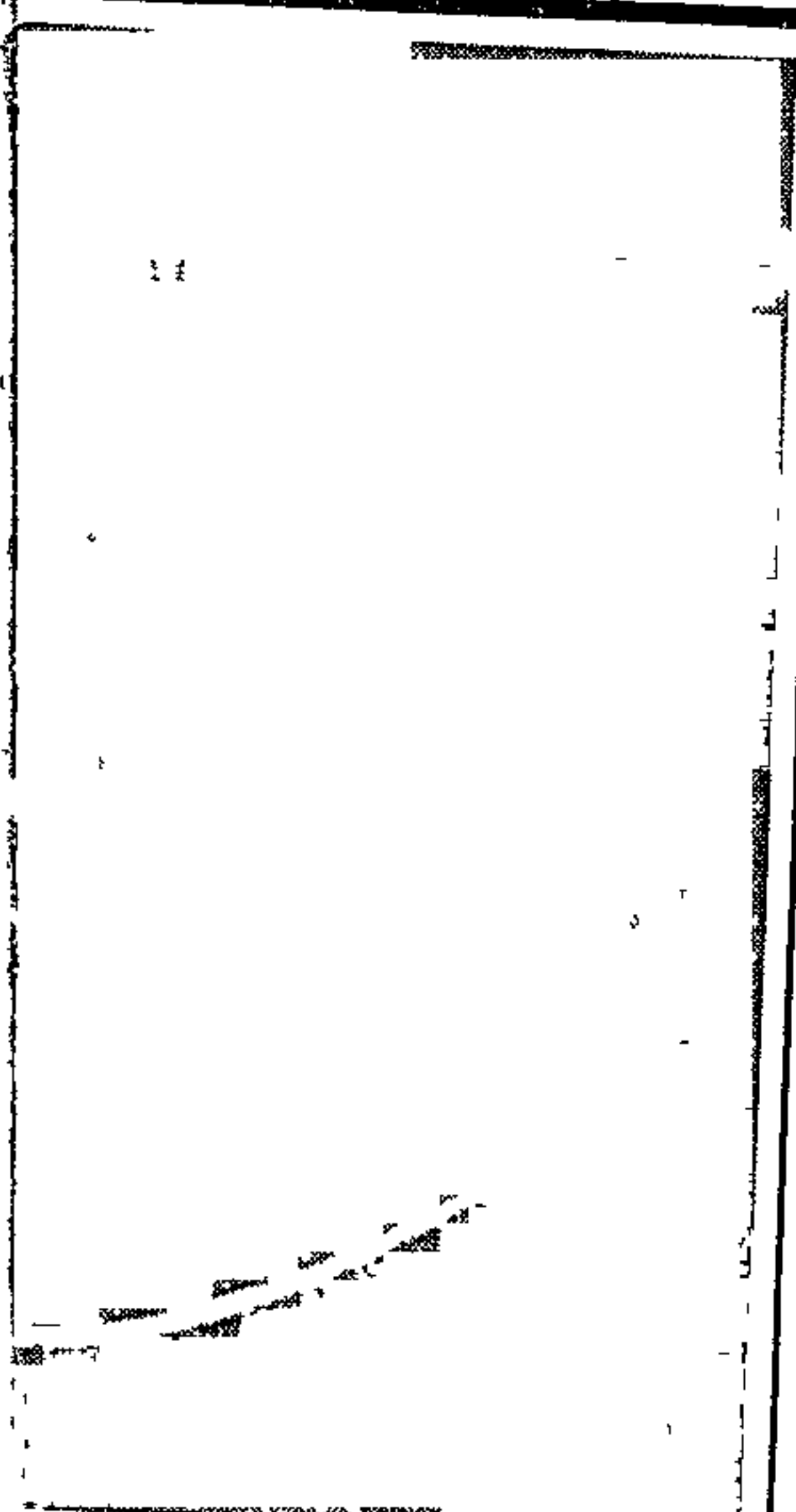
Political Staff

NEARLY 60% of South Africans rejected the current system of military conscription, a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) survey has found

The only groups which strongly supported the current system were Afrikaans-speaking whites over the age of 35 and non-Metropolitan English-speaking men

However, all groups supported the extension of conscription to all races

The survey found sharp differences along ethnic lines about whether the ANC's military wing uMkhonto we-Sizwe, and the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (Apla), should be included in the future defence force.



Roman Catholic Bishop Dr Ea-
ho has confessed he is the father of
Picture AP

Where defence

C

The recent establishment of diplomatic relations between South Africa and the Russian Federation could result in the sale of MIG-29 engines for SA's fleet of Mirage fighters:

Arms sales is target of SA-Russia links

South 18/4 - 23/4/92

254

A PROFILE OF the new relationship between South Africa and the Russian Federation has begun to emerge — and it is military in shape

Russia's stated aim of increasing arms sales to a dispute-ridden world fits well with Pretoria's own aim of generating exports from its hard-hit arms industry.

Now the way is open for co-operation in this and other commercial areas

Last month South Africa and Russia formally established full diplomatic ties, though at the same time the African National Congress said its office in Moscow would remain open.

With the opening of official relations, President Boris Yeltsin invited President F.W. de Klerk to visit Russia later this year. In delivering the invitation, Russian Foreign Minister Mr Andrei Kozyrev opined that the two countries share

the same objectives of improving democracy and human rights.

Kozyrev was followed to Pretoria by a high-level Russian trade delegation with an overwhelmingly military cast, including two senior air force officers and representatives of the military aerospace design industry.

The delegation participated in a Cape Town seminar on Russian-South Africa commercial co-operation.

Of the 24 visiting delegates, at least nine represented Russia's military and design bureaux involved in the development and production of jet-fighter technology. The most senior member was chair of the government committee overseeing the conversion of the defense industry.

It is likely that the first deal will involve the sale of MIG-29 engines for South Africa's own Mirage fighter fleet. But it is unlikely that co-operation will stop there

The two economies are somewhat symmetrical, and in the past there have been accords on pricing arrangements in minerals production.

In the now fluid foreign relations sphere in Russia (where the ministry is currently being revamped), the role of agent for co-ordinating relations with South Africa is being hotly contested between old allies the ANC, on which several economic bodies have been banking, and a new collection of representatives of political parties and associations grouped in the Russian-South Africa Society, which held its inaugural meeting last July.

The ANC and the South African Communist Party have meanwhile condemned Kozyrev's visit to South Africa as premature, given the shaky progress of negotiations between Pretoria and the anti-apartheid forces

On another foreign relations front in southern Africa, Russia is

demanding that Angola repay military aid extended by the former Soviet Union

Kozyrev announced during a brief stopover in Luanda that Moscow expects repayment of a R11,2-billion military debt racked up since 1975, when South Africa invaded the former Portuguese colony on the eve of independence

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had said recently that "military debts are not normally payable".

Earlier, Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the South African-backed Unita rebels, had also indicated that his organisation would be unwilling to repay the debt if it came to power in elections this September.

But Russia has a lever to convince the Angolans promised and for the grant Campanbe dam project, a joint Soviet-Brazilian-Angolan project described by the

World Bank last year as the key to Angola's post-war reconstruction

The first two Russian-built turbines for the R5,6-billion project are due to be installed in 1993, doubling Angola's hydro-electric power capacity.

It is unlikely there will be any movement on the project, however, without some agreement on the debt.

A Russian official later said a conference of experts would be held to address the entire range of economic problems between Russia and Angola.

"These problems include the issue of debt and how to approach the service of this debt," he noted.

The Soviet military mission in Angola is being closed, though Russia says it is prepared to provide technical assistance to help maintain equipment bought from the former Soviet Union — Southcan

Kasrils: Interim govt before MK goes

CT 15/4/92

(254)

AN interim government had to be installed and arrangements made for elections to a constituent assembly before uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) could be dissolved, according to MK's head of military intelligence, Mr Ronnie Kasrils

MK also had to be a factor in the reconstruction of a democratic army, he said in an interview in the latest issue of *Barometer on Negotiation*

"If it is simply dissolved, the opportunity of its integration will be lost"

Mr Kasrils, who is also a member of the ANC's National Working Committee, said it could not be said that either the South African Defence Force or MK had suffered defeat militarily, "though we don't compare uMkhonto as a force equal in strength and power with that at the disposal of the state"

Mr Kasrils said the ANC and the SA Communist Party would not like to see security having to be organised by private security firms, but at present the police

force was not big enough to do the job and was not able to provide protection on trains or in townships

"The army should see to it that the sovereignty and the borders of the country cannot be violated. One dearly wants to see a strong centralised state that is able to provide this," he said

Captain Craig Kotze, a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, said the continued existence of MK was a violation of the National Peace Accord

Inquiry into the soldiers' rampage

By DREW FORREST

UNRULY elements within Phola Park's defence unit may have set the spark for the 32 Battalion "riot" in the East Rand squatter camp last week.

The Weekly Mail last week lifted the lid on a leadership controversy in Phola Park in which members of the defence unit have played an active role. There are reports of an armed seizure of power and a subsequent reign of terror against residents.

Given the ferocity of the battalion's reaction — one person was killed and 100 hurt in an alleged hours-long orgy of shooting, beating, rape and plunder — it seems likely the soldiers were shot at by squatters, as the SADF has claimed.

Sources say the apparent hysteria of the largely Angolan battalion was atypical. "They've polished their marbles since the war in Angola," one commented "They seem to have behaved with restraint during the recent Nancefield violence and in Natal."

Phola Park's defence unit was almost certainly responsible for the AK-47 attack on a passing minibus on February 26 in which four inmates of the nearby Thokoza hostel were killed. The four were members of Inkatha's United Workers Union employed at the Rand Water Board, but evidence put before the Goldstone Commission strongly suggests the attack was unprovoked.

A spokesman for the settlement's leadership, Zisisile Mathiso, this



Assaulted by army ... Phola Park residents show some of the injuries inflicted by 32 Battalion

Photo. KEVIN CARTER

week denied his committee had been installed by force and insisted no-one had fired on the soldiers. He declined to elaborate, saying he did not want to prejudice a planned meeting with the ousted leaders.

But *The Weekly Mail* understands that the ANC and its armed wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, are worried about the defence unit's lack of discipline.

The question of what 32 Battalion was doing in the area remains. The Goldstone Commission is to investigate this, but the likelihood is that it was conducting an arms sweep. Phola Park squatters all say the soldiers kicked down shack doors and demanded to know where weapons were hidden before assaulting them with pipes, rifle butts and pangas.

The raid appears to form part of an emerging pattern of SADF weapons searches in ANC-supporting black settlements. Last Friday the SADF combed the Mandela squatter camp, in Bekkersdal on the West Rand, for arms, sparking complaints of widespread abuse.

A member of the ANC's regional executive committee, Sonwabo Ngonini, said he was woken at 1am by white soldiers and two blacks in balaclavas wanting to search his house for weapons.

With them was another ANC man, Zola Jakuya, who had allegedly been forced to point out Ngonini's house. He was covered in mud — he claims he was made to roll in a ditch — and said in Xhosa: "They have already killed me". Ngonini understood this

to mean he had been badly beaten.

Ngonini said when he pointed out that only policemen with warrants were empowered to conduct a search, he was abused and threatened in Afrikaans. During the illegal search which followed, R260 belonging to his mother disappeared.

Also assaulted, Ngonini said, was branch committee member Douglas Mqina, together with numerous other shack-dwellers. When the search failed to yield results — large holes were dug in Mqina's shack floor — Mqina and Jakuya were "abducted" to the SADF base outside the township, where they were "tortured" before being released at noon the next day.

Earlier in the week, Bekkersdal's

● To PAGE 5

Inquiry into soldiers' rampage

● From PAGE 3

ANC-supporting hostel was raided for weapons. Hostel residents, who were made to lie on their faces while the search was in progress, had complained of assaults and the theft of possessions, including cases of beer and R450 in cash, Ngonini said.

The raids have destabilised Bekkersdal, last afflicted by unrest two years ago during a feud between the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress. Ngonini said the soldiers had repeatedly asked why the township was peaceful when other Reef settlements were at war, and had told hostel residents to join Inkatha.

An estimated 7 000 residents, led by the ANC's Floyd Mashele, marched on the SADF base last Sunday

Ngonini said angry youths from the township's Spooktown section, chanting "Phantsi amasotsha!" (down with the soldiers), were still spoiling for action.

Phola Park residents interviewed this week were also adamant that they wanted no soldiers in the township, whether black or white. After his visit to the camp at the weekend, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer announced that a company attached to 32 Battalion — blamed for the rampage — would be withdrawn, but that a general SADF presence would remain "to take care of the people's safety".

Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major A Jordaan has denied allegations of assault and looting in Bekkersdal.



Charges laid against 32 Battalion

Swetun
16/11/92

(254)
SAPA

A TOTAL of 58 Phola Park residents yesterday laid charges of assault and attempted murder at Tokoza police station against members of 32 Battalion

Residents, some with bandaged limbs and others on crutches, were transported from the Phola Park committee office to the police station by bus

The charges follow allegations of an attack on the squatter camp last week which left one woman dead and several other people seriously injured

Residents at the camp yesterday said the badly decomposed body of a man, believed to have been the second fatality of the attack, was found in a shack in the camp this week

Affidavits were handed

over to the Tokoza station commander Major SP Funani yesterday by Mr Simon Tsotetsi of the African National Congress' violence commission and legal representative Mr Vusi Sithole

Funani said police would go through all the affidavits to determine the exact charges.

Medical

He said people who made allegations of attempted murder would have to submit medical certificates to support their allegations.

Tsotetsi said some of the residents in the camp had also laid charges with the police last Friday

Church leaders want SADF out of villages

Sowetan 16/4/92

(2719) (2727) (254)

THE Northern Transvaal Council of Churches has urged township and village leaders in the region to urge the removal of SADF troops in the area.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

In an Easter message issued in Pietersburg yesterday, the NTCC, which is a regional body of the SACC, accused the soldiers of "brutal killings, maimings,

sexual abuses and disruption of freedom of expression"

The message said armed soldiers who patrol the townships and villages in the rural areas instilled "a traumatic psychological experience for children who are supposed to be growing up in an environ-

ment devoid of hostility"

Saying the Northern Transvaal was peaceful and therefore did not need patrols by the SADF, the NTCC said communities should intensify calls for the removal of troops from residential areas

Allegations

The call came a week after members of 32 Battalion were accused of raping and killing women at Phola

Park squatter camp on the East Rand, and further allegations of assaults on innocent civilians in Bekkersdal township on the West Rand

The NTCC also called for restraint in resorting to boycotts when problems arose in education. The council said other means of resolving the problems had to be sought to ensure that education does not grind to a halt.

It also called for a broader sharing of information about Aids with neighbours, saying knowledge and information about the disease was scanty in the rural areas

The council also wished all religious pilgrims who will travel to different centres for "collective worship" and other people who will be visiting families and friends over Easter a safe journey



Why are black soldiers brutal?

Sowetan 16/4/92 (238) (254)

THREE years ago, after the killing of a plumber by an SADF battalion, a senior officer asked me why it was that black people treated each other brutally

The officer, who shall remain unnamed, was shocked by the behaviour of his men, who had shot dead Mr Justice Tshabalala, a likable plumber and odd-job man in Lebokwagomo township

Tshabalala was allegedly gunned down by drunk members of Group 45, the Lebowa unit of the SADF

His crime had been to walk home in the evening and crossing paths with the group who had already ransacked and looted a shebeen and caused trouble at the local night club

The officer was at pains to explain that the behaviour of his men in that situation was not standard practice and that the SADF was full of good soldiers who did their work well

When he asked me why black soldiers would treat their own people like that, I told him that I think our community would more likely want to know what the SADF did to black soldiers who turned into menacing, killing and brutal machines against their own kith and kin

The officer assured me that the training was not sinister and that these were deeds of a few rotten apples in an otherwise fresh basket of apples

These words came to mind as the accounts of the behaviour of the soldiers of 32 Battalion at Phola Park on the East Rand unfolded. The rape of a wounded woman, Mrs Momatuse Gqumza, who was bleeding and left to die

The shooting of her hus-

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

band, Mr John Msimango, in both legs before being ordered out to make room in the shack for that rape to take place

The assault on a pregnant woman whose private parts were fondled, just for fun. The girl whose mother was ordered out as she was thrown on the ground, pointed at with a gun, and raped

And of another woman who was dragged out of her shack by four men who kicked her in the stomach and burned her back.

These soldiers were black people, some from other countries, who now

operate in some kind of mercenary position

The time has perhaps come for the SADF to explain fully to the black community what training entails. What are trainees told about black people that makes them treat them with such disdain and lack of respect?

Allegations and proof of brutalities including beatings, torture and ill treatment by soldiers abound

In Seshego, soldiers have been accused of taking part in family disputes, dragging youths to their camp and torturing them

Girls have said they were raped there but police have allegedly refused to investigate the claims

At Ga Motlhapo, several

cases are documented in the Mankweng police station where people have been shot at shebeens or bottle stores

These include burning of houses started when soldiers shot tear gas into a house where people were drinking, allegedly to flush out ANC members

In Zebediela, a man was shot dead at the local bar lounge two years ago, and another, an electrician, was shot dead on January 2. Two years ago, farm labourers working near the Air Force shooting range between Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt had bombs falling on them while in the fields

Despite several reports made by the owner, the

practice never stopped until the farmer went to court and told the story to the media. Then it all suddenly stopped, but not before one of the bombs fell on a woman worker, injuring her eye

Soldiers, and the SADF as an institution, have been linked to massacres of innocent people in towns and townships in the ongoing violence that has left thousands of black people dead

The latest came from a man codenamed Jabu Nkosi, a former SADF member, who told a weekly newspaper that he was based at Group 12's base in Ermelo from where they worked with the notorious Black Cats gang

Nkosi says he had joined

111 Battalion in 1988 and participated in attacks on taxis, mourners and had once been ordered by a Commandant Hougat to eliminate Mr Elias Ngwenya, a businessman in Ermelo

He said they used plastic bags on their rifles to ensure that cartridges did not remain behind as they could be traced back to them. He said he operated with other soldiers and policemen from KwaZulu and Nelspruit

The soldiers from 32 Battalion who attacked Phola Park residents did not use plastic bags, there was no need for them to hide their activities, hence the large amount of spent cartridges that were found and

displayed by survivors

The Phola community has called for the removal of the "mercenary army". The SADF, in the person of Minister Roelf Meyer, says they will not be withdrawn because they are rendering an important service

This has been a standard response by the SADF in all incidents where their members are alleged to have killed or maimed civilians

In discussions with the officer mentioned earlier, I asked why the white soldiers in Pietersburg never went on the rampage in their communities while they took part and oversaw such activities in black areas

He said he did not know. All he knows is that the SADF is rendering a service to protect people from intimidators and killers. It is a mission that Msimango, whose wife died in his arms hours after the rape and shooting by 32 Battalion members, will find hard to believe

And so, what is it that the SADF does to normal recruits that turns them into the killing machines of their own people? Is it simply the irrational behaviour of a psychopathic few, why do they never do it to whites?

Is it the racist nature of their training methods that depicts black people as the enemy waiting to be routed? Or is it the inherent rejection of soldiers by the community as they are seen as part of an evil system of government that oppresses them?

Or more ominously is it part of the grand plan that amounts to fomenting trouble in black communities as part of the third force mentality? The SADF needs to explain



IF WE DON'T STAY HERE, NOBODY WILL Several houses in Ennerdale Extension 5, south of Johannesburg, went up in flames after families were evicted for not paying rent. People had complained to the Johannesburg City Council about cracked walls and leaking roofs and decided not to pay until their grievances were addressed. Evictions started on Tuesday

Pic MBUZENI ZULU

and inyangas

W/mail

16/4 - 23/4/92

254

2015

recruited me into Comops (Communications Operations), then the CCB," said former operative Jacques van der Merwe

"We were led to believe that with the blacks in power there would be massacres — the end of everything and the end of civilisation — and we had to do everything to stop Swapo from coming to power." And the instrument used to turn Van der Merwe into an anti-communist crusader was magic.

"One day my colonel took me by the arm and said that he was going to introduce me to someone who could protect me," said Van der Merwe. This turned out to be a Zairean *sangoma*

The CCB man actually fell under the spell of the Zairean and received amulets and special oils before going on covert missions — "whether it was to distribute tracts or kill someone". The agent added that other members of the unit frequently visited the spiritual leader and, as a result, "felt them-

selves invested with a special mission"

There is also the testimony of graduates from the notorious training camp at Mkuze in northern Natal — an operation set up by a military intelligence front company to train an elite unit of paramilitary fighters for Inkatha — that the base had a resident *inyanga* who would administer *muti* to provide the trainees with a spirit of valour.

Why is there this fascination with world of spirits and the occult in the ranks of the military? One answer lies in the legacy left by the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe, a war in which many of the military men now in South Africa's special forces fought for the white Rhodesians

Guerrillas from the Zimbabwean African National Union (Zanu) won the active support of the civilian population in Mashonaland by working closely with Shona spirit mediums, political figures who have a powerful influence over citizens of a region through their ability to communicate

with the ancestors and transmit their messages to the people

"When the Rhodesian security police and intelligence units began to understand how important the spirit mediums were for Zanu's ability to wage a guerrilla war that depended on the support of villagers, they became driven by a desire to co-opt these figures," says Stephen Ellis, director of the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands

Thus it comes as no surprise that Erasmus also produces a newsletter for the council which explains how healers "have the confidence of the population" and urges them "to go from tribe to tribe and talk to the people"

The journal — which is entitled *Siyavuma* (We Agree) — states that the traditional health provided by the healers means there must be "total stability . there must not be disruptive elements like revolution".

Professor David Hammond-Tooke, from Wits University's Department of Anthropology, says "There is a lot of mystique about sacred Africa and its ancient lore. It's an idea that appeals to fascists who have a penchant for romantic philosophies"

WITCHDOCTORS and colonels are unlikely conspirators but there are bizarre indications that officers from Pretoria's special forces are obsessed with the idea of using practitioners of magic to undermine radical black political movements.

One academic source said some echelons of the military are fascinated by using traditional figures capable of manipulating the spiritual and superstitious values of black communities and had established what amounted to a "department of military anthropology" to carry out their mission.

This strand of thinking is so deeply rooted in Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) strategy that a network of university researchers has been recruited to identify witchdoctors, diviners and *inyangas* (traditional healers), the source says.

The Weekly Mail has documentary evidence that the South African Traditional Healers Council, which claims to have 300 000 members, was a creation of military intelligence — and the council's secretary, an agent called "Pip" Erasmus, is still running one faction of the group.

Top secret documents leaked to the paper by an intelligence source make it

Dance macabore of colonels

16/4 - 23/4/92

254



WITCHDOCTORS

The magic of ancient Africa fascinates the military. Pretoria's security forces have enlisted the help of witchdoctors in 'total strategy', reports EDDIE KOCH

clear that Erasmus, former head of intelligence in the Rhodesian army, was and may still be on the SADF's payroll. The organisation was founded with a loan of R300 000 — almost certainly military money — provided by Erasmus.

Dr André du Pisani, from Wits University's Institute for International Affairs, describes how South African intelligence personnel operating in Namibia, before it became independent, commissioned an Afrikaans anthropologist to conduct a survey in northern Owamboland as part of their efforts in the run up to the elections to undermine the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo).

The consultant's advice to the army was to import a *sangoma* from Zimbabwe in the hope that this spiritual figure would be able to persuade the local populace that Swapo was evil incarnate. They promptly recruited a Zimbabwean, paid him a large salary, and got him to predict that victory for the nationalist movement would bring

drought and other cosmological maladies to Owambo society.

This report is confirmed by Nicco Basson, a military intelligence major who worked in Namibia at the time. "They would bring in *muti* men from all over the place — Zaire, Mozambique and Zimbabwe — pay them fat salaries and get them to try and win the hearts of the local people."

This manipulation of spiritual traditions — part of the army's "total strategy" in the sub-region — often took on even more bizarre, and gruesome, forms.

Mozambican journalist Carlos Cardoso, in an account of his travels around the battlefields of Angola before the South African troop with-

drawal, describes how Angolan troops were terrified when they discovered bodies of pregnant women with their stomachs ripped open and the foetuses of baby baboons in them — after an attack by South Africa's special units on a village.

"These people had an anthropological approach to their operations," says Cardoso. "They were using traditional beliefs and superstitions to spread panic and fear among the local populace."

Felix Ndimene, a Mozambican citizen who was kidnapped and dragged into the army's Fifth Reconnaissance Commando in Phalaborwa, told reporters after he had defected and fled to his home country

that members of this unit participated in some "third force" train attacks. They consulted a *sangoma*, brought in from Mozambique and stationed near their base, for *muti* that would give them courage before going on these raids.

The authoritative Swiss journal, *Journal de Geneve*, last year reported that a dissident member of the army's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was lured into doing clandestine work for the unit, an offshoot of military intelligence, by potents and *muti* rites administered by a *sangoma* imported into Namibia from Zaire.

"I was doing my military service when I was approached by people from military intelligence who first

minority prone to political intimidation, then the potential in more conservative (and less bitter) areas is massive ■

DEFENCE FM 17/4/92

The last battle (254)

The Cape Corps, a volunteer military unit for coloureds, has been disbanded as part of the SA Defence Force (SADF)'s current rationalisation programme and in an attempt to move away from "apartheid" in the army. But the move has been described as "window dressing" and insensitive to the traditions of a unit which traces its history back more than 200 years

The rationalisation was approved in February by Defence Minister Roelf Meyer after months of investigation. On April 1, the Cape Corps battalions were merged to form 9 SA Infantry Battalion (9 SAI), based at the old corps base in Eersterivier near Cape Town. The maintenance unit and the Cape Corps Regiment, a citizen force voluntary unit, were disbanded. At a parade in Cape Town next week the corps will be formally disbanded and its colours, including battle honours from World War 1, will be laid up in the Castle

FINANCIAL MAIL • APRIL • 17 • 1992 • 35

Cont - - D

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 17/4/92 (254)



Meyer

The strange thing is that 9 SAI will remain a racially-based unit. It will be closed to white volunteers — though blacks and Indians will now be accepted. Some of its officers, including the commanding officer and his deputy, are

white

But the majority of recruits are expected to still come from the coloured community. Commanding officer of Western Province Command Brigadier Dan Lambrecht says the rationalisation means the army is well positioned to cope with further changes that may occur "but which at this stage are pure speculation"

Critics of the move argue that the rationalisation could have been achieved by combining the Cape Corps battalions and shedding the maintenance function without discarding the name and traditions. However, they concede that the rationalisation will be more cost-effective. They say if the SADF is really intent on deracialising the army then the Cape Corps — or 9 SAI, if there was no way of avoiding the rationalisation — should have been opened to all volunteers regardless of race

Closed chapter

But rugby administrator and retired Cape Corps officer Cmdt John Cupido disagrees. He supports the renaming of the unit "I believe it does away with the racial connotation." While proud of the regimental history and traditions, he says it's time to close the chapter on ethnic units and move into the future

He concedes that recruitment of volunteers into 9 SAI remains segregated, but believes it will be nonracial in time

Cupido argues against merely opening the Cape Corps to all races while retaining the name and traditions. "The name has always been associated with the coloured community. It would have been a misnomer to keep the name, but open the unit to all"

A number of other (black) "ethnic" units have been or will be rationalised by combining them with other units (but they, too, will remain segregated for the time being). The ethnic homeland battalions are likely to remain intact until the political future of the homelands has been decided

The SADF is due to make further announcements about rationalisation before the end of the month

□ The Cape Corps traces its origins to 1774, when the Dutch authorities in the Cape formed the Pandours, a coloured military unit, to help oppose the first British occupation of the colony. Later, under British rule, the name of the unit was changed to the Cape Regiment and then to the Cape Corps. It was disbanded in 1851, following a mutiny in the ranks

The unit was re-established in 1915 and

the following year was posted to German East Africa where it saw action for the first time at Kibongo. More than 450 officers and men were killed in action during subsequent battles

The Corps was disbanded in 1919, but revived in 1940. Its members served in non-combatant roles in World War 2. In 1963, the SA Coloured Corps was established and based at Eersterivier. The name was changed in 1972 to the SA Cape Corps when a two-year voluntary national service system was introduced for coloureds. In 1980, the unit was awarded the Freedom of Cape Town and two years later the Freedom of Bellville ■

ARMSCOR

FM 17/4/92

254

Defenceless in the marketplace?

The once powerful Armscor resembles something of a shell these days. At the beginning of the month, a new government-owned company called the Denel Group assumed all of Armscor's manufacturing capabilities and facilities — some 23 subsidiaries in all — leaving Armscor only the function of arms procurement for government, in a climate of sharply reduced military spending.

The changes were expected for some time. Last year, Armscor launched a massive media campaign geared at softening its public image, as it sought to move into civilian lines of business. At the same time, the organisation embarked on a belt-tightening operation that has seen 9 000 of its 29 000 workers laid off. Speculation was that the arms giant — a natural candidate for privatisation — was preparing for the market.

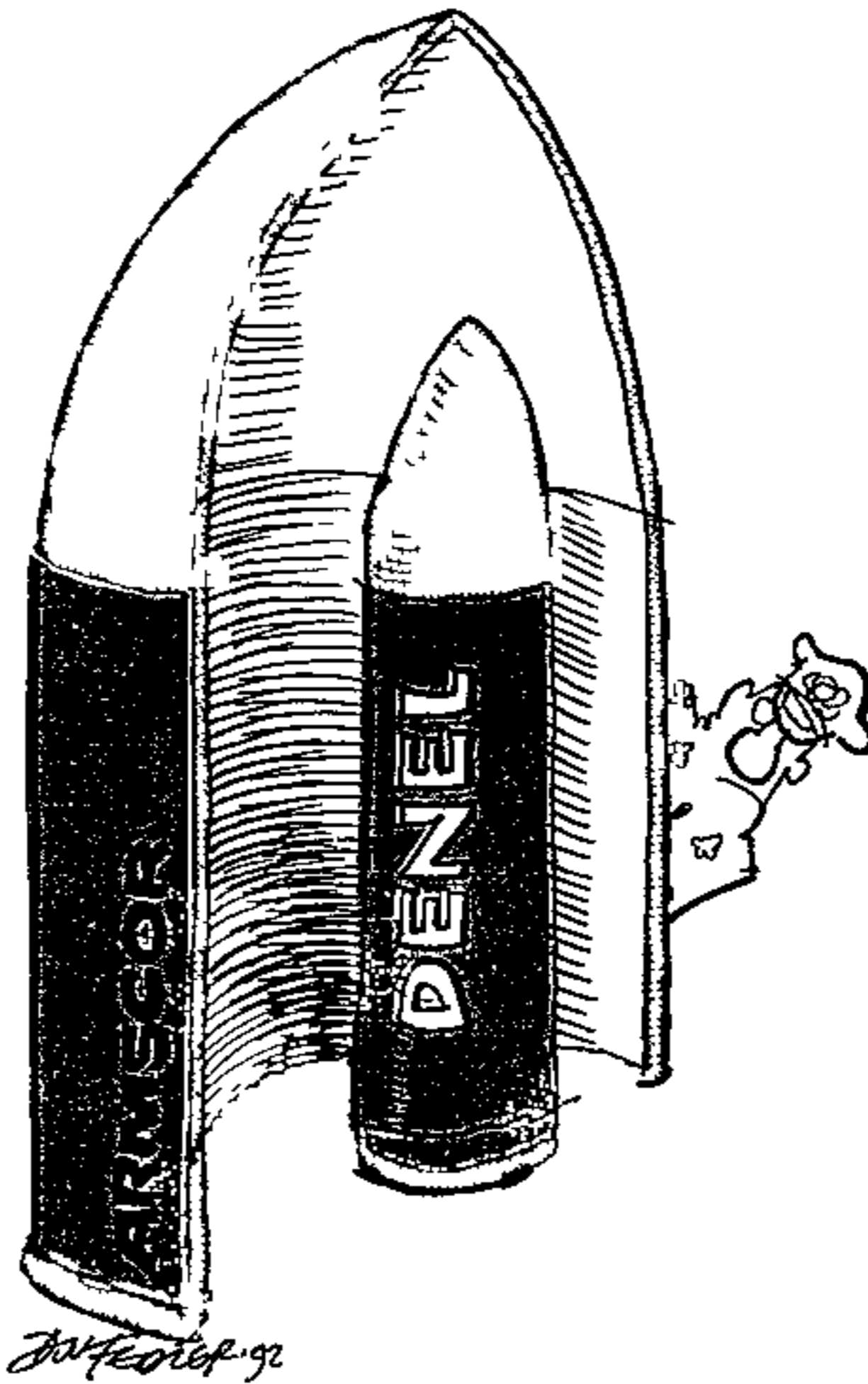
But it seems government has once again chosen the commercialisation route — the halfway house it devised when politics ruled out sales to the private sector with institutions such as the Post Office and SA Transport Services. The new Denel, which expects to have a turnover of R2,9bn this year, will be run by former Armscor GM Johan Alberts and overseen by a board of directors chaired by Eskom's John Maree. Half of the eight directors are from the private sector.

The company will fall under Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers and, like the Post Office, Telkom and Transnet, will pay taxes and follow normal commercial practices. The company will manufacture both military and commercial products for the local and international markets and it has moved into new headquarters in Erasmusloof, Pretoria.

Armscor will now be run by Tielman de Waal, who has been with the organisation since 1975.

Certainly, commercialisation — running State-owned companies along business lines — yields at least some of the benefits resulting from privatisation. Jasper Nieuwoudt, chief of government's Privatisation Unit, believes public institutions must first be transformed into businesses before they are sold by the State. "The emphasis must be on efficiency, return on investment, competition, levelling of playing fields and so on, before any decision can be taken on the transfer of ownership to the private sector."

But this thinking — faulty when it comes to most privatisations — appears to be especially flawed in Armscor's case. Industry observers believe the immediate sale of the Denel subsidiaries might be their only hope of survival. Helmoed-Romer Heitman, SA correspondent for *Jane's Defence Weekly*, suggests that many of the subsidiaries are battling to survive under tightfisted govern-



ment ownership and need further investment before they are able to diversify to adapt to a commercial market. "Government's defence cuts have been so drastic and abrupt that these subsidiaries simply haven't had the money or time to diversify. Much of the top expertise has left the companies. Government may well have crippled the subsidiaries with the cutbacks before giving them a chance to stand on their own." Government, it seems, was relying on continued arms sales abroad — an outlet that has proved lucrative in the past — to bolster Denel's newly launched commercial products. But it may have miscalculated.

Says Heitman "Certainly money will be made from orders of weapons that have been tested in combat — the United Arab Emirates ordered around 80 G6 guns in 1990 and may have renewed a contract for a further 40. The problem is that no-one is interested in buying untested military equipment and, since the Defence Force is no longer ordering new machinery, the Denel subsidiaries will soon have only untested fare to offer." By way of example, Heitman points to the Rooivalk Helicopter programme, which remains incomplete and untested because of a lack of funds, though it might have been an international best-seller.

De Villiers's office referred questions to Denel and a spokesman for Denel declined to comment until later this month.

Meanwhile, many of the civilian products launched by Armscor in recent months are not selling well. "Musgrave, now a subsid-

iary of Denel, is sitting with a warehouse full of cricket bats," says one observer. And he questions how a subsidiary such as Kentron will be able to change from hi-tech, niche-market electronics to consumer goods such as radios and televisions overnight.

There are other signs that government perhaps didn't think things through. Many subsidiaries over the years have become well-known names locally and internationally, but now they could lose their market identity. The Atlas Aircraft Corp is a case in point. Known internationally as "Atlas" for the past 20 years, the company was this month re-named Simera — meaning summit. Observers say that, instead of trying to nurse these subsidiaries along, as many of them as possible should be sold to the private sector immediately. For example, Barlows could well absorb many of the electronics subsidiaries. Says Heitman "Denel should definitely have a finite life. The subsidiaries will survive only if government gives them enough money to resume research that allows them to diversify. But the last thing we need is another top-heavy government structure with new headquarters supporting a lame duck."

32 Battalion under fire

Sowetan Reporter

CALLERS to the Sowetan Radio Metro On Monday night condemned the 32 Battalion which has been linked to allegations of murder, rape and assault following a night of terror in Phola Park last week.

They called on the Government to take action against the 32 Battalion, which they accused of "clinging to apartheid".

Some told host Tim Modise that black political organisations should form armies to protect black communities instead of relying on the security forces.

They urged Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Azanian National Liberation Army and the Azanian People's Lib-

SOWETAN
Building the Nation

RADIO METRO

TALKBACK

eration Army to unite and jointly defend black communities.

Leonard of Hillbrow said the violence sweeping the country was only directed at blacks.

"It is only black people who can stop this violence through black solidarity," he added.

Langa of Alexandra said the Government was impartial.

"Hence its call on black

organisations to disband their armies," he said.

Dave of Katlehong said the 32 Battalion was incapable of protecting black people.

"We have been relying on so-called peace-keeping forces to maintain order," he said. "Let the Government of the day take charge of law and order".

However, Joe of Alberton said the South African Defence Force should remain in Phola Park in order to maintain peace.

"It is to have misplaced faith to expect the Government's forces to protect those it is intended to suppress," said Pat of Hillbrow.

(204)
**Allegation of beatings
in Rand squatter camp**

ARC 15/4/92
JOHANNESBURG. — Police spokeswoman Captain Henriette Bester said today she was unaware of reports from the Bekkersdal township on the West Rand that at least two residents in the Mandela squatter camp had been beaten up by the soldiers and were in a serious condition.

"The army went on a foot patrol in Bekkersdal," she said.

"Shots were fired at them and they retaliated. No-one was injured."

African National Congress PWV executive member Mr Floyd Mashele alleged that tensions first arose when troops fired at random from a nearby "support point" about 6pm.

"There were no reported injuries, but tensions started to mount after that," he said.

"About 10pm troops started assaulting people at the Mandela squatter camp, claiming that the residents in the camp had been shooting at them," Mr Mashele said.

He said he had received the information from members of the local ANC committee in Bekkersdal.

"I understand that people have been badly beaten up — at least two people are in a serious condition." — Sapa.

Conscripts give substance to martial fantasy

South Africa's army may have a formidable reputation, but without conscripts it would be a hollow threat, reports KEITH CAMPBELL.

254

STAR 6/14/92



Iron core 72 Motorised Infantry Brigade on parade The backbone of South Africa's conventional ground forces are its mechanised divisions, yet about 98 percent of the soldiers assigned to them exist, as soldiers, only during periods of call-up

THE RECENT court decision that failure to register for national service was not a criminal offence again placed the spotlight on the future of the South African Army.

Unfortunately, this debate is focused exclusively on the issue of conscription, currently applied only to white males.

The starting point for any debate on the future ground forces for this country is the simple fact that there is no such thing as the South African Army. It is the figment of popular imagination. At first glance, this statement will appear like the ravings of a lunatic. Yet, in an important sense, it is true. To understand why this is so we must briefly look at the armies of the world. This is not easy, for though all armies appear superficially the same, each one is actually unique.

Each reflects its history, and the society from which it is drawn and which it protects. Moreover, external appearances can be highly misleading. The British army is — and always has been — much more informal and relaxed than is generally believed.

Conversely, the American army is far more rigid and hierarchical than popularly supposed (indeed, it is more rigid, hierarchical and bureaucratic than any other English speaking army, for it was invented by an 18th Century Prussian General, Baron von Steuben. George Washington — who was an excellent commander — didn't have the time to do the job).

Nevertheless, it is possible to classify armies into four basic types. These are:

Standing regular armies. These are composed of fulltime volunteer soldiers, traditionally known as regulars. The Indian army is a good example.

Standing Conscript armies. These are composed of a mixture of regulars and conscripts — the ratio of regular to conscript can range from 30/70 percent to 60/40 percent depending on the army. In some cases, the conscripts serve as privates and junior NCOs, all senior NCOs, warrant officers and officers being regulars.

In others, regulars and con-

scripts are mixed together at all ranks from private to subaltern officer.

Conscript Militias. These forces are composed of a small cadre of regulars whose purpose is to provide training (and high command) for national servicemen, to fit them for duty in combat formations which exist during exercises, are not actually embodied in peacetime. The classic example is Switzerland where, of the country's total armed forces of 600 000 only 3 400 are regulars.

(army and air force both)

Voluntary militias except that they recruit by voluntary methods, these function exactly as conscript militias. As the sole source of a country's ground forces, they are rare — Barbados operates this system.

In the first two examples above, the standing army is the fighting force. Combat is undertaken by the units that are embodied in peacetime, reserves are of little significance in the latter two cases, the opposite is true, no combat forces are em-

bodied in peacetime, active service is impossible without the mobilisation of reservists.

Now, in reality, while there are (as indicated) armies that do fit these basic models, there are many that are hybrids. The American, Australian, British and Canadian armies are really combinations of standing regular and volunteer militia armies.

The French army has standing regular units as well as standing conscript ones. And there are many other examples

Where, in all this does the SA Army fit? It is, in fact, a conscript militia. The men and women who one can see walking around in their uniforms are not the army they are merely a small element of the army.

The SA army's standing units — like the SA Infantry Battalions — are not equivalent to the British army's battalions of two years, but a whole new army was invented to bear the day-to-day brunt of the conflict.

This was the SWA Territory Force, effectively a hybrid

looking at training and staff elements only.

Of course, these, like all military training formations, do have combat capability, but this is limited.

This is confirmed by the fact that, during the period of initial military service increased to two years, but a whole new army was invented to bear the day-to-day brunt of the conflict.

This was the SWA Territory Force, effectively a hybrid

standing regular army and conscript militia (not, in fact, a unique combination — Mexico has long employed this system).

On its own, the SA army could only engage in sustained hostilities by mobilising reservists, as its combat units are almost exclusively composed of Citizen Force personnel.

Today, the core of South Africa's conventional war fighting ground forces are three mechanised divisions yet about 98 percent of the soldiers assigned to them exist, as soldiers, only during periods of call-up.

At all other times, they are civilians. It is in this sense that the South African Army does not exist, the bulk of its troops are actually civilians who sometimes put on uniform.

Thus the real question, with regard to staffing the army, is not whether there should be conscription or not, but rather, should there be compulsory service in the Citizen Force or not?

However, before that question is answered, a more basic one must be addressed: what is the army for? Is it to be a self-defence force, exclusively for the defence of South Africa?

Is it to be a regional defence force, to assist in the defence of friendly neighbours from external threats from third parties? Or is it to be a regional power force, an instrument of foreign policy, perhaps to be used (as the Zimbabwean National Army has been used in Mozambique) to help a friendly government to maintain or re-establish internal security, or participate in international coalitions or UN peacekeeping?

The different kinds of armies outlined above are not at all equally suitable for the roles just outlined. South Africans must first decide — and decide as soon as possible — what role the future SA army is to fulfil.

Once this is done, the argument over the nature of the army, and its method of recruitment, can be meaningfully, and conclusively, debated.

The writer is a producer/journalist with the SABC who has made a special study of international affairs. □

254
BID 8/4/92

Arrest of MK man sparks outcry over private armies

CAPE TOWN — The Law and Order Ministry has joined the outcry over private armies following yesterday's arrest of an Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) member after the discovery of an arms cache in the Cape Town township of Guguletu

Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze described the incident as "very disturbing" and said it was another illustration of the "undesirability" of having private armies which may be difficult to control

This comes within days of warnings by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee that the arrest of an MK member at the weekend in connection with the killing of a Free State policeman could have serious consequences for Codesa.

The issue has also been highlighted by government's Codesa negotiators, who have clearly indicated that an interim constitution will not be possible while the private army issue remains unresolved

However, the ANC has stressed that it is not the organisation's policy to attack policemen or violate the Pretoria Minute or D F Malan accord, and members who did so were not acting under orders

Yesterday Kotze said the recent incidents "serve to highlight the undesirability of having private armies" It was clear that members of private armies could not be controlled in the same way as those in the "constitutional security forces"

Political Staff

Kotze said members of private armies also became a "wildcat factor in the crime/violence equation".

"When you have a situation where people are running around shooting policemen and caches are uncovered in shanty towns .. you wonder what connection there is with the present violence," he said

But he stressed that police were not accusing the ANC of deliberate involvement in violence.

He said police would continue to enforce the law as it existed until agreement on the issue was reached at negotiations

In yesterday's incident a 32-year-old Western Cape University student was arrested in connection with the discovery of the arsenal of weapons, including an AK-47 rifle, limpet mines and hand grenades. He is expected to appear in court soon

Clavin Khan, personal assistant to MK head Joe Modise, said members of the armed wing who violated agreements on the armed struggle were not acting on orders and would be investigated.

Sapa reports that the ANC confirmed the arrest and said there was "nothing sinister" about the man being found with arms It said there was no suggestion that he had been engaged in activities that contravened the D F Malan accord

Navy has right to fire 21-gun salute

(254) CT 9/4/92
Municipal Reporter

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Frank van der Velde, conceded yesterday that his council had no jurisdiction over the firing of a 21-gun salute from the noon gun on Founder's Day

Earlier this week Mr Van der Velde questioned the protocol of the salute by the navy, saying the city's permission should have been sought first

Last week the Cape Town City Council cancelled its own Founder's Day celebrations as it felt these might prove divisive

Mr Van der Velde said yesterday, "There is a directive from a higher level of government that 21-gun salutes may be fired to welcome monarchs or heads of state, or to salute a nation, at the opening of Parliament, and on Republic Day and Founder's Day

"I have had a very amicable discussion with Vice-Admiral Lambert Woodburne (the chief of the SA navy) The entire matter has been laid to rest now"

SADF accused of rapes, killing

THE ANC yesterday accused the SA Defence Force's elite 32 Battalion of killing one person, injuring at least 100 more and raping several women during a raid on the Phola Park squatter camp on Wednesday night.

ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said follow-up talks with SADF officers had been unsuccessful, and ANC leaders Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Walter Sisulu would be briefed before asking Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer to intervene.

SADF spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan last night rejected the ANC's claims as absolute nonsense.

He said an army patrol in the East Rand township came under fire while on the way to investigate earlier shootings and returned fire, but found no dead or wounded during follow-up operations.

(254) CT 10/4/92
Police liaison officer Lieutenant Wikus Weber confirmed ANC claims that one woman died in the cross-fire.

Major Jordaan said: "At this time no charges have been made nor have witnesses to these allegations come forward." The allegations would be investigated as the SADF would not tolerate illegal or bad behaviour by its members.

Lt Weber confirmed police had no reports of injuries or women being raped, and appealed for people with information to come forward — Own Correspondent and Sapa

New Cape Corps unit 'to remain segregated'

CT10/49 Staff Reporter (254)

THE SA Cape Corps (SACC), which is to be disbanded to form a new unit on April 21, is to remain segregated

Sources within the SADF indicated yesterday that the SACC's segregated nature — in that only non-white volunteers are recruited — will remain in the new 9 SA Infantry Battalion (9 SAI), at least while conscription of whites continues

In a defence force in a future dispensation for South Africa, they said, this situation would change

SADF spokesman Lieutenant Jo-

hann van Schalkwyk said yesterday that, as "part of the SADF's ongoing rationalisation process", three of the four units comprising the SACC — 1 SACC Training Unit, 2 SACC Battalion and the Cape Regiment — will become one unit, 9 SAI, based at Eerste River

The fourth unit, the SACC Maintenance Unit, will be absorbed into the Western Province Command Maintenance Unit at Monte Vista to "cut out duplication" of units. Any surplus personnel will be posted to other units countrywide

Phola: SADF to investigate

254

CT 11/4/92

JOHANNESBURG — The SADF will appoint a board of inquiry into allegations that 32 Battalion troops killed one Phola Park squatter camp resident and raped and assaulted others

This follows a meeting between Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa

The SADF also undertook to have individual 32 Battalion soldiers subjected to an identification parade at which alleged victims can point out suspects

The SADF would also consider withdrawing the current troops, mainly Portuguese-speaking Angolans.

Earlier about 60 Phola Park residents submitted written statements about the alleged rampage

SADF Witwatersrand commander General W G Kritzinger said yesterday an internal investigation regarding the alleged murder, rape and assaults had been instituted under the leadership of Colonel W Walker

General Kritzinger yesterday confirmed it was in Phola Park on Wednesday night, but said soldiers acted to neutralise gunfire after being fired on by unidentified attackers

"One of my sergeants was shot in the back before any action was taken," he said at a news conference at 32 Battalion's Thokoza headquarters. "Sergeant M Mpande was shot in the back

'AK gang' kills Natal policeman, steals gun

DURBAN — A policeman was shot dead in Malukazi township on the Natal South Coast yesterday while he was investigating a shooting incident. His service pistol was stolen and spent AK-47 shells were found, police said

Five people and a policeman were wounded at Nancefield station in Soweto when gunmen fired at a train on Thursday

Police found the bodies of two men thrown from a train at Johannesburg station yesterday. Two people standing on the platform were wounded by shots fired from the same train. Another policeman was injured at Swelletemba, near Worcester, when a group threw stones at a police vehicle — Sapa

as the unit approached the camp. We then returned fire. We acted to neutralise the fire."

Police are investigating a case of murder in connection with the violence

The commander on the ground that night, Captain Mark Hermansen, said he radioed his base immediately the sergeant was shot. He also said Rifleman J Muke was hit in the face when shots were fired

Residents claim soldiers raped four women and that one was killed

One said the squatters had until this incident had no fight with 32 Battalion members. "We thought they were our friends. They helped us against Inkatha," she said

Residents denied that the alleged army attack had been instigated by ANC cadres — Sapa

Battalion ran amuck in attack, say Phola residents

JOHANNESBURG — Allegations that 32 Battalion soldiers raped and assaulted Phola Park squatter camp residents on Wednesday will be investigated by a full Board of Inquiry, the SADF has announced.

Phola Park squatter camp representatives and the SADF met yesterday at a special emergency meeting convened by the Thokoza Local Dispute Resolution Committee following the alleged rampage by the soldiers on Wednesday night. Thokoza LDRC chairman P Lamay said in a statement certain undertakings and principles were agreed to by the respective representatives, including an undertaking by the SADF to appoint a Board of Inquiry.

The SADF also undertook to have individual 32 Battalion soldiers subjected to an identification parade at which alleged victims of the Phola Park attack will be able to point out suspects.

The SADF would also consider the possible withdrawal of the current contingent of troops in the area and their replacement by other troops. The meeting followed the raid by 32 Battalion soldiers on the squatter settlement Wednesday night. At least one woman was killed and more than 100 people injured during the raid.

Residents alleged the soldiers moved through the camp shooting at shacks, assaulting people and that at least four women were raped.

The SADF confirmed the in-

cident but claimed a member of the unit was shot in the back by an unidentified gunman situated in the camp and that soldiers acted to neutralise the gunfire.

Despite the unit's composition — mainly Portuguese-speaking soldiers from Angola who had been brought into South Africa after the end of the Namibian war — residents reportedly welcomed the unit's presence.

Mr Lamay said the meeting reviewed the incidents of the past few days and that certain principles were agreed to.

These included:

- "That communities or the SADF have the right to self-defence if attacked, and
- "That all parties need to assist the police in their investigations."

According to Mr Lamay the meeting agreed that the SADF would continue to protect communities and individuals against violence.

Progress of the specially convened SADF Board of Inquiry would be reported regularly to the LDRC and members of the public would be invited to participate in and provide information to the board's investigations.

Mr Lamay said the Phola Park representatives undertook to ensure that "once a criminal element was identified in the Phola Park community, such person(s) would be handed over to the SA Police".

Both the SADF and Phola Park representatives agreed that all parties should act with the maximum of restraint and

that women and children presently taking refuge in Eden Park should be able to return to their homes in peace and security.

The parties also agreed that "there are certain elements who do not want peace" and that all parties in possession of evidence should hand such evidence to the SA Police, the LDRC or a lawyer of their choice, Mr Lamay said.

Meanwhile, the African National Congress on Friday called on the government to immediately withdraw troops of 32 Battalion from Phola Park.

The demand was made at a hastily convened meeting between an ANC delegation, led by the organisation's secretary general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, and a government delegation headed by Defence Minister Roelf Meyer.

The End Conscription Campaign and Black Sash on Friday called on Mr Meyer to appoint a public judicial inquiry to investigate the matter.

About 60 people had earlier queued at a makeshift table in Phola Park to submit written statements about the alleged rampage.

Speaking at a news conference at 32 Battalion's Thokoza headquarters, General Kritzingler said a contingent from the camp had been deployed when heavy firing was heard from the squatter camp.

As the army unit approached the camp, Sergeant M Mpande was shot in the back, said the general. "We then returned fire. We acted to neutralise the fire," said the general.

SADF to probe

'brutality' by

STAR 11/4/92

32 Battalion

254

BRENDAN TEMPLETON and SAPA

THE SA Defence Force has undertaken to appoint a board of inquiry to investigate allegations of 32 Battalion brutality in the Phola Park squatter settlement on Wednesday night

The agreement follows a special emergency meeting between the SADF and Phola Park representatives convened by the Thokoza local dispute resolution committee

The SADF also agreed that 32 Battalion soldiers would turn out for an identification parade at which victims could point out alleged perpetrators. It would consider the withdrawal of the unit from the area

Other agreements included

- That communities as well as the SADF had the right of self-defence if attacked.
- That all parties should assist the police in their investigations
- Rumours spread by soldiers concerning imminent attacks on Phola Park would be stopped
- Progress of the board of inquiry would be reported regularly to the dispute committee, and the public would be invited to participate in and provide information to the board's investigations

Accusations of rape, assault

Residents of the squatter community have accused 32 Battalion soldiers of raping four women and of needlessly shooting and beating other residents. One of the four women was also killed and police have opened a murder docket

The SADF said the soldiers had fired in self-defence. One of their men, Sergeant M Mpande, was shot on Wednesday night and Rifleman J Muke was shot on Thursday night.

The ECC said yesterday "This kind of incident contributes to the distrust between the community and the SADF." Referring to the predominantly Angolan make-up of 32 Battalion, the ECC continued "The deployment of SADF units composed of foreign mercenaries will not help to ease tensions"

The ANC said "The incident underscores the need for a democratic national defence force, under a central command structure, that represents and is accountable to the people it is supposed to serve"

About 60 residents yesterday queued up to give statements to the Independent Board of Inquiry about Wednesday night's events. Board staffer Sally Sealy said the statements would be taken to Thokoza police station to lay charges against the soldiers

At a press conference earlier, Lieutenant-General W G Kritzinger, OC Witwatersrand Command, said none of the soldiers involved in the shooting had been suspended

A

Special one... these eagles of growth would be given...
...the eagles of growth would be given...
...the eagles of growth would be given...

Secret bid to clear impasse

GOVERNMENT and ANC negotiators met secretly in Cape Town this week in an attempt to resolve the impasse over proposals for an interim government.

BY EDYTH BULBRING: Political Reporter

The participants explored possible areas of compromise between their conflicting proposals for interim rule which has caused a deadlock in Codesa negotiations over the past three weeks.

The meeting, held on Thursday morning, was attended by ANC negotiators Jacob Zuma and Mohamed Vaili Moosa, Defence Minister Roel Meyer and Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Tertius Delpoit.

Spokesman on either side were loath to discuss details of the meeting except to say that they had used the opportunity to flesh out their respective positions in an attempt to reach some sort of understanding.

This was the first bilateral meeting between the two parties since government negotiators unveiled their plans for an

appointed interim government three weeks ago.

The proposals were angrily rejected by the majority of participants in Codesa's Working Group Three, which is investigating transitional arrangements.

The working group this week appointed an 11-member technical committee, under the chairmanship of the Democratic Party's Ken Andrew, to try to break the impasse.

A committee member said yesterday that progress was made towards

reaching agreement on the two phases of interim government.

There was broad agreement that the first phase should be preparatory and should concentrate on levelling the playing field, while the second phase should be real transitional rule.

Progress was also made towards reaching a consensus that the various councils to be appointed in the first phase to oversee matters such as elections and control of security forces should not serve as an alternative executive to the Cabinet.

The committee member said the technical committee still needed to outline the functions of the preparatory councils and develop more clarity on how they would link with the executive.

Mr Andrew said yesterday that, while progress had been made in a number of important areas, it was a complex task and there was still a long way to go.

Defence Minister Roel Meyer said, "I think we have all developed a clearer picture of the process and how we will have to fill

in steps to make it work."

The impasse developed over the extent of power to be exercised by the appointed interim authority, which will oversee the process towards elections for a constitution-making body.

The government has proposed the appointment of five preparatory councils to oversee elections, plan new provincial boundaries, draw up new municipal boundaries, make proposals on future government finances, and deal with housing and urbanisation issues.

The government wants these councils to have essentially advisory powers.

The ANC proposes an all-party interim government council to oversee the operation of the tri-cameral Parliament, the Cabinet, the TBVC states and homeland governments.

The ANC's multi-party committees would have complete control over their areas of jurisdiction.

SADF threat to reporter

STANDARD TIMES reporter Peter Krost was threatened by an SADF officer yesterday, who said that she would be investigated for "possibly attempting to incite violence" in Phola Park.

She was accompanying Defence Minister Roel Meyer on a visit to the East Rand squatter camp.

After Mr Meyer's press conference, Miss Krost and Whitakerstand Command media officer Major Andrew Jordan were called aside by an SADF officer by the name of Van Eeden.

He told Miss Krost, "We have information that you may have been attempting to incite violence while in Phola Park. Do you know that you can be charged for such an offence?"

When Miss Krost asked the officer what he was talking about, he declined to give her further information.

Earlier, Miss Krost had asked residents of the camp — scene of an alleged attack by members of the SADF's 32 Battalion on Wednesday night — how they felt about Mr Meyer and SADF officers visiting.



HOME IS THE HERO. President Da Klerk struggles through the crowd to address NP supporters at a rally at Mitchell's plain yesterday

Judge rejects urgent application

SUPREME Court Judge WP Schutz has rejected an urgent application by suspended Diepmeadow director of housing Jooste Mothapo to prevent City Press publishing details of his alleged involvement in land allocations in Zone 4 Diepkloof.

Mothapo and Sibongile Mazibuko, suspended legal adviser to the council, brought an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday April 3, asking Judge Schutz to order City Press not to publish further reports naming them as officials involved in the allegedly fraudulent land deals in Zone 4.

They claimed that City Press reporting of charges laid against them and other council officials by the council was defamatory.

In his ruling denying the application, Judge Schutz said the courts must be loathe to stop the press in what he regarded as its duty to uncover corruption.

He said corruption was prevalent and persons in public office who found themselves under fire simply had to bite the bullet and in due course recov-

er damages

Schutz found there was no basis for urgency and that Mothapo's founding affidavit had been prepared in late March, but only brought to court on April 10.

Mothapo and Mazibuko argued that, by reporting that the council had laid charges against them, City Press had defamed them. They argued that "laid charges against" led the public to believe they were to be charged in court.

The judge found that it was not defamatory to say that charges had been laid with the police, and that the man in the street understood that charges were laid with the police to commence an investigation.

Costs were reserved pending the applicants bringing any action within 21 days

Since commencing the action to silence City Press, Mothapo and Mazibuko have been suspended from their jobs in the council.

A special council meeting on Wednesday suspended them pending the outcome of an investigation by the TPA into allegations of corruption and mismanagement in the council.

Holomisa defends MK, Apla

LIBERATION movements should ignore calls for the dismantling of their military wings, Transkei ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said in Umtata this week.

Holomisa was addressing a seminar on the integration of military forces in SA, attended by senior officers from the defence forces of SA, Ciskei, Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana and members of the ANC's Umkhonto weSizwe and the PAC's armed wing Apla.

"The call for the dismantling of the military wings of the liberation movements must be ignored. All must concentrate on the establishment of the interim government which will level the ground for the Constituent Assembly elections," he said.

"When a new govern-

ment has been installed, serious talks about the integration of the armed forces can begin in earnest."

While deliberating on the future of the armed forces, all armies should brace themselves for the possible dispatching of an international peace-keeping force. Because, should Codesa participants agree on this, no rumblings of opposition would be tolerated from any quarter of the armed forces.

Holomisa said the dominance of one group in the military forces did not augur well for the future stability of a democratic government, as that group could be tempted to act against the wishes of the majority.

"To reverse this odd situation, it is imperative that the system of recruiting presently employed

by the SADF be abandoned in favour of one encompassing the entire nation.

"If SA aims at being a stable society, the volunteer system should be embarked upon. This will lead to the emergence of a highly professional and efficient army," he said.

"We have reached a stage when foes have to fuse into a new force and forget the past with its rhetorical baggage. This requires the formulation of a new military tradition."

There was an urgent need for all forces to agree on an identified country to provide advanced training.

The present SA government should offer an early retirement "package deal" to "securocrats" — Elnews

MIDNIGHT

MAYHEM

THE battle-hardened soldiers of 32 Battalion say all they did was try to keep the peace in the East Rand's Phola Park squatter camp.

But more than 100 residents, most of them women, have a different story. They say they were shot, sexually assaulted, clubbed with rifle-butts, burnt, whipped or beaten by troops as they cowered in their homes.

Police have opened a murder docket in connection with one of the residents' deaths and are investigating the violence.

The soldiers were patrolling the area late on Wednesday when they heard gunfire. They entered Phola Park to investigate, said the officer commanding the Witwatersrand Command, Major-General WG. Kritzinger.

"The troops were attacked without provocation and one of them was shot. The SADF then returned fire," he said.

"We are here to protect residents — we are not the aggressors."

He gave few other details, but residents' accounts filled in some of the gaps.

Nosakhele Komanisi, a 22-year-old pregnant mother, said she was woken by screams and gunfire at about 9pm. Praying the tumult would die down, she tried to hush her year-old baby at her side.

But minutes before midnight, the door of her shack burst open and two men in military uniform rushed in, shouting, "Where is your man?"

Before she could answer a rifle butt slammed hard into her head.

The horror did not end for Mrs Komanisi until the men had finished humiliating her.

"While the one soldier cradled my baby in his arms, the other grabbed my private parts," she said.

Bleeding

Momatuse Gqumza, 32, died early on Thursday after being raped and shot in the legs, according to an affidavit from her husband, John Msimango, 52.

He said they had been woken by screams and hurried footsteps outside their shack, and suspected a police raid.

They took the precautionary measure of moving to the floor for safety but "as we were preparing to sleep on the floor, shots were fired into our shack and I was hit in both legs".

Hearing his wife's screams, he looked down, and saw "both her legs completely fractured and held together by flesh".

Mr Msimango said he

Sunday Times
Investigation
By PETA KROST

was ordered to open his door for one white soldier and a number of black soldiers.

"Without saying anything, a black soldier hit me under the right eye with the butt of his gun while others were kicking me. I was dragged outside, leaving my wife with some of them."

Mr Msimango said he tried in vain to find help and returned to find "my wife lying on the floor, bleeding profusely with her panties off. She had been raped."

With what little energy he had left, he tried to help his wife.

"At dawn, she begged me to hold her and she passed away in my arms."

Kicked

In another part of the settlement, a young woman who shares a tiny shack with her mother and four-year-old son, says she, too, was raped.

The young woman said in her affidavit that her mother was forced out of the shack at gunpoint, and she was left alone with one soldier.

"He pushed me down and I begged him not to molest me, but he climbed on top of me, pushed my thighs apart and tore my panties. He held a gun to me and threatened to kill me if I made a sound. Then he raped me."

Cynthia Mmsi, 29, said she was dragged out of her home by four men and, when she tried to run away, was kicked repeatedly in the stomach, and her back burnt.

Phola Park looked like an open air casualty ward on Friday morning, with frightened residents milling around with bandages on their heads and plaster casts on their limbs.

A number of residents said the soldiers had continued assaulting people until about 8am on Thursday and had threatened to return that night.

Police said in a statement they had received no official reports of violence in Phola Park on Wednesday night.

While the one soldier cradled my baby in his arms, the other grabbed my private parts?



JOHN MSIMANGO
Shot in both legs

day night. Soldiers are supposed to contact police "at the soonest possible moment" when trouble erupts in townships, a police spokesman said.

Major-General Kritzinger said police were not "immediately" notified because reaction time was crucial and 32 Battalion was "best equipped" to handle serious unrest.

Suspects

SADF spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan dismissed all the allegations against 32 Battalion as false. Nevertheless, Major-General Kritzinger said the SADF had launched an internal investigation into the alleged murders, rapes and assaults.

The SADF has also undertaken to hold an identification parade of 32 Battalion soldiers, allowing the alleged victims of the Phola Park to point out suspects, and is considering replacing the battalion in the area.



BURNT . Cynthia Mmsi, 29, says four men dragged her from her home and burned her back

Get army out of townships,

STAR 13/4/92

says ANC

By Shirley Woodgate

254

The PWV region of the ANC has demanded that all army units should be removed from the townships and confined to barracks after brutal attacks were reported at Phola Park and in Mandela Park, at Bekkersdal.

This follows an announcement by Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, after he had met Phola Park residents and local ANC officials, that he would ask the Goldstone Commission to investigate the violence in the East Rand squatter camp where soldiers of 32 Battalion allegedly went on a rape and assault rampage last week.

Mr Meyer said that he would withdraw soldiers allegedly implicated in Wednesday's raid on the Phola Park squatter camp until investigations into the raid were complete.

He said a company attached to 32 Battalion would be withdrawn, but that a general SADF presence would be retained.

Speaking at the SADF support base in Tokoza on Saturday after a consultation with members of the Phola Park Residents' Association, Mr Meyer said the Defence Force was not looking at scaling down its operations or withdrawing completely.

"We have a responsibility to execute our function to take care of the safety of the people in Phola Park," Mr Meyer said.

He said he would be doing everything necessary to get to

the bottom of the raid

The Defence Force would conduct its own internal inquiry. Charges had been laid with the police, and the SADF would assist the police in their investigations of criminal charges, Mr Meyer said.

ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said yesterday members of the SADF had also raided activists in Mandela Park.

"They (the soldiers) assaulted them (the activists) and forced them to identify shacks belonging to other ANC members."

"The SADF members then went to these homes and harassed, assaulted and in some cases stole from the people."

Mr Mamoepa added that 500 residents of Mandela Park had marched to the SADF military base at Bekkersdal on Friday night to protest against alleged SADF raids on the informal settlement.

There was particular concern as these incidents occurred virtually while Mr Meyer was assuring people there would be an investigation into the events at Phola Park.

The latest issue would be raised with the ANC at national level, Mr Mamoepa said.

A spokesman for the Witwatersrand Command confirmed that the SADF, in co-operation with members of the police, carried out a search operation in Bekkersdal on Friday night.

All allegations of assault or looting were strongly denied and people who made allegations were asked to lay charges with the local police.

SADF rebirth needs a midwife

STAR 13/4/92

BRENDAN SEERY reports on an interesting argument concerning the integration of the existing military establishment with guerillas from the liberation armies.

254

THE BRITISH Army could be the ideal midwife for the birth of a new South African Defence Force, helping to integrate the existing military establishment with guerillas from the liberation armies

That's the intriguing argument of Dr Greg Mills, a lecturer in politics at the University of the Western Cape, who has studied British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) deployments in southern Africa

In a paper in the latest issue of the South African Defence Review, Dr Mills suggests that the "use of foreign training and tactics" and the presence of an "impartial" outside force has assisted integration of national armies in both Zimbabwe and Namibia after their bush wars

"BMATT could be used hand-in-hand with a firm policy of reconciliation to assist with the formation of a "new" SADF which, whatever its actual composition, enjoys the support and trust of a majority of South Africans"

Dr Mills, who spoke to BMATT officers, government officials and independent figures across southern Africa during his research, said there were important differences between the current situation in South Africa and the scenarios at the time of independence in Zimbabwe and Namibia

In both Zimbabwe and Namibia, returning guerilla forces outnumbered the existing army, whereas combined numbers of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, the PAC's Azanian People's Lib-

eration Army (Apla) and the Black Consciousness Movement/Azapo forces were below those of the SADF

In Zimbabwe, guerilla cadres possessed the numbers, training and, in some cases, the equipment to conduct conventional or semi-conventional warfare, whereas in South Africa, the standard of training of anti-Government forces was "below that of the SADF"

Dr Mills said the current opinion of BMATT appeared to be that "the South Africans would be able to run the integration process themselves"

However, it was acknowledged that an outside agency could play a key "monitoring or umpiring role"

Dr Mills identified areas where problems might arise in the SADF integration process.

- The lack of conventional discipline in a guerilla army
- The lack of distinction between political and military roles of soldiers, because nearly all guerilla fighters had been involved in politics
- Deciding on ranks and uniform structures
- Difficulty implementing a system of appointments where no one would be excluded because of past association with either Government or anti-Government forces
- Racial and, more importantly, ethnic integration
- He said tackling the integration issue was a "useful propaganda exercise" for the ANC, as it would elevate MK "to a position disproportionate to its military capabilities" □

At least Meyer took the flak

Among the peace initiatives made at the weekend was a ministerial visit to Phola Park. PETER WELLMAN assesses Saturday's visit by Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer.



AT LEAST he went there, three days after members of 32 Battalion allegedly rampaged through Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand

Roelf Meyer's concern was obvious, said delegates to his meeting with residents in a small community hall

There he was, the man ultimately in charge of 32 Battalion, and residents let rip in a meeting closed to the press

As with so many peace initiatives in Phola Park and elsewhere, the shouting comes first

Delegates said the meeting became heavily politicised, and one ANC delegate in particular took a hard line

At a press briefing later the Minister took a conciliatory line, but not all of his men did that.

A senior officer suggested that the soldiers were so busy they probably did not have time to rape anyone — although newspapers have carried reports by residents on four rapes.

A major suggested none of the troops could have sjambokked anyone because sjamboks were not among weapons issued.

And another major tried crassly to intimidate a reporter who seemed to me to have been doing her job, asking residents what they thought of the Minister's heavily guarded visit

The Minister made concessions. The soldiers implicated were withdrawn from the area until after an SADF probe, with residents participating, and the results going to the police for possible prosecutions

The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry would be asked to investigate the incidents

And 61 Mechanised Battalion has taken over patrols

And he said upgrading the area was a priority.

At least Mr Meyer got to talk to residents three other meetings planned for the area that morning simply did not happen

They were the local dispute resolution committee, set up under the National Peace Accord, an ANC regional meeting, and an ANC meeting with residents on their problems.

Observers have suggested the Minister's visit may have overtaken the others, and raised a fresh point

How well planned was it?

It was certainly hasty, I was given only 30 minutes' notice. And SADF liaison officer Major Andreas Jordaan (not the one who threatened the woman journalist) was in such a flap he left his cap behind, which meant he couldn't salute any of the generals

And the Minister did not talk to all sides in Phola Park, there are doubts whether the residents' representatives he saw actually represent the whole community, which is split.

But at least he went there and took the flak. It may not be much, but he is headed in the right direction □

ing the course of Sunday night, was an empty 9 mm shell on the scene.

In another horrific attack on

rejected the ANC's recent demand for the closure of Alexandra's Madala hostel and the eviction of "Beirut" squatter fa-

were killed when a group of mourners attending a funeral hurled petrol bombs at a house in the Mtunzini district of Nkatshezi, in Zululand.

HRC calls for code of conduct for SADF

Staff Reporters

(254)

STAR 14/4/92

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) yesterday called on the National Peace Accord to speedily conclude a specific code of conduct for members of the Defence Force, following the Phola Park furore.

The HRC said in a statement it was concerned that while the National Peace Accord made general provisions for the behaviour of security forces, and incorporated a specific code of conduct for the police, it had not done so for the Defence Force.

"This was to be negotiated under the auspices of the National Peace Committee (NPC)

Nearly seven months after the signing of the accord, no word has been heard in this regard.

"The HRC urges the NPC to give its urgent attention to this pressing matter," the statement added.

Members of the NPC were not available for comment yesterday.

The ANC last week alleged that soldiers of 32 Battalion went on a rape and assault rampage at the East Rand Phola Park informal settlement.

It also alleged other brutal attacks on residents in Bekkersdal on the West Rand.

● A lawyer gathering affidavits in Phola Park was yesterday

harassed by units of the SADF, the ANC PWV region said in a statement last night.

The ANC said lawyer Vusi Sithole intervened when he found soldiers taking a statement "in English and Afrikaans" from a Mr Msimang whose wife was allegedly raped and killed by soldiers of 32 Battalion on April 8.

"The response of the soldiers was to threaten Mr Sithole with violence."

SADF spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan replied to the statement by requesting Mr Sithole to lay charges with the police over the incident. "I cannot respond to these allegations."

Commission to probe horror at Phola Park

PRETORIA — A commission of inquiry into allegations that members of 32 Battalion raped, assaulted and killed Phola Park squatters on the East Rand last week will begin its work next week.

The commission was formed after requests from Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Bishop of South Eastern Transvaal, the Rt Rev David Beetge.

The Goldstone Commission said yesterday the Thokoza Committee would sit publicly on Wednesday, April 22, "to ascertain from witnesses to be called by it, of the issues and disputes concerning the events on April 8".

The Thokoza Committee will be chaired by advocate M. M. Sithole. — Sapa

(254)

CT 14/4/92

'Need for SADF code of conduct'

JOHANNESBURG. — The Human Rights Commission has called on the National Peace Accord to speedily conclude a specific code of conduct for members of the Defence Force following the Phola Park furore (15) APR 14/4/92

The HRC said it was concerned that while the National Peace Accord made general provisions for the behaviour of security forces and incorporated a specific code of conduct for the police, it had not done so for the SADF.

It said: "Given the events last week in Phola Park and Bekkersdal, heavily implicating Defence Force members in brutal attacks on these communities, it would seem that such a code of conduct is now long overdue" — The Argus Correspondent.

Commission to probe SADF's 32 Battalion

254
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A COMMISSION of inquiry into allegations that members of 32 Battalion raped, assaulted and killed Phola Park squatters on the East Rand last week will begin its work next week

The Goldstone Commission yesterday said the Tokoza committee would sit on April 22 to investigate "issues and disputes concerning the events on April 8"

"Thereafter the commission will frame further terms of reference with regard to this matter," the commission said

The committee is chaired by advocate Mr S Sithole

Sowetan
14/4/92

He has been asked "to inquire into the events in question as a matter of urgency and to submit an interim report thereon to the commission". - Sapa



HOW SA lost its missiles and \$21-m

By James Tomlins (254)
Star Foreign Service

PARIS— A French arms dealer has revealed that in 1986 South Africa paid \$21 million (equal to R58,8 million today) for Soviet missiles which were never delivered.

He was referring to the scandal known in South Africa as the Pia Vesta affair after the Copenhagen-registered vessel chartered to transport them from the east German Baltic port of Rostock. Asked about the affair and the latest claims, Arnscor yesterday said it had no comment.

According to allegations made at the time, the ship sailed via the Cape Horn route to Peru, as the "end certificate" of delivery was made out to

that country, but was then scheduled to sail to Durban.

In fact, Pia Vesta and its arms cargo were seized in the Panama Canal by President Manuel Noriega at the request of Cuba's Fidel Castro. The cargo was never seen again.

These general facts became known in time, but more crunched details have been given by French arms dealer Georges Starckmann in his book "Canon Noir", published this week.

His South Africa connection started in 1985 when one of his agents, Egyptian-born Gabriel Sheboub, arrived from Johannesburg with an arms order.

Pretoria wanted to buy 160 Soviet-made Gaskin Sa-9 missiles, with an 8 km range, and 20 BDRM-2 four-wheel-drive armoured launch vehicles.

South Africa gave a letter of credit on February 17 1986 for

the sum of \$21 452 150, covering the arms and transport costs.

But before then, Mr Sheboub had appeared at the Geneva headquarters of Starckmann with a Johannesburg lawyer representing the buyers.

"It was soon obvious that I could not discuss anything with this lawyer who was totally ignorant of arms deal contracts," Starckmann writes.

"There were technical details to study and immediate decisions to take which could only be done face-to-face with competent experts.

"After some hesitation, the real clients showed up in Geneva. Six of them arrived directly from South Africa. Only two of them seemed to be in charge, so I dealt with them. I knew only their given names — Toni and Basil. Who were they? Who did they represent? A mystery. All

that I can say is that they were Afrikaners.

"I could never understand why they wanted these missiles. Were they preparing a secession of a South African province? Were the missiles intended for Unta? This I found difficult to believe, as peace negotiations were fairly well advanced by then. Some sources said the missiles were intended to destroy the Angolan air force. But will we ever know?"

"A contract was finally signed after several trips back to SA. The buyer was a dummy company registered in Liberia, Luxembourg, Belgian and Spanish banks were involved."

Pia Vesta, captained by Johannes Christensen, tied up in Rostock harbour on April 14 1986. Two SA arms inspectors, using the false names of "Vanucci" and "Gomez", were scheduled to verify the cargo, but

only the latter turned up.

Pia Vesta sailed with the Durban-bound cargo as well as an additional 204,3 tons for the Peruvian army, arriving in the Peruvian port of Calao on June 9. All went as planned, and the ship unloaded its arms for Peru, and then set sail for Durban.

But instead of retracing its route around Cape Horn, it took the shorter route north through the Panama Canal.

"On June 14, Pia Vesta was seized by Noriega and its crew arrested on the grounds that the arms were destined for the anti-communist Contras in Salvador," Starckmann says.

"We learnt later that Noriega did so at the request of Castro, who wanted to show world opinion that the United States was organising and financing a vast arms traffic in favour of the Contras," Starckmann writes.

Phola Park rape, murder charges probed

APR 15/4 92
JOHANNESBURG. — Three cases of rape and two of murder are being investigated by police in connection with an alleged Defence Force rampage at Phola Park last Wednesday night, police have said.

The three rape cases allegedly involved members of the SADF's 32 Battalion, Sergeant Andy Pieke said.

Police had no information on whether the murders were linked to the events on Wednesday. The Special Investigation Unit at Kattlehong was investigating, he said.

Sergeant Pieke said police were urging Phola Park residents to lay charges. — Sapa

● See page 2

(254)

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Private armies pose war threat ²⁵⁴ journal

STAR 6/4/92
By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

There are currently 25 000 men involved in private armies from the left to the right of the Government, according to the April edition of the journal, *Barometer*, published in Pretoria

Left-wing liberation armies and right-wing armies, the publication says, will, "for the foreseeable future remain a reality in the South African spectrum"

The journal notes that the situation in SA is currently characterised by extremes — with a possible increase in acts of terror by the right wing at the time when the ANC appeared willing to reconsider its position on Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK)

The publication says the activities of the private armies

were closely related to the progress in political negotiations

"Once a political organisation perceives itself as holding some political power, the leverage which its armed force provides decreases considerably"

The journal says although the PAC, the right wing and other organisations with armed wings did not have the ability to wage sustained campaigns with their armies, "they will eventually leave behind a legacy which for many years will place intense pressure on settlement"

"Private armies are born out of mistrust and lack of political representation while their members are the most intense activists and militants," *Barometer* says

It adds that the ANC had, since its unbanning on February 2 1990 and subsequent relaxation of the armed struggle, come to realise the dilemma

posed by a private army

"Not only does the ANC find it difficult to support MK members financially, but more importantly, it has still to come up with a programme to re-orientate some thousands of MK members who have been trained only in armed struggle and find it difficult to adapt to a changing environment"

Although the ANC might face a breakaway of its more radical faction, the development could be a blessing in disguise as this would clear the way for the organisation to change from a liberation movement into a fully fledged political party

"Until a major role player in the negotiation process decides to take the first decisive step — if the Government clamps down on these armies — or an organisation such as the ANC disbands MK, the spectre of civil war will remain"

Integrate armies to foster trust

Stimes 5/4/92.

254

254

THE first plenary session of Codesa last December was marred by a fiery showdown between President FW de Klerk and Nelson Mandela over ANC arms caches and the status of its army, Umkhonto we Sizwe

These issues continue to plague negotiations. The government insists transitional structures will not be established until the ANC agrees to end its armed struggle and disband MK.

The ANC refuses to demobilise MK "until a democratic government is in place". It argues further that "there is no difference between MK and the SADF, which is the National Party's army".

The way out of this impasse would be to focus briefly on a longer term issue the political parties represented at Codesa could agree in principle that the future defence force will be an amalgamation of the SADF, MK and the homeland armies.

The actual integration of these forces will undoubtedly be difficult. But agreement in principle at this stage would clarify their future status and thereby make it easier to identify the steps required to control them in the interim.

In one form or another, integration is inevitable. Neither the government nor the ANC has the strength to ensure its army is installed exclusively as the new defence force.

Both parties are commit-

LAURIE NATHAN argues that agreement to integrate all military forces will lead to the ANC finally abandoning the armed struggle

ted to a negotiated settlement precisely because they recognise this reality. They accept, too, that negotiations necessarily entail compromising hard-line positions. It would be absurd to imagine military affairs as exempt from such a compromise.

Integration is also politically and strategically desirable. By virtue of their historic roles and characters, neither the SADF nor MK on its own would be regarded as a genuinely national defence force after apartheid.

Both armies have played a partisan role in the South African conflict.

The SADF's credibility is weakened by its aggressive defence of minority rule, while MK is regarded by many whites as a "terrorist organisation".

The exclusion of the SADF or MK from the new defence force would fatally undermine its legitimacy, embitter one or another political constituency and create the danger of banditry and armed resistance to the state.

Conversely, the merging of government and guerrilla forces would signal a real commitment by the major players to overcoming the

divisions of the past.

The logic of the above arguments was accepted at independence in Namibia and Zimbabwe. It has been accepted more recently in Mozambique and Angola — and it provided the basis for the formation of the Union Defence Force in South Africa in 1912.

The UDF was forged out of British colonial forces and Boer commando armies which had fought a bloody war only 10 years earlier.

If the parties at Codesa agreed to a similar integration of the SADF, MK and the homeland armies, the way would be clear to resolving controversial military issues and devising means of regulating these forces during the transition.

The government could agree to subject the SADF to a code of conduct and multi-party control. The ANC could formally end its armed struggle, surrender its arms caches and recognise the SADF as South Africa's legal defence force in the interim period.

A number of structures could be set up to implement and monitor these agreements. At political level, the

interim government could exercise civilian control over all the armies through a multi-party commission of security.

The commission could monitor SADF compliance with the code of conduct and MK compliance with the Pretoria, DF Malan and Groote Schuur minutes. It could also begin formulating new defence policy and planning the reconstitution of the security forces.

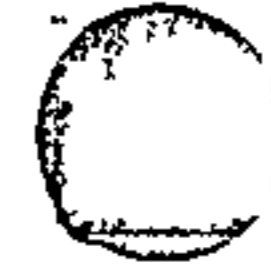
At a military level, a Joint Monitoring Committee comprised of senior officers from each of the armies could be created along the lines of the JMC's established by South Africa with Mozambique in 1984 and with Angola in 1984 and 1988.

An outstanding issue would be the status of the armed wings of the AWB, Azapo and the PAC, which have all rejected participation in Codesa.

These armies should be outlawed if they reject the option of multi-party control and eventual incorporation into the new defence force.

The essential point, though, is that every effort should be made to accommodate the various armies that exist in South Africa.

● Laurie Nathan is a senior researcher at the Centre for Intergroup Studies, an independent mediation group attached to UCT.



Atlas starts civil aviation arm

^{31 Dec 11/4/92}
ATLAS Aircraft Corporation, long standing supplier of military hardware to the Air Force, is to change its identity and culture — in line with diminishing local defence requirements

Atlas announced yesterday it would trade under the name of Simera and pursue commercial work in civil aviation

CEO Kobus Ecksteen said while the military would remain an important client, the old Atlas would undertake a wide variety of commercial work, including subcontracting and maintenance. He said contract negotiations were already under way locally, in Europe and the UK

Aerospace group executive director T Gibon said a thorough analysis of Atlas's potential and capabilities led to the decision to cease operating

under the name of Atlas and to establish a civil aviation division of Denel

"Simera will undertake commercial work in SA and abroad, involving modifications, civil maintenance and co-operative ventures for fixed and rotary wing aircraft and engines," Gibbons said

Atlas Aviation, the military arm of Simera, would continue to service the needs of the military locally and abroad

The civil aviation division would also be known as Simera while the property arm, which had some 230 hectares of ground adjacent to Jan Smuts Airport, would be known as Astor Park

Some 26ha of this ground was covered and Simera intended leasing available capacity to aviation companies — Sapa.

'Reconstitute security forces'

By Esther Waugh, Political Reporter

STAR 1/4/92
101
The Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress have called for the reconstitution of the security forces

250
The two organisations, which are represented by a joint delegation at Codesa, yesterday said the security forces should include the South African Defence Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe, as well as the security forces of the homelands and self-governing territories.

The Government has argued against the reconstitution of the security forces, saying members of armies could join the SADF on an individual basis

DIS
STAR 2/4/92

Subs-for-SA scandal link in downfall of Minister

By Bob Tilley
Star Foreign Service

(259)

MUNICH — The unresolved mystery over the delivery of German submarine parts and plans to South Africa reportedly played a role in the downfall of German Defence Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg

He resigned yesterday after admitting that his officials had defied a government order banning the domestic use by Turkey of German weapons.

Mr Stoltenberg fired the senior official directly responsible, but refused to stand down himself. He gave in only when Chancellor Helmut Kohl turned on his old political comrade

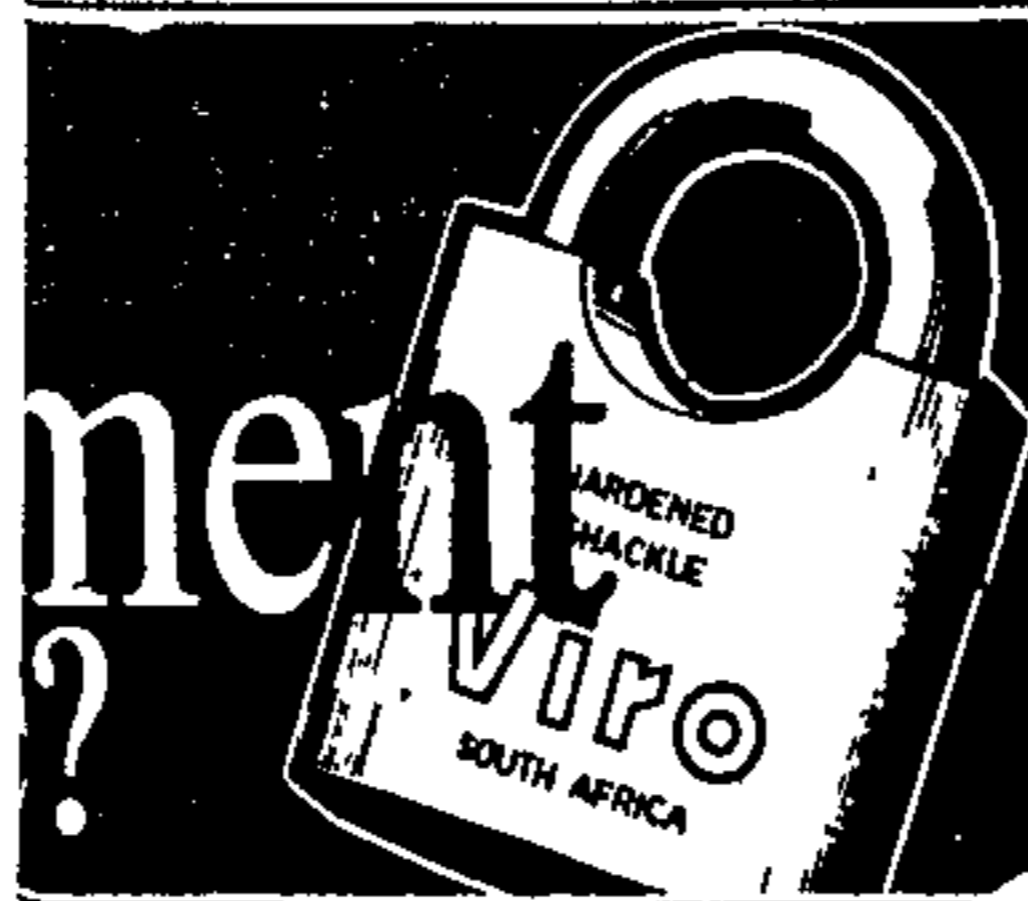
"The arms deliveries to Turkey were the last straw," said a colleague of Mr Kohl.

Mr Stoltenberg's mistakes include his friendship with the disgraced Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, Uwe Barschel, found dead in a bathtub.

One of the biggest blots on Mr Stoltenberg's career was the South African submarine affair. His name was linked with the alleged undercover payment of at least 2 million marks by South Africa to a slush fund.

"We're not saying Stoltenberg received any money from South Africa," said the investigative German television programme "Monitor", "but we would like to have asked him about the affair and his activities. He didn't want to be interviewed, however."

Mr Stoltenberg, then finance minister, was also not forthcoming in appearances before the parliamentary committee which investigated the delivery of parts and blueprints of an advanced German submarine to South Africa in the mid-1980s. The three-year inquiry ended inconclusively two years ago.



Ministry to plug call-up anomalies in Defence Act

STAR 2/4/92
Pretoria Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence is to plug holes in the Defence Act which were highlighted by a recent Supreme Court decision that it was not an offence to fail to register for national service.

Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer has pleaded with Citizen Force members — at the forefront of a disgruntled defence force contingent of national servicemen, Citizen Force personnel and those still to do national service — to be patient while the holes are filled.

"I plead with Citizen Force personnel to please understand the situation and help us to ensure the safety and security of all South Africans," Mr Meyer said in an interview.

He said the Citizen Force constituted an essential part of the security forces in South Africa, especially in the light of the reduced national service

commitment introduced in 1990

"The defence force is here to ensure the stability of the country. Obviously, to do this we need manpower and in view of the reduction of national service to one year, it has meant a greater part for the Citizen Force to play," he said

"We have absolutely no alternative but to call up Citizen Force personnel."

Questioned on the recent Witwatersrand Supreme Court ruling that it was not an offence to fail to register for national service, Mr Meyer said the registration of white South Africans for national service would in no way be halted.

"Registration for national service will continue.

"Any uncertainties in the legality of the matter will be cleared up."

He added that the Ministry of Defence was in the final stage of negotiating an "updated" Act which would remove any uncertainty as to the duty of South Africans.

4. ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Die bepalings soos vervat in klousules 3 tot en met 5 (2) (c), 5 (2) (e) tot en met 15 (1), 16, 17 (2) tot en met 17 (12), 21 tot en met 25 (5) (a), 25 (5) (b) (ii) tot en met 26 van die Vorige Ooreenkoms soos verder verleng, hernieu, gewysig of herbekragtig van tyd tot tyd, is van toepassing op sowel werkgewers as werknemers

Namens die partye op hede die 11de dag van November 1991 in Durban onderteken

C. DESIO,
Voorsitter

M. J. WILMANS,
Ondervoorsitter

H. L. Mc CLURE,
Sekretaris

No. R. 973

3 April 1992

VERDEDIGINGSWET, 1957

REGULASIES TER REELING VAN GEMEENSKAPSDIENS WAT VERRIG MOET WORD DEUR PERSONE WAT INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 72D (1) (a) (iii) VAN DIE VERDEDIGINGSWET, 1957, AS GODSDIENSBESWAARDES GEKLASSIFISEER IS WYSIGING

Die Minister van Mannekrag het, met die instemming van die Minister van Verdediging, kragtens artikel 72G (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae, uitgevaardig

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 588 van 30 Maart 1984, soos gewysig, by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 1040 van 3 Junie 1988

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur na regulasie 26A die volgende regulasie in te voeg

"Kleretoelae

26B 'n Werkgewer betaal aan 'n godsdienbswaarde wat gemeenskapsdiens verrig, 'n eenmalige kleretoelae wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Minister van Mannekrag ingevolge regulasie 14 bepaal word "

3. Hierdie regulasies tree op 3 April 1992 in werking

No. R. 1000

3 April 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

LEERNYWERHEID, REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
HERNUWING VAN OOREENKOMS VIR DIE LOOISEKSIE

Ek, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Adjunkminister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewings R 380 van 4 Maart 1988, R 2313 van 18 November 1988, R 160 van 26 Januarie 1990 en R 2871 van 7 Desember 1990, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 Junie 1992 eindig

G. M. E. CARELSE,
Adjunkminister van Mannekrag

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The provisions contained in clauses 3 to 5 (2) (c) inclusive, 5 (2) (e) to 15 (1) inclusive, 16, 17 (2) to 17 (12) inclusive, 21 to 25 (5) (a) inclusive, 25 (5) (b) (ii) to 26 inclusive of the Former Agreement, as further extended, renewed, amended or re-enacted from time to time, shall apply to employers and employees

Signed at Durban, on behalf of the parties, this 11th day of November 1991

C. DESIO,
Chairman

M. J. WILMANS,
Vice-Chairman

H. L. Mc CLURE,
Secretary

No. R. 973

3 April 1992

DEFENCE ACT, 1957

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE TO BE RENDERED BY PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS RELIGIOUS OBJECTORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 72D (1) (a) (iii) OF THE DEFENCE ACT, 1957 AMENDMENT

The Minister of Manpower has, with the concurrence of the Minister of Defence, under section 72G (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), made the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule the expression "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice No. R 588 of 30 March 1984, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 1040 of 3 June 1988

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by the insertion after regulation 26A of the following regulation

"Clothing allowance"

26B An employer shall pay to a religious objector who is rendering community service, a non-recurrent clothing allowance determined from time to time by the Minister of Manpower in terms of regulation 14 "

3. This regulation shall come into operation on 3 April 1992

No. R. 1000

3 April 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LEATHER INDUSTRY, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT FOR THE TANNING SECTION

I, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Deputy Minister of Manpower, hereby in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of Government Notices R 380 of 4 March 1988, R 2313 of 18 November 1988, R 160 of 26 January 1990 and R 2871 of 7 December 1990, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 1992

G. M. E. CARELSE,
Deputy Minister of Manpower

No. R. 1001

3 April 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

LEERNYWERHEID, REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.
WYSIGING VAN OOREENKOMS VIR DIE LOOISEKSIE

Ek, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Adjunkminister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die eerste Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 Junie 1992 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasies en die vakverenigings wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasies of verenigings is; en

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van die Wysigingsooreenkoms, uitgesonderd dié vervat in klousule 1 (1) (a) met ingang van die eerste Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 Junie 1992 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die gebiede in klousule 1 van die Wysigingsooreenkoms gespesifiseer

G. M. E. CARELSE,

Adjunkminister van Mannekrag

BYLAE**NASIONALE NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE
LEERNYWERHEID VAN SUID-AFRIKA****LOOISEKSIE****OOREENKOMS**

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, ingesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

- (a) **South African Tanning Employers' Organisation**
- (b) **Transvaal Footwear, Tanning and Leather Trades Association**

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasies" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

- (c) **National Union of Leather Workers**

en

- (d) **South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union**

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakverenigings" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nasionale Nywerheidsraad vir die Leernywerheid van Suid-Afrika,

No. R. 1001

3 April 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LEATHER INDUSTRY, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT FOR THE TANNING SECTION

I, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Deputy Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the first Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 1992, upon the employers' organisations and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisations or unions, and

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the Amending Agreement, excluding those contained in clause 1 (1) (a), shall be binding, with effect from the first Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 1992, upon all employers and employees, other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation in the areas specified in clause 1 of the Amending Agreement.

G. M. E. CARELSE,

Deputy Minister of Manpower

SCHEDULE**NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF THE
LEATHER INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA****TANNING SECTION****AGREEMENT**

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

- (a) **South African Tanning Employers' Organisation**
- (b) **Transvaal Footwear, Tanning and Leather Trades Association**

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers' organisations"), of the one part, and the

- (c) **National Union of Leather Workers**

and

- (d) **South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union**

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade unions"), of the other part,

being the parties to the National Industrial Council of the Leather Industry of South Africa,

tot wysiging van die Ooreenkoms vir die Looiseksie, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 380 van 4 Maart 1988 (hierna die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms genoem), soos hernieu en gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R 1620 van 12 Augustus 1988, R 2313 van 18 November 1988, R 159 en R 160 van 26 Januarie 1990, R 1555 van 6 Julie 1990 en R 2871 van 7 Desember 1990

1. TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

(1) Hierdie Ooreenkoms moet nagekom word in die Looiseksie van die Leernywerheid—

(a) deur alle werkgewers wat lede van die werkgewersorganisasies is en deur alle werknemers wat lede van die vakverenigings is, en wat onderskeidelik by die Looiseksie betrokke en daarin werksaam is, en

(b) in die landdrostdistrikte Die Kaap, Bellville, Wynberg, Paarl, Stellenbosch, uitgesonderd die gedeelte van die landdrostdistrik Stellenbosch wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No 1683 van 7 Augustus 1987 binne die landdrostdistrik Kuilsrivier geval het, Oudtshoorn, Wellington, Mosselbaai, George, Uitenhage, Kirkwood, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town, Durban, met inbegrip van die gedeelte van die landdrostdistrik Chatsworth wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No 501 van 8 Maart 1985 binne die landdrostdistrik Durban geval het, maar uitgesonderd die gedeeltes van die landdrostdistrik Durban wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewings Nos 1939 en 2067 van onderskeidelik 10 September 1982 en 1 Oktober 1982 binne die landdrostdistrik Inanda geval het, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Heidelberg (Tvl), Brits, Witrivier, Witbank, Nigel, Germiston en Bloemfontein, in verband met die werksaamhede uiteengesit in paragraaf (2) (a) van die omskrywing "Leernywerheid", en in die landdrostdistrik Bellville, met inbegrip van die gedeeltes van die landdrostdistrik Bellville wat na die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No 1683 van 7 Augustus 1987 binne die landdrostdistrikte Goodwood en Kuilsrivier val, Oudtshoorn, Wellington, George, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town en Pietermaritzburg, met ingang van 1 Mei 1986 in verband met die werksaamhede uiteengesit in paragraaf (2) (b) van die omskrywing "Leernywerheid"

(2) Ondanks subklousule (1) is hierdie Ooreenkoms slegs van toepassing op werknemers vir wie uurlone voorgeskryf word en op die werkgewers van sodanige werknemers

2. KLOUSULE 4: LONE EN LOONSKALE

(1) Vervang subklousule (1) (a) (i) en (ii) deur die volgende

"(1) (a) Behoudens klousules 6 en 20, mag geen lone laer as dié voorgeskryf by subklousule (6) ten opsigte van 'n werksaamheid wat 'n werknemer verrig, deur 'n werkgewer betaal en deur sodanige werknemer aangeneem word nie, en elke werkgewer moet verder voldoen aan enige getalsverhouding of ander voorwaardes in hierdie Ooreenkoms voorgeskryf"

(2) Vervang subklousule (6) deur die volgende

"(6) Geen bepaling in hierdie Ooreenkoms mag die uitwerking hê nie dat dit enige tydloon verminder wat tans betaal word en wat vir 'n werknemer gunstiger is as die in hierdie Ooreenkoms voorgeskryf vir sodanige werknemer, solank hy by dieselfde werkgewer in diens bly

to amend the Agreement for the Tanning Section published under Government Notice No R 380 of 4 March 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the Re-enacting Agreement), as renewed and amended by Government Notices Nos. R 1620 of 12 August 1988, R 2313 of 18 November 1988, R 159 and R 160 of 26 January 1990, R 1555 of 6 July 1990 and R 2871 of 7 December 1990

355

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

(1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed in the Tanning Section of the Leather Industry—

(a) by all employers who are members of the employers' organisations and by all employees who are members of the trade unions, and who are respectively engaged and employed in the Tanning Section, and

(b) in the Magisterial Districts of The Cape, Bellville, Wynberg, Paarl, Stellenbosch, excluding that portion of the Magisterial District of Stellenbosch which, prior to the publication of Government Notice No 1683 of 7 August 1987, fell within the Magisterial District of Kuils River, Oudtshoorn, Wellington, Mossel Bay, George, Uitenhage, Kirkwood, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town, Durban, including that portion of the Magisterial District of Chatsworth which, prior to the publication of Government Notice No 501 of 8 March 1985, fell within the Magisterial District of Durban, but excluding those portions of the Magisterial District of Durban which, prior to the publication of Government Notices Nos 1939 and 2067 of 10 September 1982 and 1 October 1982 respectively, fell within the Magisterial District of Inanda, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Heidelberg (Tvl), Brits, White River, Witbank, Nigel, Germiston and Bloemfontein, on the operations set forth in paragraph (2) (a) of the definition "Leather Industry", and in the Magisterial District of Bellville, including those portions of the Magisterial District of Bellville which, subsequent to the publication of Government Notice 1683 of 7 August 1987, fell within the Magisterial Districts of Goodwood and Kuils River, Oudtshoorn, Wellington, George, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town and Pietermaritzburg, with effect from 1 May 1986 on the operations set forth in paragraph (2) (b) of the definition "Leather Industry"

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1), the terms of this Agreement shall apply only to employees for whom hourly rates are prescribed and to the employers of such employees.

2. CLAUSE 4: WAGES AND RATES

(1) Substitute the following for subclause (1) (a) (i) and (ii)

"(1) (a) Subject to the provisions of clauses 6 and 20, no employer shall pay and no employee shall accept remuneration at rates less than those prescribed in subclause (6) in respect of any operation performed by such employee, and every employer shall further comply with any ratio or other conditions prescribed in this Agreement"

(2) Substitute the following for subclause (6)

"(6) Nothing in this Agreement shall operate to reduce any time wage which is at present being paid and which is more favourable to an employee than that laid down in this Agreement for such employee while he remains in the service of the same employer

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		Per uur
		R
(iii)	Graad II Alle werknemers wat hoofsaaklik rou huide en/of velle in die huidsmagasyn en leer in alle ander afdelings wat nie as Graad I aangesien word nie, fisies hanteer, alle werknemers betrokke by die onderhoud van masjiene en uitrusting, met inbegrip van algemene werkers wie se beroep aangedui word in die omskrywing van "algemene werker" in klousule I van hierdie Ooreenkoms	4,60
(iv)	wat rou huide of velle in lotte stempel	4,68
<i>Opmerking</i> Alle loontariewe in paragraaf (i) hierbo voorgeskryf, sluit in 'n toelae vir vuilwerk van 25c per week wat in 1945 deur die arbiter toeteken is.		
D	Wolvelverwerkingsmasjiene en werksaamhede nie elders vermeld nie	
(a)	Stryk en/of skeer en/of kam	4,79
(b)	Kaarding	4,79
(c)	Stikwerk met 'n masjien	4,89
(d)	Snywerk volgens patrone	4,68
E	Afdelings vir die sny van kantstrokies, hakstrokies en veters	
(a)	Bedieners van splits-, skaaf-, sny-, groef- en afskuinsmasjiene	4,89
(b)	Alle ander werksaamhede	4,60
F	(a) Magasynmeester en/of pakhuismanne, versendingsklerke	4,89
(b)	Assistent-magasynmeesters en/of assitent-pakhuismanne	4,79
G	Motorvoertuigdrywers—	
	werksaam op voertuie met 'n loonvrag van tot en met 2 722 kg	5,05
	werksaam op voertuie met 'n loonvrag van meer as 2 722 kg maar hoogstens 4 536 kg	5,48
	werksaam op voertuie met 'n loonvrag van meer as 4 536 kg	5,91
H	Ketelbediener	4,68
I	Nagwag	3,42
J	Dagwag	4,68
K	Faktotum	4,79
L	(a) Werksaamhede in verband met die produksie van bekleedselleer wat nie elders vermeld word nie	
(i)	Merk- en/of patroonsnywerk	5,97
(ii)	Snywerk volgens patrone	5,57
(iii)	Stukmerkwerk	4,68
(b)	Leerlinge wat die werksaamhede verrig wat in paragraaf (a) (i) hierbo vermeld word	
	Eerste ses maande ondervinding	80% van die voorgeskrewe loon
	Tweede ses maande ondervinding	90% van die voorgeskrewe loon
(c)	Leerlinge wat die werksaamhede verrig wat in paragraaf (a) (ii) hierbo bedoel word	
	Eerste ses maande ondervinding	80% van die voorgeskrewe loon
	Tweede ses maande ondervinding	90% van die voorgeskrewe loon "

WAGES AND WAGE RATES

		RATE
		Per hour
		R
A	Grade A	
(a)	Operators of splitting machines, which shall include the setting and adjustments to such machines and the splitting either in the lime or tanned conditions or both	7,15
(i)	Learners, according to experience	
	First six months	80% of the prescribed wage
	Second six months	90% of the prescribed wage
	Thereafter	The prescribed wage
(ii)	In every tannery in which a splitting machine is installed there shall be employed at least one splitter at the full rate under A (a) above	
(b)	Operators of shaving and whitening machines	6,29
	Learners, according to experience	
	First six months	80% of the prescribed wage
	Second six months	90% of the prescribed wage
	Thereafter	The prescribed wage

		RATE
		Per hour
		R
B	Grade B	
	(a) Employees other than those specified in (b)	
	(i) Employed as first-grade tablehands, i.e. hand buffers and whiteners, hand shavers, hand sprayers and employees employed on rounding <i>Note</i> 'Rounding' is the cutting up of untanned hide into bends, bellies, shoulders or backs, but does not include cutting a hide into two sides	5,57
	(ii) Employed as operators of fleshing, unhairing, staking and buffing machines	5,30
	(iii) Employed as operators of glazing, all types of measuring, sole substance measuring, sole rolling, hydraulic press, sammying, setting, bark milling, scudding, seasoning, oiling, washing, brushing, spraying, padding, curtain coating, dust removal, oscillating knife, necking and wrinkle setting machines, and employees employed as tablehands (other than first grade) who are using currier's tools or improvised currier's tools on any class of leather and who are using these aforementioned tools on pasting plants or vacuum drying plants, employees engaged on repairing defects in leather, mixing and matching of pigment finish colours, matching dyes, square cutting, sueding by brush and/or emery paper, assisting a splitter in feeding into the front of a splitting machine, operating a mobile hoist truck of the type which requires the driver to be on the vehicle, and employees employed in blackening, greasing, staining, pigmeting and seasoning leather by hand (brush or pad) and as lime yard hand fleshers	5,13
	(b) Learners employed on operations as specified in paragraph (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) above	
	According to experience	
	First six months	80% of the prescribed wage
	Second six months	90% of the prescribed wage
	Thereafter, if employed under—	
	(a) (i)	The prescribed wage
	(a) (ii)	The prescribed wage
	(a) (iii)	The prescribed wage
	<i>Ratio</i> Not more than one learner receiving less than the full rate prescribed for his occupation may be employed to every three or part of three employees on semiskilled operations receiving the full rate	
	'Part of three' shall mean a remainder of not less than one after the total number of employees receiving full rates has been divided by three	
C	Grade C	
	(a) Employees—	
	(i) employed on scudding, cobbing, tacking, toggling and trimming, hides and skins, drum operators, and trimming, breaking and/or fleshing skins with wool or hair <i>Note</i> 'Cobbing' means the trimming of the loose fleshings hanging from the edges of the hides after fleshing	4,60
	(ii) Grade I All employees who are mainly employed in the physical handling of hides and/or skins in the lime yard and tan yard up to and including sammying, and all employees who are wholly or mainly employed in the physical handling of hides and/or skins in the dye yard	4,60
	(iii) Grade II All employees who are mainly employed in the physical handling of raw hides and/or skins in the hide store and leather in all other departments not specified as Grade I, all employees involved in the maintenance of machines and equipment, including general workers whose occupation is specified under the definition of 'general worker' in clause I of this Agreement	4,60
	(iv) employed on batch stamping of raw hides and skins <i>Note</i> All rates prescribed in (i) above are inclusive of a 'dirt allowance' at the rate of 25c per week awarded by the arbitrator in 1945	4,68
D	Wool-skin processing machines and operations not elsewhere specified	
	(a) Ironing and/or shearing and/or combing	4,79
	(b) Carding	4,79
	(c) Stitching by machine	4,89
	(d) Cutting of patterns	4,68
E	Welting, randing and lace-cutting departments	
	(a) Operators of splitting, skiving, cutting, grooving and bevelling machines	4,89
	(b) All other operations	4,60
F	(a) Storemen and/or warehousemen, despatch clerks	4,89
	(b) Assistant storemen and/or assistant warehousemen	4,79
G	Motor vehicle drivers—	
	employed on vehicle of a pay-load of up to and including 2 722 kg	5,05
	employed on vehicle of a pay-load of over 2 722 kg but not exceeding 4 536 kg	5,48
	employed on vehicle of a pay-load of over 4 536 kg	5,91

	RATE	
	Per hour	
	355	
	R	
H Boiler attendants	4,68	
I Night-watchmen	3,42	
J Day-watchmen	4,68	
K Handyman	4,79	
L (a) Operations relating to the production of upholstery leather not elsewhere specified		
(i) Marking and/or patterns placing	5,97	
(ii) Cutting to patterns	5,57	
(iii) Piece marking	4,68	
(b) Learners employed on operations specified in (a) (i) above		
First six months of experience	80% of the prescribed wage	
Second six months of experience	90% of the prescribed wage	
(c) Learners employed in the operation referred to in (a) (ii) above		
First six months of experience	80% of the prescribed wage	
Second six months of experience	90% of the prescribed wage "	

(3) In subklousule (9) (a), vervang die datum "5 Julie 1990" deur die datum "22 Augustus 1991"

3. KLOUSULE 7: VAKANSIEDAE EN JAARLIKSE VERLOF

Vervang subklousule (11) deur die volgende

"(11) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings hierin vervat, beteken die woord "besoldiging", vir die toepassing van subklousules (6) en (13), die loon voorgeskryf by klousule 4 (6) vir die werksaamheid waarvoor die werknemer in diens is. Met dien verstande dat, indien 'n werkgewer 'n werknemer gereed 'n hoer bedrag betaal as dié by klousule 4 (6) voorgeskryf, dit sodanige hoer bedrag beteken. Voorts met dien verstande dat hierdie subklousule nie van toepassing op 'n werknemer wat stukwerk ingevolge klousule 14 verrig is nie."

Namens die partye op hede die 19de dag van September 1991 te Port Elizabeth onderteken

P. R. O. BELL,
Lid van die Raad

M. BENNETT,
Lid van die Raad

L. M. VAN LOGGERENBERG,
Hoofsekretaris van die Raad

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS- ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 953

3 April 1992

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE
DEUR GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS VAN
ADDISIONELE KWALIFIKASIES WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het, op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad, kragtens artikel 61 (1) (o) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aanvullende Gesondheidsdiensberoepes, 1974 (Wet No 56 van 1974), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig

(3) In subclause (9) (a), substitute the date "22 August 1991" for the date "5 July 1990"

3. CLAUSE 7: HOLIDAYS AND ANNUAL LEAVE

Substitute the following for subclause (11)

"(11) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the term "remuneration" shall, for the purposes of subclauses (6) and (13), mean the rate prescribed in clause 4 (6) for the operation on which the employee is employed. Provided that, if an employer regularly pays an employee an amount higher than that prescribed in clause 4 (6), it shall mean such higher amount. Provided further that the provisions of this subclause shall not apply to any employee engaged on piece-work in terms of clause 14."

Signed at Port Elizabeth, on behalf of the parties, this 19th day of September 1991

P. R. O. BELL,
Member of the Council

M. BENNETT,
Member of the Council

L. M. VAN LOGGERENBERG,
General Secretary of the Council

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 953

3 April 1992

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION
BY HEALTH INSPECTORS OF ADDITIONAL QUALI-
FICATIONS AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 61 (1) (o) of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No 56 of 1974), on the recommendation of the South African Medical and Dental Council, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto

CF 314192
Conscription (254)
still in force

Political Staff

THE recent Supreme Court ruling on the case against Mr. Peter auf den Heyde about his failure to register for military service had caused uncertainty and confusion, the Democratic Party's defence spokesman, General Bob Rogers, said yesterday.

The facts were that Section 63 of the Defence Act required all white male citizens to register on turning 16.

Disbanding MK would anger the 'young lions'

Soulé 4/4-9/4/92

The controversy over whether the military wing of the ANC should disband rages on

Sabata Ngcayi sounds out the opinions of township residents about the continued existence of MK

This is the first time such a demand has been put to a liberation movement in Southern Africa as a pre-condition for negotiations

When the Zanu and Zapu patriotic fronts fought against Rhodesian forces, the two sides agreed to cease hostilities and neither was ordered to disband its army prior to negotiations

Negotiations went smoothly and brought about the independence of Zimbabwe

In Namibia, Swapo was not asked to disband its army as a prerequisite for freedom

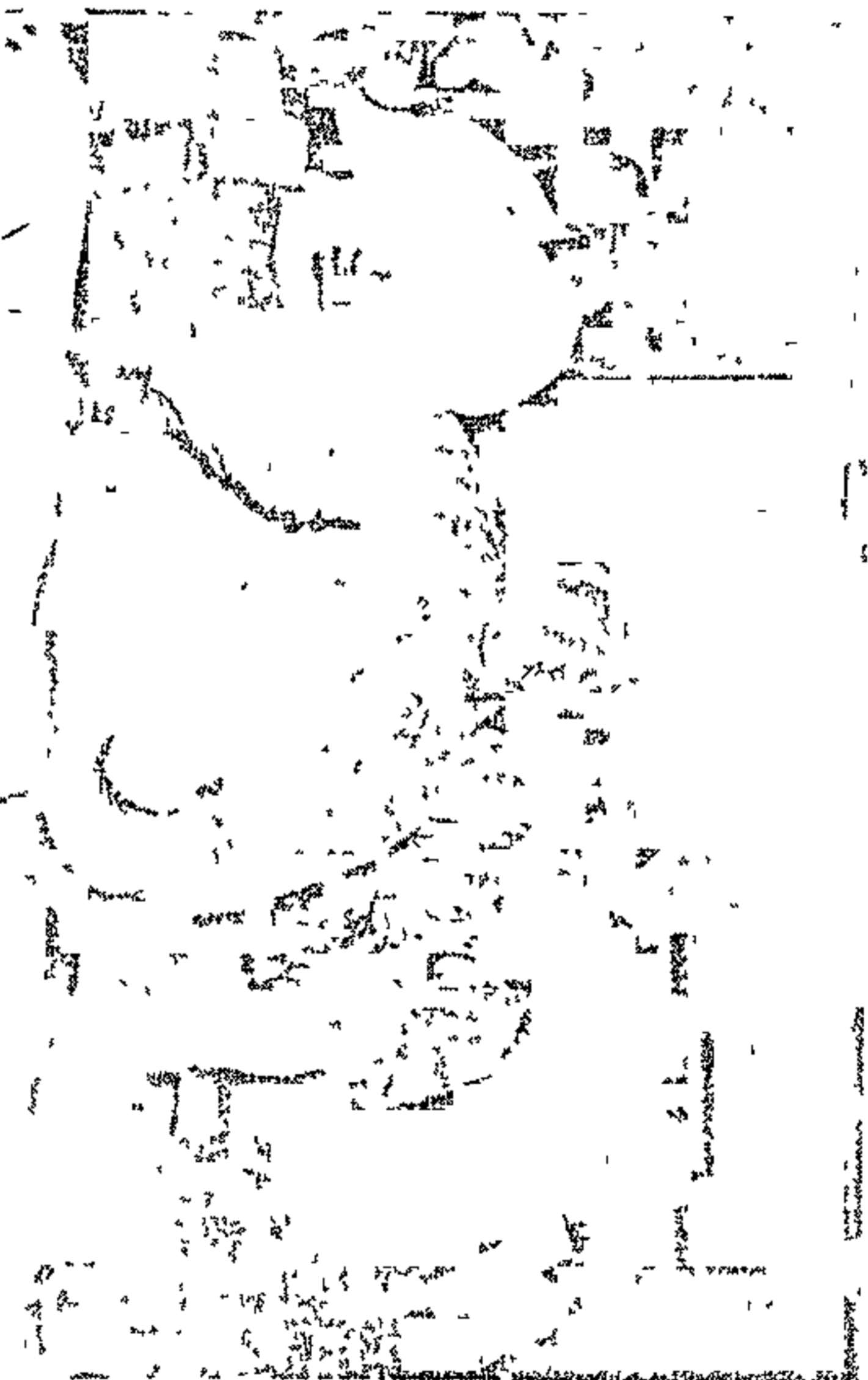
It would therefore be suicidal for MK to disband when violence is raging in the country and negotiations are barely off the ground

Recently, when ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela spoke at a rally in Khayelitsha about victims of violence who frequently ran to his house for refuge, a shrill voice shouted from the audience "Give us arms!"

Calls like this indicate disbanding MK would be unacceptable, especially to the numerous militant "young lions" in the townships

It is ridiculous, one "young lion" argues, for the government to claim MK is a source of instability as the endemic violence in South Africa had been ravaging black townships long before MK even returns

Evidence of police involvement in fanning the flames of violence has been presented in reams and the government had repeatedly ignored it, he argues



SOLDIERS OF PEACE: MK delegates at a conference in Venda

"Whenever a fight breaks out between two groups, the police are always implicated and accused of siding with one group"

Recently in the Cape townships, when the taxi war broke out between Lagunya and Webia, the police were repeatedly accused by the residents of siding with Webia against Lagunya

In several other cases where this intestine violence has broken out and claimed many lives round the country, the police were and are still accused of taking sides to fan violence

Many in Nyanga say the government's demand to disband MK appears to be nothing other than a bargaining strategy aimed at weakening the ANC's position in the

should be decided by Codesa, as it is the only legitimate and representative body at this stage. This decision should not be unilaterally taken on the basis of demands made by only one of the major players in Codesa

The next step should be for the interim government to decide how to integrate the various armies to form a single army suitable for a non-racial, post-apartheid South Africa

The view is also shared in MK circles. MK member Mf Ian Robertson said "We are not prepared to disband while the interim government has not been installed

Once the interim government is in place, it will take decisions on the future of not only MK but also that of armies in the homelands and the SADF"

On the possibility of MK being integrated into the SADF, Robertson said it was impossible for MK to join the army in the way it is presently structured and constituted

"In the present form, the SADF is illegitimate in the eyes of the public." The government and the ANC were presently engaged in bilateral talks on the question of MK, Robertson pointed out

Although the government and ANC have formally ceased hostilities against each other, MK should be alert so that, if negotiations break down, the army would be able to resume hostilities against the regime, Nyanga's "young lions" argue



Ciphen 5/4/92
Private armies, one command (254)

SOUTH African Council of Churches secretary-general Frank Chikane says church leaders have agreed that private armies in South Africa and the SA Defence Force and SA Police should be brought together under a joint command. He said this after a meeting of churchmen which decided to call all black leaders to a "summit on violence".

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT - DEFENCE

1992

JUNE - JULY

SADF repeats 'Hammer' denial

(254) CT 11/6/92
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The SADF has denied that the "Hammer" unit that operated in the Eastern Cape in the 1980s was involved in assassinations.

It said the unit was a normal reaction force and the name "Hammer" had been given to it by troops.

Defence Force spokesman Colonel John Rolt yesterday re-issued two statements in response to weekend reports on the unit's operations.

He said the SADF had nothing to add to them.

The first said the unit — a "special reaction force" consisting of volunteers from the citizen force and commandos — had been created in 1984.

The SADF denied that the group was involved in political killings of any kind.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Peace secretariat

STATUTORY provision for the establishment of the national peace secretariat and a special directorate to provide it with administrative assistance has been provided in a new Bill, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday (259).

The Internal Peace Institutions Bill also makes provision for certain justices of the peace to be able to issue orders to combat violence and intimidation when peaceful relations in a community are disturbed.

Law for public entities

PUBLIC entities such as Transnet, Eskom and the CSIR would have to report to Parliament on their activities and financial matters in terms of a Bill tabled for debate, State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said yesterday.

The Reporting by Public Entities Bill was drawn up following recommendations by the Browne Committee of Inquiry.

Environment looked at

DEFICIENCIES in existing legislation regulating the protection of the environment were redressed in the Environment Conservation Amendment Bill, Environmental Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar said yesterday.

Federal lobby

POLITICAL risk consultant Wim Booysse, provisional chairman of a new five-member lobby advocating federalism, said yesterday the aim of the Coalition for a Federal Democracy was to encourage Codesa participants to think in terms of a federal framework.

REPORTS Political Staff Sapa

Private firm to probe phone taps

CODESA's management committee agreed yesterday to employ a private company to investigate whether ANC phones were tapped during Codesa II last month.

Chairman Pravin Gordhan said the company would evaluate information collected by the ANC on the bugging to establish where the taps were placed and to propose preventive measures.

The management committee would then decide how responsibility for the bugging should be assigned.

The ANC yesterday claimed to have incontrovertible proof that three of its Codesa telephone lines were tapped.

In a document submitted to Codesa's daily management committee yesterday, the ANC blamed government for the tapping and suggested possible complicity by a Telkom technician.

Telkom last night said it regarded the allegations in a very serious light and would investigate the matter thoroughly.

A Telkom spokesman stressed that in terms of the Postal Act, no application to have a tap placed on a telephone could be made without the explicit permission of the president, the National Intelligence Service, the Law and Order Minister or a senior official named by the Minister.

"Telkom is very strict about the tampering with its telephone service and does not allow any unauthorised equipment to be linked to its network," the spokesman said.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ra-

PATRICK BULGER and
STEPHANE BOTHMA

Ramaphosa stated in the document that tests by a private investigation agency had shown that three lines were bugged.

A second opinion by Ineq private investigation firm technical director Andy Grudko, who had been supplied with computer printouts made by the first agency, confirmed the tapping, Ramaphosa said.

The document did not disclose the identity of the first agency.

The check revealed no suspicious devices inside the World Trade Centre — the venue of Codesa. However, technical experts said the devices were placed on three lines outside the building, probably at the Isando exchange, the document claimed.

The alleged culprit, the ANC stated, would have to have had technical equipment and resources at its disposal and unimpeded access to the Isando exchange.

The ANC submitted that the check made by the private company hired by the ANC and the expert opinion of Grudko provided incontrovertible evidence that three of its lines were being monitored.

Ramaphosa said. "Furthermore, the issue must be placed in the context of accumulating evidence as to how the different agencies of the state have been and are still operating. Without labouring the point, it is our considered view that one or other agency of the SA government is involved with the use of state funds and resources and activities aimed at destroying the ANC."

Viljoen's return scotches resignation rumours

CAPE TOWN — State Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen assumed his new portfolio yesterday after a month's rest from exhaustion — putting to rest rumours that he would resign under the cloud of the Development Aid scandal.

Refusing to react immediately to allegations of theft, corruption and bribery uncovered in his former department by Judge Benjamin Pickard, the former Constitutional Development and Development Aid Minister said he was orienting himself to his new job.

Viljoen's doctor ordered him to bed

BILLY PADDOCK

just days before the Pickard report was released. Rumours were rife in Parliament that he would resign.

Government sources said Viljoen would, in due course, react to the Pickard findings and the furore over his rejection of an advocate-general's suggestion that there was corruption in the Development Aid Department and that an investigation should be conducted. Viljoen was Minister from 1985 to 1989, the period most criticised by Pickard.

Viljoen's spokesman said he had given no indication that he would make any statement on the matter.

He said rumours of Viljoen resigning were "rubbish". While he was not moving into Tuynhuis because the Parliamentary session was almost over, there were preparations being made for him to occupy an office in the Union Buildings.

Viljoen's new job was seen by parliamentarians as a sideways shift to take him out of administrative functions and negotiations and make him more of a backroom strategist and adviser on negotiations.

Cache: SADF man arrested

Johannesburg Bureau

POLICE have arrested a 32-year-old former SADF soldier after an arms cache of explosives, an R1 rifle, hundreds of rounds of ammunition and other military equipment were discovered in his flat

Police spokesman Warrant Officer Andy Pieke said the man was arrested on Monday night after two members of the Robbery Reaction Unit here acted on information given to them and searched his

Kempton Park flat

WO Pieke said there was no evidence to suggest the former soldier belonged to any political organisation or that the arms cache had been used in any act of violence

Police believe the suspect stole most of the goods from the SADF as he was employed in their stores for seven years

He will appear in court today on charges of illegal possession of firearms and am-

munition and for offences under the Explosives Act

WO Pieke said police were still trying to establish why the man had amassed the cache, which included an R1 rifle, seven live mortar shells, an anti-personnel mine, more than 700 local and foreign rounds of ammunition, 18 flares, SADF tents and secret armament books

Police bomb disposal experts destroyed various "highly dangerous" explosives after removing them from the man's flat

(254) CT 3/6/92

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

CCB angry at being muzzled

PRETORIA — The former managing director of the SADF's defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau, Mr Joe Verster, yesterday criticised a refusal by the chairman of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, Dr Francois Jacobz, to let former CCB operatives appear before the committee today.

Mr Verster and former CCB operatives Mr Jaco Black and Mr Wessel Huyser said the government was preventing former CCB members from putting the record straight on their activities, and they wanted to rectify matters raised by the Auditor-General. — Sapa (254) CT 3/6/92

Inkatha takes joint blame for unrest

LONDON — Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi acknowledged yesterday that ANC-Inkatha rivalry was the cause of township violence, saying last week's Goldstone report contained nothing new

"He wasn't telling us something we didn't know because, after all, it takes two to tango," Buthelezi said.

Judge Richard Goldstone this week accused government of distorting his report. Government had highlighted a finding that there was no evidence to back ANC charges that much of the violence was instigated by a third force

Speaking at Heathrow Airport en route to the US, Buthelezi urged ANC president Nelson Mandela to respond to a call he

made last weekend for them to "stand together" and address mass rallies in a bid to end township violence

He said there had to date been no response from Mandela.

Buthelezi criticised the ANC for threatening mass action to force government concessions in negotiations, and urged Mandela to return to talks with president F W de Klerk "I would urge them to be calm. The threat of mass action is just going to tear the country apart"

Aides said Buthelezi, who flies to Los Angeles today, would give lectures for the SA Educational Foundation and meet former president Ronald Reagan and business leaders — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

State 'should take control of training'

THE state had to take control of and responsibility for industrial training because 20 years of experience had highlighted the inadequacies of its being left to market forces, two University of Cape Town researchers have concluded

Businesses tended to train only for their immediate needs. It was clear that despite generous tax concessions for training, industry had not trained sufficient skilled workers, said researchers Shireen Mohamed and Zaid Kimmie

Although it was still too early to assess the success of 1990 legislation, the 1981 Act had failed for a number of reasons

Employment of apprentices remained contingent upon the business cycle "as employers were loath to invest money in training during periods of recession", and employers were reluctant to commit themselves to the lengthy contractual obligations which accompanied the employment of an apprentice

Only 10% of SA's workforce was being trained in technical fields, while it was estimated that 75% should be trained to meet economic requirements

The researchers said SA's industrial training strategy should aim to provide a skilled workforce to meet the requirements of economic development

They found that an industrial training system "left to the mercies of market forces" performed inadequately "Unless control and responsibility for training revert back to the state and become part of an overall centralised plan for long-term economic development" the problems could not be addressed, they said

NEWS IN BRIEF

Insurance laws to change

INVESTORS should be wary of investment opportunities offering high interest rates and attractive conditions, Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant said yesterday

Replying to a second reading debate on the Financial Institutions Amendment Bill, Alant said legislation would be introduced next year to regulate the short- and long-term insurance industries. Current legislation on pension funds dated back to 1943 and was antiquated in many respects

Prosecutions delayed

LESS than 10% of the prosecutions of conscripts who failed to report for national service or camps last year had been completed, Defence Minister Gene Louw said yesterday

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Gen Bob Rogers (DP, Walmer), he said "The prosecution action is an ongoing and time-consuming process. All cases of failure to report are investigated"

Afrikaner homeland poll

A QUARTER of black women believe an Afrikaner homeland should be discussed at Codesa but two-thirds disagree, a survey has found

The poll conducted by Research Surveys among 800 black women in the middle of April found 23% agreed an Afrikaner homeland should be discussed at Codesa, 45% did not agree and 33% said they did not know

REPORTS Sapa, Political Staff

Get 32 Batt out — counsel

CT 3/6/92

278 254

PRETORIA — The SADF's 32 Battalion should be withdrawn from Phola Park, counsel for the state said yesterday at the Goldstone Committee inquiry into the unit's alleged rampage through the East Rand squatter camp.

Mr Torie Pretorius told the committee here that the battalion should be withdrawn because of perceptions after incidents during the April 8 raid on Phola.

He added the committee should look into suggestions to train army units deployed in urban areas.

Mr Pretorius also suggested the committee should not pay much attention to the shootings on April 8 because the evidence was not clear as to who was responsible for shots that hit residents.

He criticised a statement by Captain Mark Hermanse, an officer of 32 Battalion and a witness for the unit, who said during cross-examination he did not regard a blow at a person's face as assault, but rather heavy-handedness.

"With the building of a new South Africa in the process, we cannot tolerate such a statement

Cop Board is an 'impartial force'

PRETORIA. — The newly-established Police Board could be a major contributor to impartial policing, Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel said here yesterday.

He told the first meeting of the Police Board, established under the Peace Accord, that yesterday marked the true birth of community policing in South Africa.

A range of academics, attorneys, policemen and representatives from the self-governing territories serve on the board, which will advise Mr Kriel on police matters.

South Africa was being swept by an unparalleled wave of crime and violence, Mr Kriel said. The police were controlling this in the best possible way, and did not need destructive criticism. The police needed the community's trust. — Sapa

made by a military commanding officer," Mr Pretorius said.

He suggested the matter be referred to the attorney-general.

Counsel for 32 Battalion, Mr Barry Roux, said the unit should not be withdrawn from the squatter camp as it had not done anything to warrant that.

He said witnesses had failed to prove total misconduct by the battalion's members.

Mr Roux said Captain Hermanse's claim that he heard shots from the squatter camp before investigating was hearsay.

Committee chairman Mr Solly Sithole said he believed an interim report on the matter would be made available to Mr Justice Goldstone, chairman of the commission, by the end of next week.

He said the committee would then inform the different parties if further witnesses would be called.

Meanwhile the Goldstone Committee inquiring into public violence and intimidation and certain aspects of Weekly Mail reports of an Inkatha political commissar who accompanied a group of Inkatha members for military training in Caprivi in 1986 heard yesterday that the men were also trained to use Eastern Bloc weapons.

Mr Daluxolo Luthuli said he did not know if the 200 trainees ever fired shots from Soviet-made AK-47 rifles during training because he himself had not taken part. He also said he was taught how to use an AK-47 during his days as an ANC member before being arrested and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for terrorism, which he served from 1969 to 1979.

Mr Luthuli said he knew how to dismantle and assemble an AK-47.

Ex-SADF man held after arms cache found in flat

By Anna Louw
East Rand Bureau.

254/100

STAR 3/6/92

A former defence force employee has been arrested after members of the Johannesburg Robbery Reaction Unit raided a Kempton Park flat and found an arms cache on Monday night.

A police spokesman said Warrant Officer J Buys and Sergeant D Smith went to the flat after receiving information.

They found an ammunition trunk filled with seven live mortars, an R-1 rifle, an anti-personnel mine, and SADF tents and equipment, including secret armament books.

The policeman also found an AK-47 magazine and am-

munition, more than 700 rounds of R-4 and R-1 ammunition, 99 mm rounds as well as Yugoslav and Russian ammunition, 18 flares and other types of ammunition.

The police bomb disposal unit removed various explosive devices.

The mortars were detonated, a spokesman said.

The suspect was employed by the SADF for seven years and it is believed that the arms and ammunition were stolen from the stores where he worked.

The man is expected to appear in court tomorrow on charges of being in possession of illegal ammunition and firearms as well as offences under the Explosives Act.

SADF link to lawyer's murder

Sowetan 3/6/92



EVIDENCE at the inquest into the death of ANC human rights lawyer Mr Bheki Mlangeni yesterday was that explosives available only to the SA Defence Force were used in the assassination.

Under cross-examination in the Rand Supreme Court investigating officer Warrant-Officer Robert Brockway said the micro-detonators stuffed into the earphones of the fatal cassette recorder were available from Nationale Chemicals

"Naschem had, however, run out of stock and they would only be available from the military," Brockway said

Asked how one could obtain the chemical and other chemicals such as PETN, Brockway said "Only a person in the military would have access to the chemicals

"Alternatively, one would need to have strong contacts in the military for the supply of the chemical"

Brockway said he could not understand how another chemical, Nitroglycerine, a commercial explosive, was

**By KENOSI
MODISANE**

also added into the explosives mixture

He said the explosive was available from the mines and could also be obtained through contacts

Under cross-examination Brockway said it was dangerous to work with the explosives

"A person needs to be experienced or must have had military training to work with the explosives,"

he added

In another development, Captain André Kritzinger, who gave evidence last week, was again called for cross-examination

Kritzinger at some stage accused Counsel for Mlangeni's family of arrogance during cross-examination

Kritzinger had apparently been asked about an explosives laboratory over which he had contradicted himself

Arms ²⁵⁴ caché found

A caché of weapons, explosives and other military equipment was recovered from a flat in Kempton Park on the East Rand on Monday night *Sowetan*

A 32-year-old former member of the SA Defence Force has been arrested in connection with the find, Witwatersrand police said yesterday *316192*

The caché consisted of seven live mortars, a R1 rifle, an anti-personnel mine, an AK-47 magazine and ammunition, more than 700 R4 and R1 rounds, 9mm and shotgun ammunition, Russian and Yugoslavian ammunition, 18 flares and some other types of ammunition

The Police Bomb Disposal Unit also removed "various explosives" which were destroyed as they were considered highly dangerous

SADF tents and equipment including detailed secret armament books were also recovered

Police believe the suspect stole most of the goods from the SADF as he was employed in SADF stores for seven years *Sapa*

Govt refers CCB issues

JOHANNESBURG
The cabinet yesterday referred all unfinished matters relating to the defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) to South Africa's ombudsman Mr Justice Piet van der Walt. Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw said former CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster said former CCB opera-

tives would meet with the SADF and Mr Justice van der Walt on Saturday. **CT 4/6/92**
Mr Verster said the former operatives "felt the government had distanced itself from the CCB and in a new South Africa they would be seen as criminals and "crucified" — Johannesburg bureau, Sapa

254
ARG 4/6/92

Clear up hit-squad murk, say academics

'Security forces should be trusted by all'

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Full and frank revelations about the "hit-squad culture" of the past were far more important than post-apartheid trials in the future, leading academics told the Human Rights Festival here this week.

They said that even victims of violence wanted forgiveness and reconciliation rather than retribution and Nuremberg-style trials.

All emphasised the urgent need for the truth to be revealed about clandestine operations, the disappearance of activists and unexplained deaths in detention.

Of far greater concern than post-apartheid trials was the threat that important documents, which could throw light on activities of the past, were being shredded or hidden in a huge cover-up operation.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, head of applied legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the actual perpetrators of the State's common criminal action, including assassinations of political opponents, had to be identified otherwise there would be no trust among the various communities.

He said apartheid laws had embittered millions of disenfranchised people who were condemned by the colour of their skin.

He cited deaths in detention of political and trade union leaders and the disappearance of community leaders.

Justice would not be done in its entirety if those who had been victimised during apartheid rule were not compensated.

The Harms Commission had proved that judicial commissions were not the answer and although

ideally South Africa should deal with its own problems, perhaps the time had come for a fact-finding mission from the United Nations Economic and Social Council to investigate before all documentary proof of past activities was destroyed, said Professor Van der Vyver.

He said he was not calling for a vengeful witch-hunt which could delay the building of a new South Africa. Any action should be taken before a new government came to power.

Professor Albie Sachs, honorary professor of public law at the University of Cape Town and victim of a bomb attack in which he lost an arm, said there would be an enormous logistical problem prosecuting those involved in the crimes of apartheid.

Victims of violence just wanted

to forget the past and get on with the future without looking back, he said.

Their revenge would be democracy and freedom for all in the future. "But we want the truth to come out. The truth is far more important than justice."

"The greatest danger is that the same people are still there and the same things are still happening. There are still lies and hit squads."

"We don't trust anybody in authority. This must never be allowed to happen again," said Professor Sachs.

Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, said that while perpetrators of lawless action should be prosecuted, so many people were involved that it would be counterproductive to reconciliation.

Civil claims should be allowed and a cleansing process was necessary before the transition to a new South Africa.

Those guilty of atrocities should be confronted and made to admit their guilt, said Mr Currin.

Other speakers suggested that security force personnel involved in hit squads should be given a certain period to confess to what they had done and offered indemnity. Those who did not come forward within that period should be prosecuted.

Some called for accountability of all involved in violence, whether it be the ANC, Inkatha or the State.

Perpetrators of crimes, even in war situations, should not be allowed to continue in their posts.

It was imperative that the Defence Force and police become forces that could be trusted and earn the respect of all.

32 Battalion out of Imbali township

CT 4/6/92

254

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The controversial 32 Battalion was withdrawn from Imbali township here yesterday and will be replaced by 3 SA Infantry division, while the Internal Stability Unit — formerly the Riot Unit — will be replaced by ordinary SAP members.

This was confirmed after a second meeting yesterday between the SAP, ANC and Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

The withdrawal follows sit-ins and stayaway action by the ANC last month, whose demands included the withdrawal of the battalion and other security forces, accused of being partial in the political conflict here.

The parties agreed to a policy of "restraint" to resolve the situation in the township and committed themselves to work for a lasting peace.

But Inkatha criticised the SAP for "capitulating" to ANC demands concerning the withdrawal, saying it would hold the SAP accountable for any deaths of its supporters in the

township

ANC supporters claimed 32 Battalion and the Internal Stability Unit supported Inkatha.

Earlier, Inkatha claimed it had no objections to the removal of a partisan security force although it objected to alleged intimidation by ANC members during the protests. The IFP also said it would welcome the decision if it led to peace.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order confirmed the lifting yesterday by the government of the declaration of Richmond as an unrest area.

It was declared an unrest area by Law and Order Minister Mr. Hernus Kriel in December following an outbreak of violence and a consumer boycott at the town.

● Maritzburg police have arrested two men who allegedly attacked the home of KwaZulu Deputy Minister of Works Mr. Velaphi Ndlovu at Imbali yesterday.

SAP spokesman Captain Henry Budhram said Mr. Ndlovu was not home during the 11 45am attack and only windows were broken.

32 Battalion withdrawn (254)

The controversial 32 Battalion has been withdrawn from Imbali in Maritzburg while the Internal Stability Unit — formerly the Riot Unit — will be replaced by ordinary SA Police members in the township. This was announced after a meeting yesterday between the SAP, ANC and the local chamber of commerce.

Star 4/6/92

Move to form self-defence units

Speakers 4/6/92

BY MONK NKOMO

254

LIBERATION and community organisations in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, have decided to form defence structures following the assassination of a local PAC cadre, Mr Jan Shoba

At a meeting called by the local branch of the PAC on Tuesday night, representatives of liberation groups including the ANC as well as church, civic and professional bodies, condemned Shoba's murder

They described it as "a dastardly act of enemy agents"

The organisations also resolved that Shoba's death was not due to inter-organisational strife within liberation movements or criminally motivated

"His assassination could only have been the work of the enemy or agents of the State which is consistent with the pattern of State-sponsored activities," they said

Shoba was moved down

No arrests have been made

Tuesday's meeting, which was attended by about 20 representatives of liberation and community organisations, was called to discuss ways and means of preventing similar attacks

The organisations resolved to jointly monitor counter-revolutionary activities and "to act in defence of our people against perpetrators of this violence"

A resolution committee comprising members of the PAC, ANC and the business sector was appointed at the meeting

The committee includes PAC deputy president Mr Dikgang Moseneke, Dr Abe Nkomo and Mr Ronnie Mamolepa, both from the

ANC, Mr Reeves Mabisi, chairman of the local civic organisation, Mr Eddie Dishego, a businessman, and Mr Charles Laka, of the PAC

A convening committee of six was also appointed to look, among other things, into the formation of defence units

Suggestions were also made to seek expert advice and assistance from former cadres of both the ANC and PAC

The organisations called on members of the community to remain vigilant and to act in unison and solidarity against perpetrators of violence in the township"

They added "Despite efforts by liberation movements to end this carnage, violence continues to escalate and unless State President FW de Klerk is removed from power, violence will continue

"We also urge our people and all other liberation and community movements who were unable to attend this meeting to attend Comrade Shoba's funeral on Saturday."

The funeral service will be held at the local community centre from 9am to the Saulsville Cemetery at 12 15pm.

Speakers will include members of the ANC and Azapo

A FIGHTER'S COURAGE

Wendy 5/16-11/6/92

254

The case for defence units is that they help protect communities against hit-squad attacks But they may provoke even more violence, argues **EDDIE KOCH**

WENTY years ago a colleague of Che Guevara warned that the idealised ghost of his friend, gun in hand and a star on his beret, would encourage a generation of militants to destroy their prophet's vision of a just society with a rash abuse of weapons

That warning has a grim relevance for South Africa today where self-defence units — manned by African National Congress activists armed with AK-47s and frequently adorned with insignia of guerrilla struggle — have begun to turn inwards and prey on people in the townships rather than protect them from rightwing attacks

No systematic research has been done on the operation of defence units, which almost all organisations to the left of the Democratic Party hold up as the solution to the wave of assassinations and attacks directed against their members, but evidence is emerging to show that these groups serve only to alienate large sections of the populace and invite repression from the right

Research conducted by Babylon Xekwane, a post-graduate student at the University of the Witwatersrand, indicates that one in every three people in a small sample of Sowetians interviewed last year believed that defence units served in the long run, to provoke violence and undermine political tolerance

It's a view that Calvin Khan, personal assistant to Umkhonto weSizwe chief Joe Modise, rejects. He told *The Weekly Mail* in an interview this week that the work of defence units, especially in hotspots like the Natal Midlands, had stabilised a volatile political situation

"If it was not for them, the level of political violence would have been much higher and it would have meant that the regime and its security forces would have had a free hand to run rampant. They have prevented a situation where these forces could openly and provocatively attack communities," says Khan



Holding his weapon, an axe, a defence unit member warms himself from the winter cold in a Transvaal township. Photo KEVIN CARTER

The claim may have been true in the past and may still hold for some townships. But it flies in the face of increasing evidence that townships once the bastions of resistance to rightwing terror, are now being led by some defence units into a cycle of internecine violence and lawlessness

The Phola Park squatter camp, once a no-go zone for the police and almost immune to raids by Inkatha impis, was the first to go. Then the townships of the Vaal, where returned MK cadres made a brave attempt to protect residents from some of the worst township violence, have turned into an organisational nightmare as rival groups of ANC members threaten to turn their guns on each other

The townships of Natal, where defence committees have successfully rebuffed attack by vigilantes that at times resembled

control and discipline over the self-defence units rather than demobilising them

But efforts to do exactly this appear to have failed dismally. The ANC, as well as the top command of Umkhonto weSizwe, has attempted to intervene in some of the crises that have erupted around self-defence units. In some cases, efforts by ANC leaders to persuade renegade units to disband voluntarily have only caused increased tension and there are signs that organisational initiatives to control these people's militias have resulted in increasing disorder

Even in the hostels of the Vaal, where the National Union of Metalworkers had built a strong shop stewards committee — once seen as the most disciplined and democratic forms of political leadership to emerge in the country — it has been impossible to prevent the violent fragmentation taking place on the left in the Vaal

The reality is large elements of South Africa's township population have become ungovernable. No party or organisation — ranging from the government to the SACP — has the strength and ability to prevent these areas from falling under the rule of the gun

Regis Debray, the compatriot of Guevara who warned that romanticised and uncontrolled use of arms to fight repression would prove to be counter-productive, coined an epigram in the 1970s: there is a time when myths can kill

That time has now come. All political organisations should strip self-defence units of the legend that surrounds them and to seriously explore alternative forms of political pressure on the government to end the violence

It is instructive that last month's consumer boycott of frans was far more effective than the work of any defence unit in reducing the spiral of violence on the Reef

Non-violent protests — strikes, boycotts and defiance campaigns — are likely to be more effective in the long run in countering rightwing terror and, if properly organised, have the ability to lift the veil of despondency that has descended on places like Phola Park and Sebokeng

RNEST SOTSU is a slighty-built, wizened man who hangs a lot and looks much older than his 64 years. A humble-looking veteran in a hooded jacket, he's the picture of vulnerability. But looks can be dangerously deceptive.

Sotsu is a shrewd and powerful man who, by all accounts, commands the support of several thousand African National Congress-aligned hostel-dwellers in Sebokeng and is at the centre of a raging battle between rival defence units jockeying for power in the Sebokeng and kwaMazisa hostels.

A resident of Boipatong township in the Vaal since 1956, Sotsu went underground as an Umkhonto weSizwe operative after being hounded by the police for his involvement in the 1984 Vaal uprisings. He was detained in 1986, charged with terrorism in 1988 in Transkei where he was active, sentenced to five years but was released from Robben Island a year later.

When his wife and two children were killed in a gun ambush in July last year while he was attending the ANC congress in Durban, Sotsu was taken into Sebokeng hostel by workers loyal to him. Now he seems to lord over the hardened fighters that make up the original defence units.

In part, the power struggle in the two hostels, and in ANC and civic structures in the Vaal Triangle, stems from conflict between some 200 MK members returned from exile who support Sotsu, and existing leaders within the local ANC and civic structures. The latter are apparently threatened by the skills the MK members acquired abroad and are attempting to isolate them for fear of losing their positions.

Such tension may have been defused were it not for the fact that defence groups, loyal to either side and both armed to the teeth, have entered the fray

Confusion reigns, with "comrades" grouping themselves around those with the most ammunition, fearing each other more than those they're supposedly defending their supporters against — Inkatha and the security forces.

"Bernard", a commander of one of Sotsu's units, says the situation has degenerated into one of "defence units of comrades fighting other comrades. This has only diverted the attention of the defence units against the real enemy."

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It was the murder of his to
turned Ernest Sotsu into a
BY PHILIPPA G/

anarchic rivalry raging
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"The present difference
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them," he says vehemently
Always articulate and po
Sotsu runs the interview, a
for unity. It's wrong for an
the ANC to turn a gun agai

Colbert Kung, a Nunsna
was gunned down in the g
kwaMazisa hostel on Va
denies any part in his death
for these accusations to
against me Firstly, I'm in

THE government's attempt to rush its controversial Defence Amendment Bill through parliament has been met by an unprecedented challenge from business, legal, religious and political groups.

The Bill—which aims to close loopholes available to political objectors, extend community service to ethical objectors and open the way for mandatory police call-ups—was drafted after the South African Defence Force's Gleeson Committee tabled its report last August. Yet the government waited until the end of the current parliamentary session to table it.

Its passage began in the Joint Standing Committee on Security Matters, which last week was faced with requests from several organisations to make representations on the matter.

The committee gave five days for these to be submitted, and by Tuesday had already received representations from 35 groups, including the South African Chamber of Business, the Association of Law Societies, the General Bar Council, the South African Council of Churches and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

The African National Congress passed a strong motion condemning the Bill at its policy conference last weekend, while the Democratic Party and Labour Party will oppose it in parliament. The Conservative Party and Solidarity Party are still undecided.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers told the parliamentary standing committee on Wednesday that the government had by-passed the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) and other

Defence Bill under fire from all quarters

inward 516-116192

An unprecedented challenge by a wide spectrum of groups has been launched against the government's hurried attempt to change the Defence Act

GAVIN EVANS reports

254

interested parties in introducing the "complex, badly drafted and unclear Bill". It restored mandatory sentences for objectors, effectively increased the penalties for those with political objections to conscription and confused the roles of the South African Police and SADF, he complained.

The Bill opens the way for ethical and moral objectors to apply for community service—three years for those who have done no national service—but does not extend this right to those objecting on political grounds.

If enacted, it will remove the courts' discretion in sentencing and introduce a complex formula in terms of which objectors will serve a mandatory six to 18 months in prison, depending on the amount of military service completed.

Strangely, the Bill provides for a far more severe sentence for those who are granted community service and then refuse to do it—three years

all those who have received call-ups before, which is not expressly a racial category. But there remains a good argument in law that this might not cover a purely-racial call-up, which is what the government seems to be looking for at the moment.

The Bill makes no attempt to amend section two of the Defence Act, which provides for the exclusively white male call-up by referring to whites in terms of the definitions contained in the repealed Population Registration Act, suggesting that a spate of test trials could follow.

Lawyers consulted by *The Weekly Mail* this week said the 72-page Bill was a "drafting monstrosity". As one senior attorney put it: "I have never seen a piece of legislation as poorly and incomprehensively drafted as this Bill. Some sections are incomprehensible."

For instance, section 126 A9 reads: "The maximum period of service which any person may be called up to render during a cycle referred to in the first-mentioned section, shall be such part of 120 days as stands to 120 days in the same proportion as the unexpired portion of such cycle stands to two years."

Describing the required period of community service, it provides a mathematical formula called "L x M x R" and goes on to explain that "R represents the relation of D1 over D2".

If the government does push through the Bill before the current parliamentary session ends, it will be just in time for the July call-up and the cycle of trials, imprisonment and mass objection could be about to resume.

in military detention barracks. It also increases the penalties for those who fail to inform the SADF of a change of address or who fail to register for military service—to one year's imprisonment or a fine of R2 000—and removes the right to object during wartime.

Another key provision is that it allows for conscripts to be called up to serve in the police force without their consent.

One of the Bill's central aims is to remove uncertainty about whether the current whites-only call-up remains legally valid, but it is not clear whether it succeeds in this.

According to Johannesburg advocate Edwin Cameron, "it gives the Defence Minister the power to confine a call-up to any category, class or group of persons, which is an evasive way of referring to a racial call-up".

"For instance, they could say it only applies to

TED MAGILL
Weekend Argus Reporter

SUSPENDED but not silenced, ANC parliamentarian Mr Jan van Eck told Weekend Argus that the source of allegations he revealed to parliament last week was "close to the Botha family"

Mr Van Eck stunned parliament last week by reading allegations that former state president Mr P W Botha had admitted that the government was involved in the killing of black radicals.

Mr Van Eck was suspended from parliament this week after refusing to reveal his sources. He was accused of abusing his parliamentary privilege. His suspension prompted sharp criticism from the Democratic Party, who opposed the motion, the ANC and the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Mr Van Eck said the original allegations involving Mr Botha had been sent to him by fax machine

"An anonymous caller said, 'Watch your fax' When I saw the contents, I at first thought 'This is too much', but then I had a telephoned follow-up which led to discussions with the person who sent me the information. We are talking about sources close to the Botha family."

At a rally welcoming him to the ANC last weekend, Mr Van Eck said other former senior security officials had come to him with further information. "They confirmed that the allegations presented to parliament were basically correct," he said this week. "I gave my word that I would protect the identities of all my informants."

"The allegations are all based on hearsay — admissions allegedly made by Mr P W Botha in conversation. There is no documentation but I felt there was more truth than the possibility of untruth. The worms are coming out of the woodwork — Goniwe really broke open the can."

"I have nothing personal against Mr P W Botha, but I was convinced he said these things. I felt it had to be brought to the public's attention in the national interest — the whole peace process is threatened by the past and pre-

sent involvement of security forces"

Mr Van Eck said this week he would work even harder to expose the government.

"If they think they have got rid of me, they are wrong .. this has motivated me to work 10 times harder to bring to light what they have done to this country.

"The people should be brought to trial. Then we can consider indemnity. But we have to know. They cannot go on pretending that nothing happened. We should be able to forgive, but not forget — and first we have to know."

Commenting on his suspension from parliament, an angry Mr Van Eck said the National Party had "further discredited and undermined the stature of parliament".

"They say I have offended the house, but they have offended the nation daily for 40 years — and they're still there," he said.

"It is a personal victimisation of myself and an attempt to deny the ANC the use of parliament. They suspended me in terms of a rule never before applied here and last applied in Westminster in 1882. In deciding to use that rule the NP is abusing its majority to hound an individual — no opposition MP has a chance if this rule is applied from now on.

"They did not even dispute the truthfulness of my allegations and they have made similarly serious allegations in the past. Even if I had said something verifiably true, it would still have been offensive to the NP"

The ANC slammed the NP late yesterday, saying that Mr Van Eck's "eviction" from parliament was "further proof that the NP had much to hide over the death squads issue and that its claims that the truth would be uncovered were rooted in hypocrisy".

The ANC called for the immediate resignation of "all ministers and government officials implicated in death squads, pending a full and unrestricted judicial inquiry of all activities — past and present."

During the debate on the draft resolution to suspend Mr Van Eck in parliament on Tuesday, DP spokesman Mr Roger Burrows said the parliamentary rule was last used in

the House of Commons in 1882 and had subsequently been altered to exclude disciplinary powers in matters of privilege.

Mr Burrows noted that Mr Van Eck had used the word "allegation" seven times, "not to matters he alleges, but which he says were alleged by others and which he wishes to place on public record and which he states further, require investigation".

He said Mr Van Eck had placed on public record allegations similar to some made outside parliament. He cited a section of the Goldstone commission report "which labels as one of the causes for violence in South Africa ... 'a history of some years of state complicity in undercover activities which include criminal conduct'".

Mr Burrows said the resolution would have the effect of constraining the freedom of speech in parliament.

Van Eck on fax tip-off

RRG 6/6/92

254

Nation can do no more than ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ avert its eyes and hold its nose

HAVING jettisoned our sense of morality some time ago, we are succumbing to straightforward madness

A considerable proportion of the Government's energies — and our resources — are being expended on matters which any rational outside observer would regard as clear manifestations of national insanity. This is happening with hardly a hint of protest or even curiosity from the nation.

There is, as we speak, a protracted dispute about "retrenchment packages" for employees of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau.

The people who were paid by the State to perform some of the filthiest acts in our history are complaining that their handshakes are not sufficiently golden

These gentlemen now allege, in hurt tones, that the Government is mounting a "smear campaign" against its brainchildren. The Government, in response, refers the matter to Mr Justice Piet van der Walt. Gene Louw, our newest Minister of Defence, says with no obvious sense of irony that the judge will "assist in the termination of all relevant matters"

The relevant matter, surely, is that jail terms should be under discussion, not retirement packages

Remember the sequence of events the existence of the CCB was uncovered by journalists, at considerable risk to themselves. The Government, after not a little encouragement, agreed to establish a commission of inquiry. The commission called for the relevant CCB documents and witnesses. The documents were gone and the witnesses refused to testify. The then-Minister of Defence, uncharacteristically, said he was quite powerless to do anything about that. The commission freely conceded that it had been unable to fulfil its tasks. End of story

Now we have to listen to an argument over

SPM 26/92

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

SHAUN

JOHNSON

SPM 6/6/92



THE public's right to see culprits punished is one we surrendered long ago by allowing absolute power to corrupt, absolutely — and with impunity. ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

How much money we must pay the people who gave the two-finger sign to the commission and went entirely unpunished

Perhaps I am missing something here — although I can't imagine what — or we are swallowing an absolute outrage

It has been openly stated that General Eddie Webb ordered the destruction of the CCB's files. Where is General Webb now? Where is "managing director" Joe Verster? Haggling over their settlements for services rendered, no doubt

The madness is by no means restricted to the CCB saga. We learn this week that a former director-general of the disgraceful Department of Development Aid — a man mentioned in the Pickard report — has just retired as a director of the SA Development Trust Corporation, with full pension benefits. Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers bids Gilles van de Wall farewell with thanks for his "committed and dedicated service"

Again I must ask. am I missing something

here? The Development Aid scandal was at least one that did not manage to get away.

What has become of the public's right to see culprits punished?

It is a right we surrendered long ago by allowing absolute power to corrupt absolutely — and with impunity.

There are innumerable other examples. On whose behalf is a R100 million "credit line" extended to Russia when we lack millions of houses? The new headquarters for the National Intelligence Service is costing R145 million, instead of the budgeted R58 million. Who is it for? Why is it not stopped?

Instead of asking, we sit in mesmerised apathy, listening to ministers' high-minded mouthings about why a Member of Parliament should not be allowed to use Parliamentary privilege to air allegations about "dirty tricks"

Something was certainly done about Jan van Eck. Pity about the CCB — but then perhaps the CCB men have a hold on the Government which the hapless Van Eck does not enjoy.

There is a stink in the air; the stink of amorality. The silence of the victims merely heightens the likelihood of it becoming endemic, as much a part of the South African way of life as braai, rugby, pap and fahfee. Because the nation allows this Government to behave like this, the next is more likely to indulge in variations on the theme. It is a nauseating prospect

We need a caretaker government. Not necessarily the Government's "transitional structures" or the ANC's "interim council", both of which are designed to deliver maximum advantage to the respective parties, but a multiparty caretaker government in which everybody will at least be watching everybody else for signs of cheating. Meanwhile, the rot is setting, rock hard, while we, the people, do nothing but avert our eyes and hold our noses.

'Truth kept hidden about hit squads'

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

254

ARG 6/6/92

THE real reason why ANC MP Mr Van Eck was silenced and expelled from parliament was because the government was trying to keep the truth about hit squads hidden, said ANC Western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak.

He said at a Press conference yesterday that the ANC would take action next week, probably a march, to protest against Mr Van Eck's expulsion.

Mr Van Eck was expelled from parliament on Tuesday for the remainder of the session after the House of Assembly passed a National Party motion that he had offended the house by claiming that former State President Mr P W Botha had acknowledged responsibility with Military Intelligence and the National Intelligence Service for the assassination of more than 1 000 activists.

Dr Boesak said, "There was no other reason that Mr Van Eck was silenced and expelled, but to keep the truth hidden."

He said there was no difference between the governments of Mr Botha and Mr F W De Klerk.

Dr Boesak added it was "criminal" that Correctional

Services' Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, who had proposed the motion to expel Mr Van Eck, was the same man who had his hand on the police during Mr Botha's presidency.

Mr Van Eck said he had offended the National Party.

"But if they accuse me of offending the House, I'd accuse them of offending the nation for 46 years."

He said there was no doubt that President De Klerk had a hand in his expulsion.

"His support for this action proves that Mr De Klerk's mask is slipping and coming down fast."

Mr Van Eck said he and his four ANC colleagues in the House of Assembly would not rest until the wrongs of the past had been exposed.

He said they believed that there would not be real reconciliation until people knew who had killed whom.

Colleague Mr Jannie Momberg said what had happened in the House on Tuesday was a "kangaroo" court.

He said the NP had not only tried to kill the messenger, but silence the voice of the people.

● After the Press conference Mr Van Eck and Dr Boesak walked with ANC MPs Mr Momberg and Mr Dave Dalling to parliament.

Pik sticks on federal model

THE ANC has told the government it will not renege on agreements reached at Codesa over a six-month period — but little else was achieved at a closed-door meeting this week aimed at averting civil protest in July

The ANC, represented by secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa and negotiation committee members Mohamed Valli Moosa and Joe

By MIKE ROBERTSON Political Correspondent

Slovo, and the government, represented by Acting President Pk Botha, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, his predecessor, Gerrit Viljoen, and Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel, met at the Presidency in Pretoria on Tuesday this week.

Government members said Mr Botha had bluntly told the ANC the

government insisted a new South African constitution be based on a federal model which made provision for power sharing at all levels

ANC members said their negotiators had made it clear they were not even prepared to discuss these concepts before clarity had been reached on the election of a body to draw up a constitution and the manner in which it would operate

Participants said the meeting was generally cordial. They agreed to meet again next week to discuss.

- Time frames for the implementation of Codesa decisions,
- The functioning of structures that would be appointed to oversee elections for an interim government,
- Regional and local government in the transition,
- Deadlock breaking mechanisms

Mr Botha said after the talks it was his impression the ANC was not reneging on agreements already reached at Codesa

Positive

Another top government member said this was confirmed by an agreement reached by Codesa's management committee that working groups, which had already achieved substantial agreement, should be mandated to finalise outstanding matters

He said the meeting with the ANC had been positive in that the government had been able to clarify its position on regionalism and power sharing.

The source said the government had made it clear it would insist on Codesa agreeing that the new constitution should contain important elements of a federal model

Mr Moosa said the statements made by Mr Botha and by President FW de Klerk while abroad in Japan were an attempt to cloud the real reason for the deadlock.

Voters

The ANC believed the government was not prepared to allow a democratically elected body to draft a new constitution

He said Codesa could not decide on important constitutional matters, such as federalism, as many of its participants had no support base

The voters of the country, he said, should be allowed to elect the people who would make decisions on these crucial issues

Mr Moosa said the ANC agreed that a final constitution should be decided by a special majority. But that majority should not be so high as to allow the minority to dictate the contents of a new constitution

DP calls for judge to hear CCB evidence

By MIKE ROBERTSON Political Correspondent

DEMOCRATIC Party finance spokesman Jasper Walsh has called on the government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to hear evidence from Civil Co-operation Bureau members

However, he supported a decision by the chairman of Parliament's public accounts committee, Dr Francois Jacobsz, to refuse to allow CCB members to appear before the committee, "as it was not the right forum"

Mr Walsh said he had spoken to former CCB managing director Joe Verster

"There is obvious concern on the part of the CCB members that they are being blamed for things such as the murder of David Webster and the Goniwe killings. They claim they were not involved

"Now that the CCB has been disbanded and accused of acting beyond their instructions its members will continue to be con-

venient scapegoats for allegations, such as those about the murder of activists. That suspicion will continue until the full truth emerges about their operations."

Mr Walsh was not happy with the decision by new Defence Minister Gene Louw to refer all outstanding matters relating to the CCB to Ombudsman Mr Justice Piet van der Walt

CCB members and SADF representatives were scheduled to meet Mr Justice van der Walt yesterday

Mr Walsh said the matter should not be resolved behind closed doors and called for an open public inquiry

He said he was particularly concerned by an allegation made by Mr Verster this week that SADF General Eddle Webb had ordered CCB files to be removed

A recent report by the auditor-general said CCB members had R3-million of pension fund money in their possession. They also controlled an overseas account which contained R800 000

Fraud splits sugar barons

From Page 1

their shares to the Brett Hulett Family Trust, in which they had held 30 percent.

The trust had then sold its total shareholding to Attest Finance (Pty) Ltd for R2-million. Attest sold the shares to Baystone Sales.

The appellants contended they would not have sold to the trust had they known of the Baystone interest and had claimed damages in the Natal Supreme Court for the loss they suffered

Mr Justice PW Thirion absolved Mr Brett Hulett in 1990 after finding "it had not been proved the shares were sold to the trust because of a fraudulent misrepresentation"

However, Mr Justice

Hoexter said it was common cause that at the time Mr Hulett was clinching the R2-million deal, he was fraudulently misrepresenting to the appellants that, if they sold their shares to him, he would retain them in order to exercise control over the company and continue running the quarry business.

The appeal judge quoted a report from the manager of the Stanger branch of First National (Mr Brett Hulett's bank) to his general manager, which said, regarding an overdraft application related to the deal. "He is negotiating a deal (behind his co-directors' backs) to sell the company and land to Murray and Roberts for R2-million"

In assessing the close relationship which had ex-

isted between the defendant and the appellants, the appeal judge recorded that Mr John Hulett's wife, former top model Yvonne, was godmother to Brett's daughter, and that Brett and his wife were godparents to John's son

The Townsends were not related to the Huletts by blood but in his evidence, the appeal judge recalled, Mr John Hulett had said that "Townsend's family and our families were very, very close"

The appeal judge said Mr David Townsend had testified "The defendant and I have been best friends for the last 40-odd years. We have been on holiday together, we had houses at the beach together, alongside each other; the defendant proposed a toast at my eldest daughter's wedding"

Damages of R250 205 were awarded to Mr John Hulett, R84 890 each to Miss Townsend and Mrs Mangard, and R80 423 to Mrs Fowlds. The claimants were represented by Mr David Gordon, SC, and the defendant by Mr Peter Olsen

AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
SPECIAL AIRFARES

Plan for 'super army' on cards

CT 8/6/92

(254)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A NEW "super defence force" — with fighting forces ranging from the ANC's uMkhonto weSizwe on the left to the AWB's Ystergaarde on the right — was being planned, SADF head General Kat Liebenberg confirmed at the weekend.

The massive rationalisation programme of the country's disparate fighting forces — known as Plan 2000 — also aimed to include about half of the 12 000 soldiers in the TBVC homelands.

Gen Liebenberg said the majority of soldiers in the new force would be black but he envisaged some form of conscription remaining.

Neither the ANC nor newly-appointed Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw could be reached for comment last night.

Unaltered

However, outgoing Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said last week that ANC and government politicians were already 80% agreed on principles governing a new defence force.

A member of the Democratic Party's defence group in parliament, Mr James Selfe, said that Gen Liebenberg's plan appeared to assume that the SADF would remain largely unaltered, with others having to adapt to SADF structures and procedures.

He said he was "horrified" that the general was still thinking in terms of conscription. Ordinary South Africans were "sick and tired of being called up" and the country's struggling economy could not afford to have skilled professionals plucked from their jobs.

Mr Selfe said that more than enough volunteer reserves would be found to back up the permanent force if a few "imaginative incentives" were offered by the defence force.

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ress



Call-up shock for new SA citizens

254

Own Correspondent

ST 9/16/92
JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of men who took out South African citizenship to be able to vote in the April referendum were amazed to receive their call-up papers last week.

Senior executives were apprehensive about a stint of basic training in the middle of winter. One man over 50 was yesterday morning making urgent inquiries about how to renounce his newly-acquired citizenship.

Describing the bid to register the new citizens as "a waste of resources", End Conscription Campaign spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers said the organisation had received inquiries from alarmed new South Africans, and said in

ANC slams new plan for army

— PAGE 5

terms of the Defence Act there was no penalty for refusing to register.

Genbel Investments director Mr Peter Cronshaw, 42, who received his forms last week, said it was strange the state was calling up middle-aged executives.

But SADF spokeswoman Major Merle Meyer said although white male citizens still had to register with the defence force, it was "highly unlikely" anyone over 30 would be called up. "We are within our rights to register people, but most will be exempted immediately," she said.

The process was to provide the SADF with a record of the number of men it could call on "in the event of war or in case something happens", she said.

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Govt 'buying' CCB silence with tax money

(254) CT9/6/92

Political Correspondent

THE government was using millions of rands of taxpayers' money in a bid to buy the silence of CCB operatives allegedly responsible for assassination, Pinelands DP MP Mr Jasper Walsh told Parliament yesterday

He said at least R6,6 million was owed to the state by members of the CCB, but the government was deliberately hiding the truth and allowing those responsible or involved to emerge unscathed.

"This nasty saga involving political dirty tricks — including those of alleged assassinations by this discredited sub-organisation of the SA Defence Force — remains as murky as ever," he said during the debate on the Appropriation Bill

Mr Walsh said the DP did not

accept last week's cabinet decision to refer all "unfinished matters" relating to CCB to the ombudsman "This will frustrate the public's right to know."

A judicial commission of inquiry was necessary to investigate all aspects of the CCB and where witnesses who co-operate would be indemnified

"All too frequently misdeeds in which the state had a hand are never opened up to the full glare of public knowledge. The CCB is yet another example of government obfuscation," he said

"No one doubts that the allegations against this organisation have substance. Yet, like watching a slow-motion movie we sit powerlessly while this government once again deliberately

hides the truth and allows those responsible to emerge unscathed. "The government has a very important weapon — it can buy the silence of those who know the truth.

"The cost to the government — paid out of taxpayers' money may have to be high — but to those wishing to cover it up it will be worth it.

"The perpetrators will be silenced forever with enough money to live happily ever after — money paid out of secret funds which cannot be freely be reported on"

However, Mr Walsh noted that the former CCB managing director said last week "I can say categorically that I never in my life did anything that was not authorised."

the tax on

SAA outfits

Silence



ANC shoots ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ CT 9/6/92 down Kat plan

'Campaign against SADF'

CHIEF of the SADF General Kat Liebenberg's weekend comments on the shape of a new defence force have been sharply criticised by the ANC, which said the issue was the subject of negotiations.

Mr Carl Niehaus, of the ANC's department of information and publicity, said "We don't appreciate unilateral comments of this nature this whole issue must be dealt with on the level of negotiations"

He said General Liebenberg's comments also gave the impression that he saw the SADF as "the base into which all others must be integrated". The ANC envisaged a situation where all forces were brought together into one, new defence force

The Pan-Africanist Congress yesterday said the ANC would be a "sell-out" organisation to accept the conditions as outlined by General Liebenberg in the Afrikaans Sunday press at the weekend

Major-General Bantu Holomisa of Transkei said his government rejected with contempt General Liebenberg's views.

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche said he would like to know who would ultimately control the new integrated SADF, and who would be the enemy it would be supposed to shoot

Meanwhile, a defence spokesman said in Johannesburg yesterday that talks between the SADF and homeland armies on a future national defence force were at an advanced stage General Liebenberg had held talks with defence chiefs in the homelands on their armies' role — Political Staff, Sapa

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A furious propaganda campaign had been launched against the SADF by elements who stood to benefit from chaos and anarchy in the country, outgoing Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Speaking at his farewell parade at Voortrekkerhoogte in Pretoria, Mr Meyer said a well-equipped, well-trained defence force was a guarantee of negotiations in a stable climate

He said the SADF formed a shield from behind which politicians and other leaders could negotiate a new future

Mr Meyer was recently appointed Constitutional Development and Communication Minister

Medicines stolen: SADF men arrested

Staff Reporter

(254) CT9/6/92

THE Cape Town managing director of a pharmaceutical chain, an SADF officer and a sergeant were arrested yesterday in connection with the theft and illegal possession of R50 000 in medicines allegedly stolen from an Oudtshoorn military base

Mr Bernard Krein, 57, the managing director of BK Pharmaceuticals and Crane Pharmaceuticals, appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with neglecting to keep a proper record of medicines and possession of stolen medicines valued at about R50 000

Police said yesterday that a lieutenant and a sergeant from the medical corps had been arrested in Oudtshoorn and would appear in the Oudtshoorn Magistrate's Court today

Mr Krein was not asked to plead yesterday and no charges were put to him

He was granted R1 000 bail and the trial was postponed to August 8

SADF talks at 'advanced stage'

810 am 7/6/92
BILATERAL talks between the SA Defence Force (SADF) and homeland armies on a future national defence force were at an advanced stage, a Defence Department spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg had held talks with defence chiefs in the homelands on their armies' role.

Liebenberg said in a weekend interview he envisaged 6 000 of the 12 000 troops in the homeland armies being absorbed into a new SADF. Smaller numbers of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe would also be included.

PATRICK BULGER

254

Liebenberg said an outstanding issue was the termination of the ANC's armed struggle.

Sapa reports that spokesmen for various private armies yesterday reacted with contempt to Liebenberg's proposals.

The PAC said the ANC would be a "sellout" organisation to accept the conditions outlined by Liebenberg.

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said he would like to know who would ultimately control the new SADF, and who would be the enemy it would be supposed to shoot.



Outgoing Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg review a march past during Meyer's farewell parade at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday. Meyer told the parade the SADF was being subjected to a propaganda campaign. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Meyer hits at propaganda

810 am 9/6/92
STEPHANE BOTHMA

A FURIOUS propaganda campaign had been launched against the SADF by elements who stood to benefit from chaos and anarchy in the country, outgoing Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Speaking at his farewell parade at Voortrekkerhoogte in Pretoria, Meyer said a well-equipped, well-trained defence force was a guarantee of negotiations in a stable climate (254)

Meyer was recently appointed Constitutional Development and Communication Minister. Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw was his successor.

Meyer said the SADF formed a shield from behind which politicians and other leaders could negotiate a new future without interference or intimidation. "This, to my mind, is the reason for the furious propaganda campaign against the defence force at the moment. The source of these unsubstantiated and malicious accusations is easily identified."

Meyer said unrest and violence could soon be replaced by instability and dejection, but the stability provided by carefully planned and assessed defence force actions was the country's insurance policy against an uncertain future.

The new country summons its 'salusa scouts'

Biday 9/6/92.

KATHRYN STRACHAN

HUNDREDS of men who took out SA citizenship to be able to vote in the April referendum were amazed to receive their call-up papers last week

Senior executives were apprehensive about a stint of basic training in the middle of winter. One man over 50 was yesterday morning making urgent inquiries about how to renounce his newly acquired citizenship.

End Conscription Campaign spokesman Chris de Vilhiers said the organisation had received inquiries from alarmed new South Africans, and said that in terms of

the Defence Act there was no penalty for people who refused to register.

Genbel Investments director Peter Cronshaw, 42, who received his form last week, said it was strange that the state was calling up middle-aged executives.

But SADF spokesman Maj Merle Meyer was quick to point out that although male citizens still had to register with the Defence Force, it was "highly unlikely" anyone over 30 would be called up.

"We are within our rights to register

people, but most will be exempted immediately," she said.

The process was to provide the SADF with a record of the number of men it could call on "in the event of war breaking out or in case something happens", she said. But people who lived in areas where there was a dire need for commando units had a greater chance of being called up.

De Vilhiers described the bid to register new citizens as a "waste of resources". He said there was legal uncertainty on whether white men could be called up after the Population Registration Act was scrapped.

254

Armcor ally 'fed secrets to CIA'

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

(254)

STAR 9/6/92

WASHINGTON — An American arms dealer, charged in an arms smuggling case involving Armcor, secretly provided information on South Africa's weapons research and exporting activities to the Central Intelligence Agency

Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, President George Bush's top foreign intelligence adviser, made this disclosure in a letter to Judge Louis Bechtle, the presiding judge in the \$1.4 billion (R3.9 billion) smuggling case against Armcor and 17 South African and American citizens

He wrote his letter as part of a plea in mitigation on behalf of James Guerin (62), who is the main American accused in the case. The letter was made public yesterday.

Mr Guerin has pleaded guilty to all charges and has agreed to testify against the others. He will be sentenced this week while the case against the others proceeds.

Mr Guerin, nine other Ameri-

cans, seven South Africans, and three South African companies — including Armcor — are accused of being involved in a large-scale international arms smuggling operation

The operation is alleged to have involved \$1.4 billion in fraudulent deals and more than \$750 million (R2.1 billion) in money laundering

In his letter Admiral Inman, a previous deputy director of the CIA, said he had worked closely with Mr Guerin on classified US operations between 1975 and 1978

In this period, Mr Guerin had "displayed patriotism" to his country and provided "useful information"

Mr Guerin's company, now defunct, had supplied information on South African arms dealings. The firm was allegedly at the centre of the fraud, arms smuggling and money laundering

Judge Bechtle has ordered the State to make every effort to secure the attendance at the trial of the seven South Africans and three SA companies

... a young girl might deal better with a traumatic situation than a much older woman

New security officer laws

THE law controlling the registration of security officers is to be changed because of modern political sensitivities, the Ministry of Law and Order said yesterday.

It said in a memorandum attached to the Security Officers Amendment Bill, tabled yesterday, that the original 1987 act had played an important role in regulating the security industry. CT 10/6/92

The new bill envisaged certain improvements without prejudice to public or state interest. One provision will allow for extension of the definition of a security officer. (254)

Turfloop call to Mandela

SOVENGA. — Members who resigned from the University of the North's (Turfloop) council have called on the chancellor, Mr Nelson Mandela, to liaise with government for an interim university governing structure.

The members said yesterday they resigned as there was an urgent need to restructure the university's governing structure. (255)

The university also announced a donation of \$498 440 (about R1,4 million) from the WK Kellogg Foundation, in Michigan. CT 10/6/92

The grant will be used for scholarships to undergraduate students. —

'Police' forced man to sleep with corpse

PRETORIA. — Police confirmed yesterday they are investigating a complaint by a taxi driver that three men in a police vehicle had instructed him to "sleep" with a woman's corpse in a morgue.

Mr Frans Mlongwana told police the men, travelling in a vehicle with a police registration number, had stopped him at midnight last Thursday. They waved an AWB flag in his face and took him to the city morgue. (256) CT 10/6/92

After asking him whether he supported Mr Nelson Mandela, they hit him and ordered him to "sleep" with one of the corpses.

When he refused, he was allegedly thrown to the ground and had a number of corpses placed on top of him. They then took him back to his taxi.

A spokeswoman for the taxi company said she was "very upset" about the matter — Sapa

TVJ family notes

SAP, army slated for 'role in violence'

254

ARG 10/6/92

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The London-based human rights group Amnesty International has challenged the South African government to admit that grave human rights violations continue to be committed by its armed forces and has urged it to stop police and the military undermining the law

An AI statement said "In spite of government promises to take the police out of politics, the fact is that they have continued their war against the ANC and allied organisations — and the government has been slow to react in spite of mounting evidence against police"

The statement accompanied the release of a 100-page report based on AI's first official visit to South Africa in December. The report documents police and military involvement in torture and assassinations and it details instances in which "police took part directly (in attacks) or stood back and allowed massacres to occur"

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze criticised the report, describing it as biased, one-dimensional and representing "an almost complete whitewash of the ANC, one of the main — if not the major — participants in the violence"

Less than a week ago another esteemed international organisation, the International Commission of Jurists, criticised the role of the government and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

The Amnesty team sent to South Africa comprised Mr Stephen Owen, ombudsman for British Columbia, Mr Piet van Reenen, former director of the Dutch Police Academy and two members of Amnesty's research staff

Their report, "South Africa State of fear" focuses almost entirely on the period after Mr Mandela's release

Captain Kotze criticised the report for ignoring "the indisputable fact that the violence is primarily a result of the bloody power struggle between the ANC and Inkatha"

"It also ignores the fact that the SAP itself is a victim of violence and that scores of policemen have been murdered"

Armed forces undermining law report

By Jo-Anne Collinge ^{(254) STAR} 10/6/92

The London-based human rights group Amnesty International has challenged the South African Government to publicly admit that grave human rights violations continue to be committed by its armed forces.

It also calls on the Government to act with urgency to stop the police and military from undermining the law.

"Despite Government promises to take the police out of politics, the fact is that they have continued their war against the ANC and allied organisations — and the Government has been slow to react despite mounting evidence against the police," Amnesty said.

The statement accompanied the release of a 100-page report based on Amnesty's first official visit to South Africa in December.

The report, titled "South Africa. State of Fear", documents police and military involvement in torture and assassinations.

"The Government of South Africa has, at best, been grossly negligent. It has failed to act against all but a tiny proportion of human rights violators within the police and the military," Amnesty's statement said.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Craig Kotze criticised the report, describing it as biased, one-dimensional and representing "an almost complete whitewash of the ANC, one of the main — if not the major — participants in the violence".

Captain Kotze added "It (the report) also ignores the fact that the SAP itself is a victim of violence and that scores of policeman have been murdered trying to end violence".

● How killers survive to kill again — Page 17

Bara strikers dig in their heels



THE NATIONAL Education and Health Workers Union yesterday vowed to defy a court interdict and continue with their strike and pickets over wage grievances at Baragwanath Hospital

A Nehawu spokesman yesterday said the union members from 10 other clinics in Soweto were expected to join the strike

A Sowetan team which visited the hospital yester-

By KENOSI MODISANE

day found workers at the kitchen preparing food

The workers, as well as those in the theatres and mortuary, are exempted from the strike.

Nurses and doctors have to fetch the food from the kitchen for distribution to patients

"We are operating nor-

mally although the floors and other areas are not clean. Nurses fetch the food for patients in the wards," a chef said

Some workers at the theatre were found performing their normal chores, though one said "It is a bit slow since Monday But we are all the same on duty and exempted from joining the picket."

Nehawu spokesman Mr Chicks Moletsane yester-

day accused the hospital authorities of unfairness and said "They asked the TPA to apply for an interdict restraining us from picketing in the hospital instead of solving the problem"

Baragwanath officials yesterday locked doors leading to the administration block and security personnel barred reporters from entering

An attempt to reach the

hospital spokesman for comment through the telephone also drew a blank

It was yesterday reported that student nurses at the hospital held a meeting on Monday where a decision was taken to picket daily for an hour in sympathy with the striking workers.

"We are prepared to resume our duties as soon as the authorities respond to our demands," Moletsane said

New security officer laws

THE law controlling the registration of security officers is to be changed because of modern political sensitivities, the Ministry of Law and Order said yesterday.

It said in a memorandum attached to the Security Officers Amendment Bill, tabled yesterday, that the original 1987 act had played an important role in regulating the security industry.

The new bill envisaged certain improvements without prejudice to public or state interest. One provision will allow for extension of the definition of a security officer.

CT 10/6/92
(254)

DEFENCE UNITS AREN'T OUR RESPONSIBILITY, SAY THE ANC

PAUL STOBER talks to MK leaders about their 'forces on the ground'

THE African National Congress has come out firing in support of defence units, but insists they fall outside the ranks of the organisation's military wing

"We called for the community to defend itself because we believe they have the political right," explained Calvin Khan, personal assistant to the commander of Umkhonto weSizwe, Joe Modise. But, Khan added: "Defence is the responsibility of the community. It is not the duty of MK to establish and control defence units."

Khan pointed out that many of the existing defence units were attempts by communities to defend themselves from the attacks they had experienced over the past two years. "It is not as though the ANC created the conditions in which defence units have

flourished," he said. According to Khan, the high profile of MK members in defence units came about because they were the only people in their communities who had the experience and training to organise an effective fighting force. However, he insisted MK members were a part of defence units in the areas where they lived in their individual capacity, and that the organisation had not assigned cadres to particular communities.

He described the constant stream of MK personnel, many of whom hold key positions in defence units, through the ANC's military headquarters (MHQ) as part of a process of consultation. "Our forces on the ground always follow the political leadership. There is nothing sinister in their looking to the ANC," he said.

The thin red line between an operational MK unit and the actions of individual mem-

bers is a point of dispute between the government and the ANC. According to the government, the action of MK members who belong to defence units constitutes a violation of the Pretoria and DF Malan accords under which the ANC suspended its armed struggle.

Khan disagrees. "You cannot confuse the right to self-defence with contravention of the accords. Defence units are not organs of the ANC." He firmly denied the ANC was using defence units as a means of having fully trained units on standby if the negotiation process failed.

The ANC sees defence units as non-partisan structures, open to members of the community who have identified the need for them. Although they provide training and political guidance, they cannot distribute weapons to unit members. The con-

stant complaint of members of defence units that they need more and better weaponry would seem to support this. How weapons are procured is left to the local defence unit, but Khan admitted MK ordnance may be finding its way to the units. "If an MK unit had access to weapons before the unbanning and used them for self-defence, it is beyond our control."

However, Khan insisted all MK arms caches were under the control of MHQ. When pressed for details, he responded: "It is enough for you to know we control them." He believes the defence units have other means of arming themselves and pointed out that it is not difficult to obtain, or even make, weapons in South Africa.

Despite recent reports of defence units being hijacked by criminal elements and running amok in the very communities they are supposed to protect, Khan feels the

ANC will continue supporting the structures.

He described those defence units responsible for abuses as "insignificant elements" and "those cases that have been reported to us have been dealt with very effectively."

The organisation reasons that the units prevented a situation where the security forces and rightwing elements could openly attack communities, and that without them, the level of political violence would have been much higher.

Khan dismissed the apparent inability of defence units to end attacks and random killings. "Of course, there will be losses, but over the past year they have changed into an effective mechanism."

He agrees that the defence units are not the solution to spiralling violence. "It is absolutely necessary that we find a political solution," he says.

254

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Bugging, burglary will become legal

South African 11/6/92

THE Government is giving the security establishment sweeping powers to listen to telephone conversations, bug private premises and intercept the mail of people suspected of criminal conduct.

The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, explicitly gives the South African Police and Defence Force as well as members of the National Intelligence Service licence to break into anybody's premises without their knowledge to "install, maintain, or remove a monitoring device" or to seize a postal article.

An attorney-general or the director may authorise the monitoring "in any manner by means of a monitoring device" of conversations by suspect people, bodies or organisations which do not take place over a telecommunications line.

The ANC yesterday reacted with alarm at the Bill. Mr Carl Niehaus of the movement's department of information and publicity said it was "quite an outrageous piece of legislation" that gives the security forces powers to invade the privacy of civilians.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

Police officers, soldiers, or NIS members can in terms of the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill now listen in and record telephone conversations, and intercept any letters, post card, reply post card, lettercard, newspaper, book, packet, pattern or sample packet and telegram and fax if they suspect the person is involved in a Schedule 1 crime of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Among these are: treason, sedition, public violence, murder, culpable homicide, rape, indecent assault, sodomy, bestiality, robbery, kidnapping, childstealing, assault when a dangerous wound is inflicted, arson, malicious damage to property, breaking or entering any premises, theft, forgery, offences related to the counterfeiting of money.

The Bill further provides that any information obtained in this way be admissible in South African courts as evidence. The law presently allows for the interception of postal articles and telegraphic or telephonic communications by Government officials if they suspect that the security of the country is threatened.

The Bill retains this clause, but markedly expands the grounds for interception, telephone tapping and other forms of bugging for up to six months at a time.

An attorney-general at either the dispatching end or the receiving end can authorise interception or monitoring. The attorney-general or director would issue the order if they thought the offence could not be investigated in any other manner.

A major-general in the SAP and one other officer would have to ask the attorney-general or director to allow monitoring and interception, or a major-general in the SADF plus another officer, or the chief director and one other member of NIS. The attorney-general or the director can extend the monitoring or interception for six months at a time.



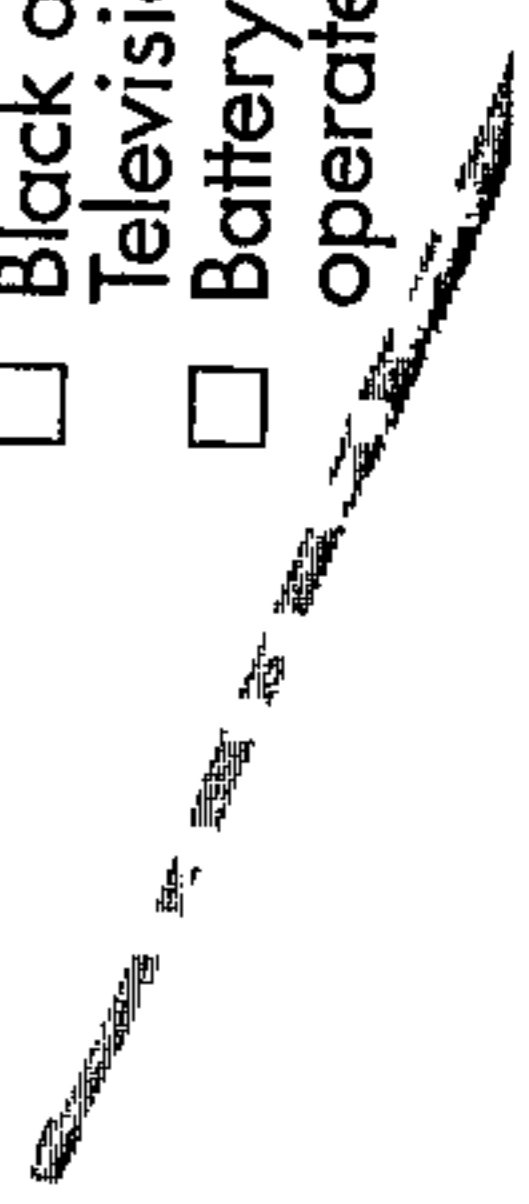
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'Renamo'

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CT 11/6/92

Park row

Johannesburg Bureau

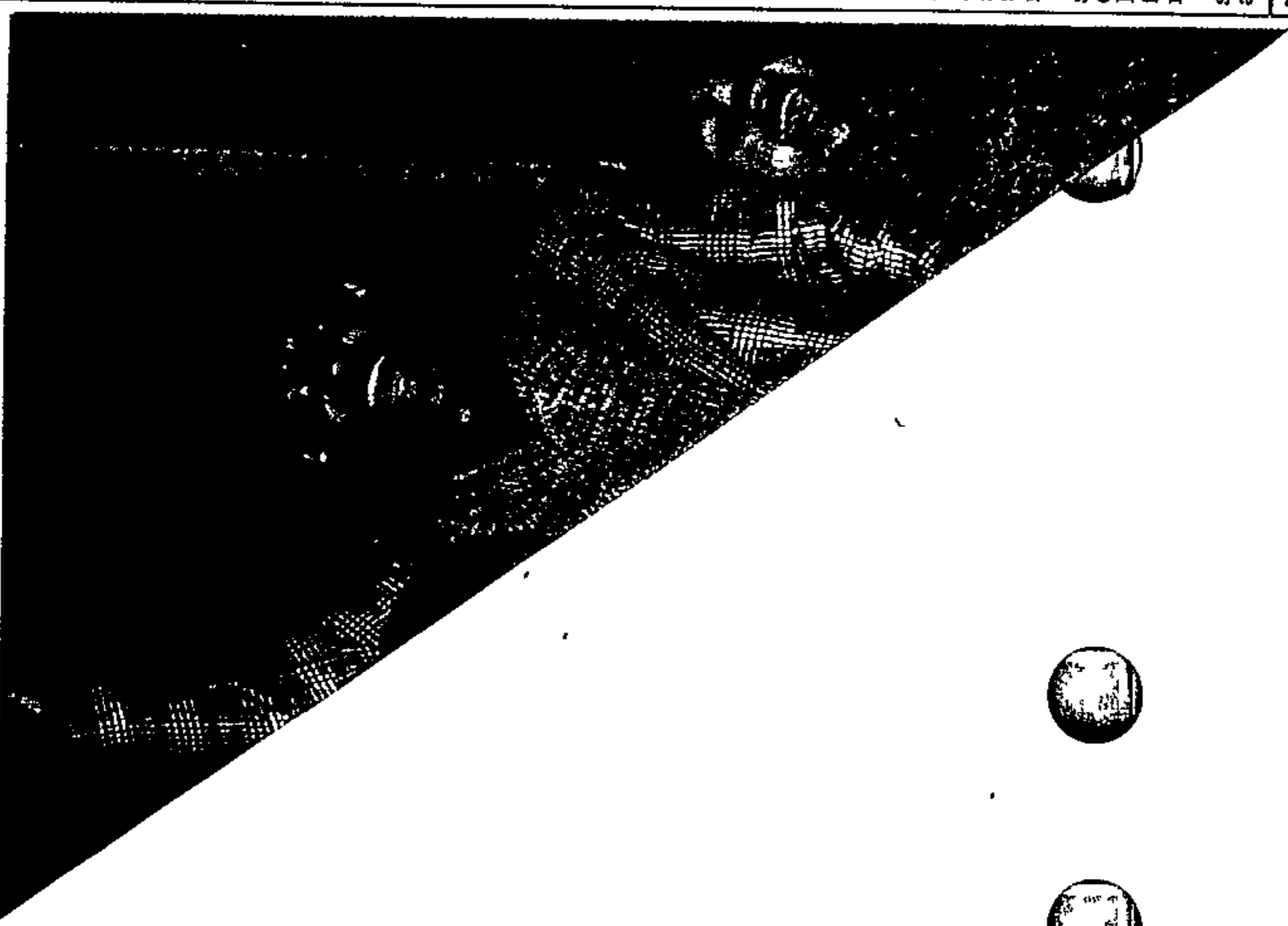
THE ANC yesterday rejected police claims that uMkhonto weSizwe dissidents and former Renamo instructors had hijacked self-defence units in Phola Park, saying the claims were unsubstantiated and a calculated plan to create a smokescreen to hide police activities.

The ANC maintained that police were involved in acts of violence in the township.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said if Renamo instructors did exist in the township it was an indictment of South Africa's security forces which had a history of supporting Renamo.

In an open letter to the Phola Park women's league to explain the heavy security force presence in the township, police said they had found evidence of Renamo involvement.

BUGGING



Govt wants wide

'snoop' powers

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A GOVERNMENT draft law, if passed by Parliament, will give security agents unprecedented powers to tap telephones, intercept mail and bug rooms.

However, the ANC yesterday warned that such a law would not survive the transition to the new South Africa.

The government's "super-snooper" legislation — the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill — immediately sparked an outcry when it was tabled in Parliament.

The government said the measures were needed to bolster its war against serious crime but the move was slammed by opposition parties and the ANC as an intrusion into fundamental liberties and privacy.

The Democratic Party's justice spokesman, Mr Tony Leon, said it was doubtful whether the proposed legislation could survive a provision in a future Bill of Rights guaranteeing "a right to privacy".

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said that in terms of the ANC's proposals for a Bill of Rights "there is abso-

lutely no way it can survive". However, government sources said the draft law was not aimed at limiting liberties but mainly at cracking down on fast-growing problems of fraud and drug-trafficking.

The bill allows for attorneys-general to authorise monitoring by police, Defence Force officers or National Intelligence Service agents if they suspect serious crimes or serious economic offences.

Present legislation empowers security agents to tap phones, intercept mail or bug rooms only if the security of the state is threatened.

Mr Niehaus said the move could "interfere with free and legal proceedings".

'Judge in chambers'
Mr Leon said the DP had grave reservations about the bill. "We are concerned about the incursions into fundamental liberties and private conduct evidenced in the bill".

The MP for Houghton said the DP accepted that such powers might need to be exercised, speedily and in secrecy, to combat and interdict serious crime. However, it believed that a judge in chambers should approve such drastic incursions into individual liberty and the right to privacy.

The tapping, bugging and intercepts

apply to suspected "serious offences" as listed in Schedule One of the Criminal Procedure Act.

These include Treason, sedition, murder, public violence, rape, culpable homicide, indecent assault, bestiality, robbery, kidnapping, child-stealing, assault with a serious weapon, arson and malicious damage to property.

As the storm surrounding the proposed new law broke, Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee issued a statement last night explaining the move.

He said it was internationally accepted that interception of post and telecommunications, if authorised by statute, might be used to combat serious crime, "especially where syndicates such as drug syndicates and intricate smuggling networks are concerned".

In SA serious crime increased annually and the situation was reaching "crisis proportions". There had been an increase in fraud of 49% between 1986 and 1991, and a major rise in the number of drugs such as cocaine.

First World countries, experiencing similar tendencies in crime, were increasingly obliged to enact strong measures.

Perpetrators of crime were often arrested while those who had masterminded the crimes went free because of intimidation and fear

CT 11/6/92
154

inside

New powers give army and police the right to 'snoop' on suspects

ARC 11/6/92

254

Political Correspondent

POLICE and army officers and security agents are to be empowered, with the permission of an Attorney-General, to tap the phone, bug the premises or intercept the mail of anyone suspected of a serious crime, in terms of new legislation.

The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill also, for the first time in South Africa, explicitly prohibits unauthorised tapping or bugging of phones and post and provides stiff penalties.

But the chief feature of the Bill is the dramatic widening of the application of authorised surveillance.

It may be done presently, in terms of the Post Office Act, if the security of the state is threatened.

The Bill introduced yesterday widens the scope of surveillance to cover all serious offences as listed in Schedule

One of the Criminal Procedure Act.

These include treason; sedition; public violence; murder; culpable homicide; rape; indecent assault; sodomy; bestiality; robbery; kidnapping and childstealing.

Assault when a dangerous wound is inflicted; arson; malicious damage to property; drug trafficking; breaking and entering; receiving stolen property; theft; fraud; forgery; coinage offences; and any offence which may incur imprisonment of more than six months.

Written or verbal authorisation for surveillance may be given by an Attorney-General to an application by officers of the rank of Major-General or higher in the army or police, or a chief director of the National Intelligence Service.

Surveillance may be maintained for six months at a time and the results may be used as evidence in court.

Crackdown on major criminals' the aim of Phone-tapping Bill

2514
FRG 11/6/92

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

BIG-TIME criminals and syndicates are being targeted by the government's new, tough phone-tapping legislation, but the Bill is being hammered by the Opposition parties as a threat to rights of privacy and freedom

Signalling a crackdown on the ringleaders behind South Africa's crime crisis, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill was "intended to combat the source and planning of crime, rather than the mere symptoms". It formed part of a package of measures — including the establishment of the Office for Serious Economic Offences, the

Drugs and Drug Trafficking Bill, protection of witnesses and measures to fight violence and intimidation — and was intended to "contribute significantly to stem the unacceptable level of corruption, fraud, robbery, drug-trafficking and other serious crime", he said

While the Bill for the first time specifically prohibits unauthorised surveillance, it dramatically widens the scope for the army, police and secret service to keep tabs on suspects of any serious crime by phone-tapping, bugging and mail interception

Mr Coetsee

Both the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party said in preliminary reaction yesterday that they believed the Bill was bound to be in conflict with a future Bill of Rights.

However, Mr Coetsee believed the Bill was "a further step by the government to place South Africa on the road to a constitutional state"

He said one aspect of the Bill was to protect individuals' right to privacy

However, it was "internationally accepted that the interception of post and telecommunications, duly authorised by statute", might be used to combat serious crime, particularly drug-trade syndicates and intricate smuggling networks

He warned that serious

crime was reaching "crisis proportions"

Fraud had increased 49 per cent from 1986 to 1991 and cocaine hauls from 652g in 1985 to 47 436kg in 1991. Syndicates were largely to blame

"Combating crime will only be successful once the planners and organisers are charged, tried and punished," he said.

However, Conservative Party spokesman Mr Chris de Jager said the Bill "smacks of McCarthyism" and he feared that just as attorneys-general were being freed from government they were being "saddled with powers and duties that make them controversial figures"

DP spokesman Mr Tony Leon expressed "grave reservations" and described the authorisation procedure as "illusory and unsatisfactory"

ANC, DP hit at snooping Bill

CAPE TOWN — Government's new legislation empowering police to tap phones, intercept mail and bug rooms on an unprecedented scale had little chance of surviving into a new SA following strong opposition from the ANC and the DP.

The new Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill before Parliament empowers security agents to tap telephones, intercept mail and bug rooms in the pursuit of serious crimes.

The attorney-general would be able to authorise the monitoring on request from members of the SA Police, the SA Defence Force and the National Intelligence Service if they suspected serious crimes or economic offences had been committed

(51 day) 11/6/92
BILLY PADDOCK

The Bill dramatically widened the powers of security agents who up to now were allowed only to employ telephone and postal intercepts where the security of the state was threatened.

Permission would now be granted if the attorney-general was convinced that a crime had been committed and there was no other way of investigating it.

The Bill also empowered agents at any time to enter premises in order to install, maintain or remove monitoring devices.

The crimes that would fall under the ambit of tapping and intercepts include

To Page 2

Bill

(51 day) 11/6/92
treason, sedition, public violence and murder or any offence that might incur punishment of more than a six month jail term

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said that "there is absolutely no way that it could survive" in terms of the ANC's bill of human rights proposals

He said it was disturbing that government was going ahead with legislation which should be subject to negotiation

(254) (254) From Page 1

DP Justice spokesman Tony Leon also attacked the Bill and said his party had grave reservations "We are concerned about the incursions into the fundamental liberties and private conduct evidenced by the Bill," he said.

He said the procedural safeguard provided in the Bill that the attorney-general had to give permission was "illusory and unsatisfactory".

Arms industry is thriving

similar to one developed by French avionics company Sagem

AWT designs, develops and manufactures fuses for bombs and missiles launched from aircraft

Jane's reported that 75% of SA defence equipment production was based in the private sector

It said although regional peace had caused Armscor to lose much of its domestic market, the procurement and foreign sales agency still had a strong export base

An Armscor spokesman, quoting former Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, said Armscor had exported to 39 "select" countries

He declined, however, to name the countries or to confirm some reports of items

SA's armaments and electronic warfare manufacturing industry had an export customer base of 39 clients and its last reported turnover was almost R5bn, an industry spokesman confirmed recently

He was responding to the latest Jane's Defence Weekly which reported that Armscor's customers included Romania, Israel, Morocco, Taiwan and Qatar

It contains advertisements for two SA firms, Grinaker Avionics of Alkantrant, and Aircraft Weapons Technology of Hennopsmeer

Avionics manufacture and supply "self-protection electronic warfare systems", jet-fighter and helicopter chaff and flare dispensers, and it has recently confirmed its development of a battlefield unmanned air vehicle using an airframe

exported to some of them

Armscor's turnover, according to Jane's, had apparently risen from about R750m a year in the late 1970s to about R5bn in the 1990s. The magazine reported that Simeria (in its previous guise as Armscor subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation) had exported products and technical know-how to a number of Middle East, African and Asian Pacific region states

The report said there had been a close working relationship over the years between Atlas and the aerospace industries of Israel, Romania and Taiwan

Kentron is also reported to have forged strong links with Taiwan and Israel

It designed and developed the world's first helmet-mounted sight for air-to-air

combat using dog-fight missiles

Kentron first exported its V3B Kukri air-to-air missile in 1982

Jane's reported that it bore a strong resemblance to Israel's Python and France's Magic missile series

Another former Armscor subsidiary, Lytleton Engineering Works (LEW), is reported to have notched up sales with the Iraqi, Moroccan, Qatar and possibly the Sudanese armies

It makes the G5 towed and G6 self-driven howitzers

LEW is also reported to have exported Z88 9mm parabelum pistols to a number of African countries

This handgun is also used by SADF and SAP personnel

The company recently exhibited its capabilities at the recent Middle East Defence Exhibition Fair in Bahrain

CCB proves cowboys do cry

Winnipeg 5/6-11/92

I ranked as one of the stranger experiences of life, sitting around a board room table in down town Pretoria listening to the commander of South Africa's most notorious "hit squad" wingeing on about retrenchment packages. But then, as has often been said, it is a very strange society.

Not that Joe Verster sees his men as members of a hit squad. "I would never accept that I was an assassin," exclaimed the former "managing director" of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

"We were normal members of the South African Special Forces," he said "I can say categorically that I never in my life did anything that was not authorised."

The CCB this week decided to enlist the help of the press (seemingly forgetful that they once plotted to assassinate a *Weekly Mail* staffer, Gavin Evans) in the face of what they believe to be an attempt by the government to smear them with a conspiracy to murder President FW de Klerk and his cabinet.

The story of the assassination plot dates back to March, when members of the cabinet and at least one foreign newspaper received letters from what purported to be a secret organisation calling itself "the Inner Circle", announcing plans to assassinate members of the government for their "betrayal" of South Africa.

Journalists who saw the letters dismissed them as a hoax. In an attempt to demonstrate the seriousness of the threat the author(s) had enclosed a picture of an envelope addressed to

stration to court on September 8 over the circumstances of their retrenchment. The "inner circle" and "outer circle", he pointed out, were the names which had been used by the CCB to describe their own management structure.

The former colonel said a decision had been taken by the government to disown the CCB and blame it for the more notorious political crimes carried out by the security forces. "I know about certain meetings, where people came together from the Defence Force and more than one government department, where they decided — and I know the name of the man who made the suggestion — to push the CCB in the front and let it take the rap."

In an attempt to prove that all their operations were authorised by the chiefs of staff and the government, the CCB members were trying to show that all spending had been officially audited and approved. The auditor general had reported that there were large sums unaccounted for and documents missing. But they were able to show all spending was in fact accounted for and that they had been specifically ordered to destroy the missing documents by the commander of Special Forces, General Eddie Webb.

They had been pressing for a hearing before the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts — which was considering the defence Budget this week — to prove their point. But they were being blocked by the government and were now being subjected to a campaign to dis-

credit them

Verster said that while the generals who had issued orders to the CCB were being protected by the state, they — the members of the unit — were being lumped in the same category as the Wit Wolf, Barend Strydom.

"My superior, General Webb, has already applied for amnesty (indemnity) I have refused, because I feel I have done nothing wrong," said Verster. "I said if the politicians sign the indemnity, I will do the same."

Black chipped in. "From a financial point of view, it is impossible to direct a project or an operation anywhere in the world without the authority of the chairman, who was the general commanding the special forces (General Webb)," he said.

"That's what they are trying to say. That we as the CCB were doing operations without authority from the Special Forces, from our commanding officers. (But) it was impossible for us to spend money unless the chairman knew exactly what we were spending it on. We did budgets on a quarterly basis, on a project basis and annually."

Verster said he believed the government thought it could get away with smearing the CCB because they knew the integrity of members of the unit, as professional soldiers. "They will take the rap, they will keep quiet."

And did they really plant a monkey foetus outside the home of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, I asked? "You can think what you want," shrugged Verster.

254

Postal bomb 'work of military experts'

Weekly Mail Reporters

THE "walkman bomb" that killed human rights lawyer and African National Congress activist Bheki Mlangeni was the work of a highly trained professional with extensive contacts in the military establishment.

This was the evidence presented by explosives expert Warrant Officer Robert Brockway at the Mlangeni inquest in the Rand Supreme Court this week.

It also emerged in evidence that the investigating officer in the Mlangeni murder, Captain Andre Kritzinger, and his superior, Major General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, were among the policemen implicated in an attempted cover-up of the Trust Feed massacre in Natal.

On Wednesday, a grisly video of the death scene, showing close-ups of Mlangeni's mutilated head, was shown.

The court heard that a month before Mlangeni was killed, he had received an anonymous phone call informing him that a hit-squad had been despatched to Lusaka to eliminate renegade police captain Dirk Coetzee. At the time of the phone call Mlangeni was researching information to present to the Harms Commission on hit squad activities.

Mlangeni was killed in February last year when he played a cassette marked "Evidence hit squads" sent to him in a parcel from Lusaka bearing his name and address — after Coetzee, to whom the package was first sent, refused to accept it.

Brockway, based at Protea police station in Soweto, told Judge B O'Donovan the explosive chemical PETN — used in the killer bomb — was only available from the army but could be obtained by someone with contacts in the military establishment.

In response to questions by advocate Guys Rautenbach, representative for the Mlangeni family, as to why he and his team only visited Vlakplaas, a training base for turned ANC guerrillas, three months after Mlangeni was killed, Brockway said: "I saw no need to question anyone at Vlakplaas."

Brockway conceded that he knew certain people at the base had had training in the manufacture and detonation of explosives.

Also giving evidence this week was Kritzinger, who as investigating officer in the Mlangeni murder was questioned on the progress made in his

inquiries.

He and Van der Westhuizen were both mentioned by Judge Andrew Wilson in the Trust Feed judgement as members of a team alleged to have interrupted investigations to determine the involvement of special constables in the Trust Feed killing.

Rautenbach put it to Kritzinger that he had stalled his investigations for up to three months as part of an attempt to conceal possible links between a Vlakplaas-based explosives expert, Colonel Vaal du Toit, and Mlangeni's murder.

Rautenbach pointed out that days after the killing Du Toit's name had been linked to the incident by Coetzee in a statement implicating police hit-squads.

Kritzinger admitted deliberately trying to thwart investigations by the Mlangeni family's independent forensics expert, David Klatzow, and his request to see the evidence, after telling the family's lawyers that it would be acceptable to make use of an independent expert.

He said his instructions to investigate Mlangeni's murder came from Van der Westhuizen, who had since resigned from the police force.

Kritzinger denied knowing Du Toit. After hearing a tape recording of his conversation with Klatzow, in which he admitted that he might have heard of Du Toit, he said he had seen Du Toit's name in the press.

The tape also made it clear that he had denied Klatzow access to a police forensic laboratory. Earlier, he denied doing this, saying Klatzow wanted to see "an explosives factory".

Brockway told the inquest the combined use of PETN and nitro-glycerine in an explosive was unprecedented in South Africa before the Mlangeni murder. He added that the SAP did not have micro-detonators, the device used to trigger the explosion, in their possession as they had no use for them.

Speaking from London this week, Dirk Coetzee told *The Weekly Mail* he could "solve the case in three days" by analysing the handwriting on the insurance slip pasted to the bomb's wrapping before it was mailed from the Joubert Park, Johannesburg, post office.

Kritzinger told the court police had employed a specialist to analyse the handwriting of Vlakplaas-based policemen, including Du Toit.

W/Mail 5/6-11/6/92

254

Arms smuggling sentence delayed

STAR 11/6/92

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

(254)

WASHINGTON — The judge hearing the arms smuggling case against 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African companies yesterday delayed sentencing of the chief American accused, James Guerin, to allow prosecutors time to provide further information.

Judge Louis Bechtle said that if he received the information in time, he would sentence Mr Guerin later this week.

Mr Guerin has pleaded guilty to all charges and has agreed to testify against the others as part of a plea-bargaining arrangement.

On Tuesday Mr Guerin's lawyer caused a stir by making public a letter

written to Judge Bechtle by US President George Bush's senior adviser on foreign intelligence, Admiral Bobby Inman, in which he revealed that Mr Guerin had provided the Central Intelligence Agency with useful information on South Africa's international arms-manufacturing and exporting activities.

The letter was part of a plea in mitigation against a sentence which theoretically could include 61 years' jail and a fine of almost \$3 million (about R8,5 million).

He and the other accused face charges involving \$1,4 billion in fraudulent deals and \$750 million in money laundering, and are accused of having smuggled weapons and weapons technology to SA.

Arms ET 12/16/92 cache at Phola Park

JOHANNESBURG — Police uncovered a weapons cache yesterday in Phola Park, the East Rand squatter camp, and believed more firearms and ammunition might be buried in the area, police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said here.

He said a rifle with one magazine, eight empty AK-47 magazines, one AK-47 magazine filled with bullets, one packet containing a number of 9mm rounds, 244 live rounds for an R1 rifle and one pistol grip for an AK-47 rifle were found during a routine search of the squatter camp.

He dismissed claims that policemen were "wilfully and maliciously" breaking down shacks during their search.

Unrest victims

In other unrest incidents reported by police.

● The body of a man, identified as Mr. Jan Mphase, thought to have been thrown from a train, was found near Phola Park yesterday.

● A policeman was shot dead when three gunmen fired at him in Katlehong, Alberton.

● The body of a woman with hack wounds was found in Daveyton near Benoni.

● Mr. Michael Mtshe-shetsha, thought to be an employee of the strike-torn Natalspruit Hospital, was shot dead at a taxi rank near the hospital on Wednesday — Sapa

SA bid to block trial of arms smuggler disclosed

WASHINGTON — The SA government attempted to block the prosecution of confessed arms embargo buster James Guerin by offering him asylum, US attorney Robert Goldman said yesterday.

Another US defendant in the case James Russel, who headed Roga, a Channel Islands front company, did take up the SA offer and fled with \$2m generated from the smuggling operation, the largest ever uncovered by US authorities.

Russel was charged with transferring navigation systems and missile guidance gyroscopes to Armscor.

Guerin, founder of International Signal and Control Corp, and the lynchpin in the operation which netted Armscor at least \$50m worth of highly sensitive US military technology, was sentenced to 15 years in jail yesterday.

Goldman said he had urged the judge to promptly put Guerin, who has been free on bail, behind bars in case he accepted the asylum offer,

SIMON BARBER

which was disclosed by other witnesses as well.

He stressed that Armscor and two of its subsidiaries were key defendants and that the SA government had refused to co-operate in serving them with the indictments handed down by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia last October.

State department officials said the issue was a serious obstacle to otherwise improving US relations with Pretoria and could damage future trade ties.

In particular, the US was unlikely to consider any proposals for easing the current arms embargo, including the additional sanctions it imposed on Armscor and its related entities, until the matter was resolved.

The offer to Guerin was seen as all the more reprehensible because, in addition to smuggling arms to SA, he confessed to defrauding Ferranti, the British arms contractor, by concoct-

ing \$1bn in bogus weapons deals with other countries.

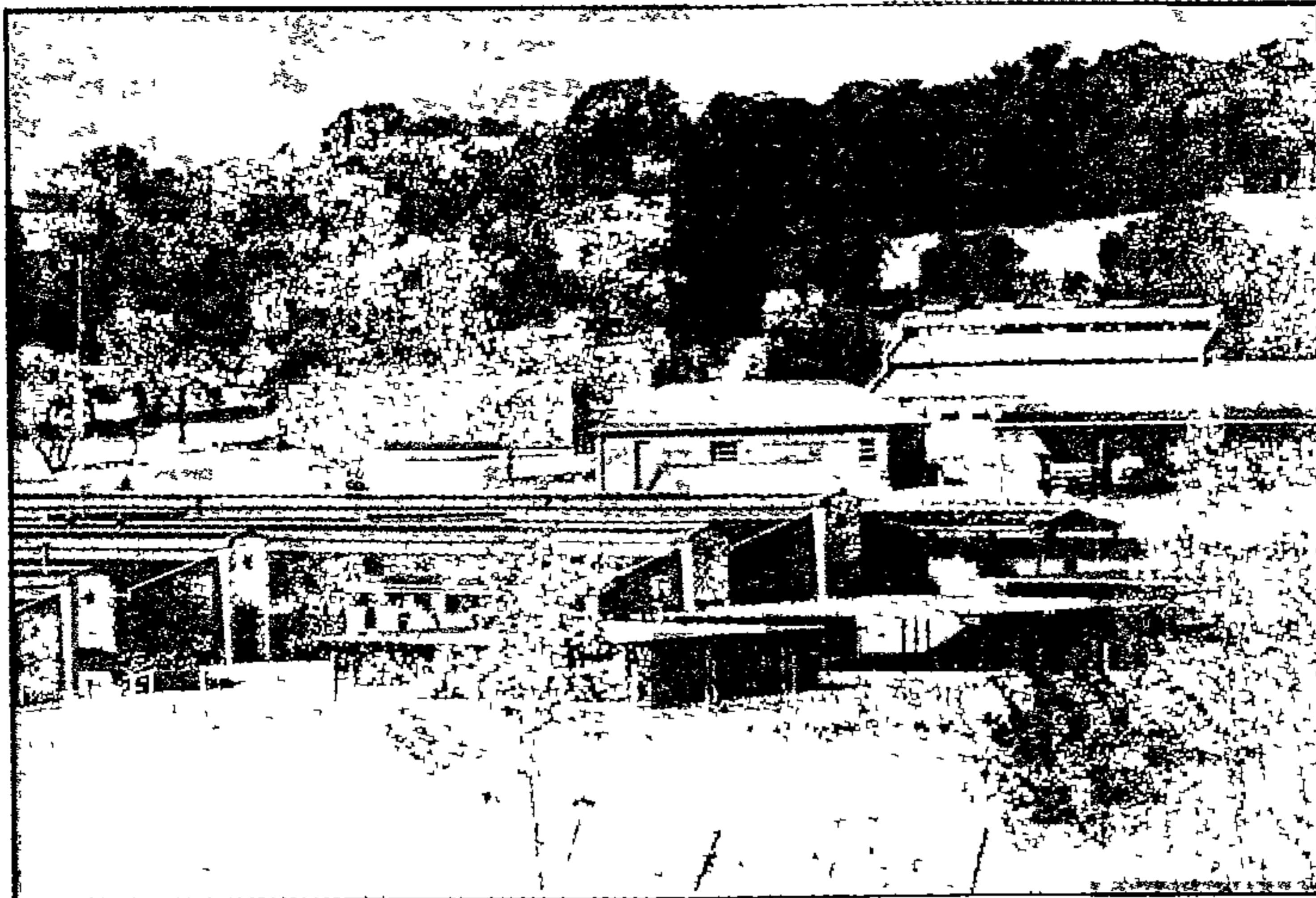
Guerin, 62, was to surrender himself to prison authorities within two weeks. Goldman said he would serve at least 12 years since the judge had specifically denied him the opportunity for parole.

A senior intelligence adviser to President George Bush, Admiral Bobby Inman, had earlier written to the judge requesting leniency on the grounds Guerin had "displayed patriotism" in the 1970s by providing the CIA with data on the SA nuclear weapons programme that was of "substantial value".

Prosecution contended Guerin had used his ties to the intelligence as a cover for the the smuggling operation and to justify his phony balance sheets.

"I ask you to judge me not as a person who intended to conquer the world, not as a person who was motivated by greed, but as a person who lost my way," Guerin said before he was sentenced.

Govt approves assistance



Sporting spies ... Either an NIS sports facility or a communications centre Photo: KEVIN CARTER

A squash court or a spy centre?

By EDDIE KOCH

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) — under fire because it plans to use R145-million of taxpayers' money for building plush new headquarters — already owns an extravagant complex near Pretoria that is hardly used by the organisation

The Weekly Mail this week discovered the large complex at

Rietvlei, north of Pretoria. Its existence comes to light at a time when the government is being criticised for allocating R145-million to the new NIS headquarters, particularly as the need for counter-intelligence work has diminished.

The NIS describes the Rietvlei facility as a "recreational centre", but our investigations revealed that it is a large, though rarely used, centre for collecting intelligence information and training NIS spies.

The complex contains five large satellite dishes and a number of squat buildings protected by elaborate security bars, and is surrounded by two perimeter fences with an inner coil of electrified razor wire.

The existence of the complex, which is located close to the site where the NIS plans to build its controversial new headquarters, contradicts claims by the organisation that it does not have enough office space and is forced to rent expensive premises in private buildings around Pretoria

"This place is not a recreation centre. It is used as a training centre for agents to work inside the country and at embassies overseas," an intelligence source told *The Weekly Mail*. "It is also used as a station for monitoring outgoing telexes from the country as well as international satellite messages"

A spokesman for the NIS replied to queries about the complex by first saying it was a recreational centre. Quizzed about the presence of the satellite dishes, he said the premises included a "communications centre" but declined to give any further details about work done by the

organisation there.

A request for an official visit to the centre was turned down.

The centre is known by NIS operatives as Die Plaas (The Farm). It has a few squash courts and is occasionally used for sports purposes, but is in reality a white elephant that stands empty for most of the time

When *The Weekly Mail* reporters visited the site this week, there was hardly any activity inside the grounds. A single car drove through the heavily protected entrance in three hours.

"One would have expected the need for major spending on heavy intelligence services to have fallen away as we normalise our political situation," commented Democratic Party finance spokesman Jasper Walsh. "It seems out of balance to be spending R145-million on a building to house an intelligence service when we have a crying shortage of social spending on areas like health and housing"

Rocklyn Williams, co-ordinator of the independent Military Research Group, said the expansion of NIS facilities shows President FW de Klerk intends to build the organisation into the country's premier intelligence agency.

"De Klerk needs to build up the agency — in much the same way that his predecessor, PW Botha, created Boss (the Bureau of State Security) as a super intelligence agency designed to strategise and carry out government policy — so that it can help him to identify and control the rightwing elements who run military intelligence and the security police," Williams said

Call-into-action

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522

CT 13/6

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government sent telegrams to thousands of white conscripts yesterday, ordering them on standby next week when Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress begins a campaign of mass action for political reform.

Tens of thousands of Citizen Force members and Commandos are being called up or placed on 72-hour standby as South Africa braces itself for a period of unprecedented mass action starting on Tuesday.

The police also announced yesterday that they would launch an R80 000 advertising drive and pamphlet blitz to warn people of the possible consequences of the mass action campaign which kicks off with 70 ANC rallies on June 16.

The tripartite ANC-Cosatu-SACP alliance may call a general strike next month in a bid to force the government's hand at the Co-desa negotiations.

The mass mobilisation by the two major power blocs sets the stage for a major test of strength between the state and "the struggle" in coming weeks.

A Defence Force spokesman confirmed last night that "elements" of the CF and Commandos were being called up or placed on standby in certain areas.

WORKERS DIE IN HOSPITAL STRIKE

See PAGE 2

"This is being done so that the Defence Force is in a position to support the South African Police where necessary in the coming weeks in maintaining peace, stability and law and order," Captain John Rolt said.

A police spokesman said yesterday that mass action would start on Soweto Day on Tuesday while another "high point" of the campaign would be June 26 when the ANC celebrates the day on which the Freedom Charter was adopted.

The police will be launching a huge advertising campaign to warn about the dangers of illegal or violent protest actions.

The advert, headed "Mass Ac-

tion What is it to be?", contains a photograph of a necklaced murder victim with one of Dr Martin Luther King beneath it and his statement "I have a dream".

ANC MP Mr Rob Haswell, who participated in illegal marches with Dr King, said last night "This is scandalous and cynical manipulation of Dr King who employed peaceful but illegal mass action to put pressure on the United State government to pass civil rights legislation".

"The peoples' march on Washington DC is no different from the actions planned by the ANC and its allies".

Under the photographs, the advertisement states that the SAP stands for "legal, peaceful and non-disruptive" actions.

- The advert adds that should protesters choose mass action they should ensure that they
- Make sure it is legal and peaceful
 - Exercise their democratic rights responsibly
 - Do not violate the rights of others
 - Avoid all actions which could result in violence
- The police will also distribute thousands of pamphlets headed "Let us put peace first Avoid violence".

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

KAIZER NYATSUMBA and PETER FABRICIUS

DEFENCE force units have been put on standby as the country braces itself for a return to the confrontational politics of the past when mass action "on an unprecedented scale" hits the streets next week. *STAR 13/6/92*

The African National Congress says "Super Tuesday" will serve as the launching pad for the biggest protest campaign ever mounted in South Africa. ANC president Nelson Mandela said the purpose of the campaign was to "ensure democracy in our lifetime".

● See Undercurrent Affairs — Page 12

The SADF has confirmed that Citizen Force and Commando members have been placed on standby in response to the ANC's mass action campaign.

Citizen Force and Commando elements were being called up, or being placed on standby in certain areas, SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt said.

The ANC and its allies plan to hold more than 70 rallies involving at least a million people to protest against what it describes as government intransigence in constitutional negotiations.

Mandela said the ANC would have preferred to negotiate solutions to problems encountered at Codesa, but negotiations had reached a dead-end and mass action was the only option.

"We regret that mass action will impact on the economy. But the economy is so mismanaged, it can't be damaged further," he said. "The Government hasn't responded to our compromises and we have no alternative but to resort to the power we have — mass action."

In another development, the South African Police will tomorrow launch a countrywide publicity campaign urging participants in the protests not to resort to violence.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Are hon members tendering to be asked to leave the Chamber? If so, I will oblige

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

SAP: shooting incident in PE

*1 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the policemen involved in a recent shooting incident in Rink Street in Port Elizabeth, details of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were (a) appropriately protected and (b) wearing bullet-proof vests, if not, why not,
- (2) (a) how many requests had been made by branches of the South African Police in Port Elizabeth for bullet-proof vests as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what was the response to these requests,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B676E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) and (b) No, the members who responded to the alarm were in the vicinity. They were not at the stage engaged in duties which require the use of bullet-proof vests
- (2) (a) 26 May 1992
Application for bullet-proof vests has been made on three (3) occasions
- (b) Bullet-proof vests are issued on a priority basis. As a result of logistical and other factors the manufacturers can unfortunately not comply with all the needs of the South African Police

(3) No

B678E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(Reply partially laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) 31 March 1992 (b) 31 Dec 1990

Orange Free State	R76 699 286	R37 116 528
Natal	8 167 165	3 936 417
Cape Province	135 350 955	82 836 784
Transvaal	1 361 563 148	996 572 389
Total	R1 581 780 554	R1 120 462 118

- (2) Yes The Department, in consultation with the four provincial administrations, had taken steps which varied from negotiations between the responsible parties to selective suspension of services in an attempt to not only promote the payment of rent and services fees, but also to recover arrears debts
- (3) Yes The extent of success attained with these steps varied considerably from province to province and also from place to place. Besides the influence of political factors and the inability to pay for services as a result of large scale unemployment, bad administration on the side of Black local authorities also had a maternal influence on the quality of services rendered. The promotion of joint administrations in terms of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, 1991, can thus make a positive contribution towards an improvement of the situation

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, in the cases where the Interim Measures for Local Governments Act, 1991, has been or is going to be applied, that outstanding charge then becomes the liability of the greater multi-racial city council where the White city council is united with the other city councils, if not, then who is responsible for the outstanding amount?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the subject of arrears in respect of rent and services dues is a subject that can be negotiated by the co-ordinating bodies concerned. In this way it can also vary from one administration area to another, according to the agreement reached about it by the co-ordinating parts themselves

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to say that I have taken cognizance of the fact that he wishes to table the figures about it and does not wish to make them known here now. Can he just tell us what the arrears dues of Soweto alone in respect of rents and services are at the moment?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon member has not asked a question in respect of Soweto, therefore I do not have the figures to hand. [Interjections] There is, however, no intent to conceal these figures. If I do not get the hon member's permission, I shall now read him the figures

SADF: preservation policy

*4 Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force maintains a preservation policy in respect of system, sub-system and product levels, if so, what are the details of this policy,
- (2) whether the budget with regard to the above-mentioned has been curtailed since 1990, if not, why not, if so, to what extent,
- (3) whether any financial losses have been suffered as a result of this policy, if so, what losses,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B679E

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes The policy and procedures of necessity differ from one Arm of the Service to another and are adapted to geographical and climatic conditions to prescribe preservation in all expected handling, distribution and storage conditions
- (2) In the case of the SA Army, the SA Air Force and the SA Medical Service preservation has not been curtailed because equipment which had been used intensively in operations is still in process of preservation. In the SA Navy preservation has been reduced by approximately 30% because of the cut back in equipment and its greater availability
- (3) No A judicial investigation is underway, however, concerning the acquisition of

preservation commodities. Possible losses may be revealed. The investigation is also of a technical nature and may be time consuming.

(4) No

†Mr J CHIOLE, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he let us know, just in respect of Land Rovers, how many Land Rovers that have covered less than 30 000 km were scrapped in the past two years, because proper preservation had not been applied?

†The MINISTER, Mr Chairman, on my third day in office I have not yet counted the Land Rovers in the SA Defence Force, but I think the hon member should just wait until the investigation has been completed, then we shall know how many Land Rovers and other things are involved [Interjections]

Children orphaned as a result of Aids

*5 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether her Department keeps statistics on children orphaned as a result of their parents having died of Aids, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many such children are there in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether the State has formulated a policy to deal with children orphaned in this way, if so, what are the details of this policy?

B685E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No, because the final diagnosis is often unknown or not disclosed by health care workers or surviving family members

To say that the parents had died of Aids could lead to discrimination and stigmatization of the children,

(2) no

†Dr W J SNYMAN, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I just want to ask—there is a whole series of Aids-related illnesses—whether she does not think it necessary that routine Aids tests ought to be carried out in those cases, in order to be able to compile statistics like this

Short term monitoring is also done to investigate problems and complaints

(2) Yes,

- (a) by the Department of National Health and Population Development the various local authorities and the other institutions involved in monitoring, and

- (b) results are mainly made available on request. Results will also be presented at conferences and similar meetings as well as specially arranged public meetings. Results of the Vaal Triangle, Kempton Park, Edenvalle and Modderfontein monitoring are made available in the form of press releases on a six monthly basis. Results are also given in annual reports, complete or in summarized format.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I clearly hear the hon members for Wynberg and Houghton talking. I have called them to order twice now. I am not going to do so again.

Disposal of toilets

*7 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether any plans have been made to dispose of the toilets to the value of approximately R15 million which were purchased by the former Department of Development Aid and are allegedly not in use at present, if not, why not, if so, what plans,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B691E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) The Department is not of the intention to sell the toilets. Preliminary surveys indicate that all the unused toilets will be utilized within governmental context. The majority of the toilets which have originally been purchased have already been utilized at approximately 30 sites such as for example at Botshabelo, Lethlabile,

Frschgewaagd, Craig, Tshame and Inanda

- (2) The utilization of approximately 4 600 toilets which are not being used presently and of which the initial purchase value amounted to approximately R2 900 000, is being investigated and it will, according to needs, *inter alia* be allocated to the following instances

— The Provincial Administrations of Transvaal, Natal and the Cape

— The Government of KwaNdebele

Decisions have also been taken regarding the utilization of toilets at the following areas

— Elandsdoorn

— Zaaplaats

— Hartheestfontein

— Langkloof

†Adv C D DE JAGER, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he thinks he now has enough toilets for governmental use, or does he need more?

†The MINISTER, Mr Chairman, such intense interest in toilets to my opinion takes the population growth into account. There will always be more people, therefore there will always be a need for toilets.

Mr P G SOAL, Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him the following question. When he has provided for those which are necessary for use in the Government context, would he then consider making the surplus toilets available to informal communities, communities living in informal settlements throughout the country? I am aware of the fact that there is a great need for them in those communities [Interjections]

The MINISTER, Mr Chairman, I have already indicated that all toilets would be utilized. Some will be allocated to the provincial administrations of the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape Province, as well as the KwaNdebele government service. These will be utilized for informal settlements.

†Mr C J W BADENHORST, Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know from him whether the

1239

Hausgaard

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 1992

Hausgaard

1240

main problem in regard to these portable and transportable toilets is not that the hole unfortunately constitutes a permanent fixture? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the reply to that is yes, as far as the toilet is concerned, and no, not as far as the placing is concerned

Hwibi community: use of farm Tweespalk

*8 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether he has received a request on behalf of the Hwibi community for that community to make use of the farm Tweespalk, No 733LDR6, which was held in trust by the former South African Development Trust, if so,
- (2) whether he intends allowing the Hwibi community to make use of the farm, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?



B692E

†The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1) No

(2) The farm Tweespalk is the property of the State which is, together with a number of other farms, being leased in terms of a written lease agreement to Gillemberg Farms. It is therefore under the present circumstances not possible to make the property available to the Hwibi community.

Cost of newspaper advertisements: Zevenfontein issue

*9 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing †

- (1) (a) Which Department bears the cost of the newspaper advertisements by the Transvaal Provincial Administration on the Zevenfontein question, which appeared *inter alia* on 12 May 1992 in a certain newspaper, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (b) what has the total cost of these advertisements been to date and (c) what is the purport of the advertisement in the above-mentioned newspaper,

(2) whether there are any private business undertakings or bodies that contribute to the defrayal of these costs, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether any more similar advertisements are envisaged, if so, what subjects will they deal with?



B696E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) (a) The Transvaal Provincial Administration

(b) The total cost of placing the advertisement in five daily newspapers on 12 and 13 May 1992 and in six regional papers during the week which ended on 15 May 1992, amounted to R130 801,93. The daily newspapers are The Citizen, The Star, Sowetan, Business Day and Beeld. The regional papers are Randburg Sun, Midrand Reporter, Verwoerdburg Nuus, Sandton Chronicle, Krugersdorp Nuus and Roodepoort Record

(2) No

(3) At this stage no further advertisements of this nature are envisaged. Further advertisements in this regard may, however, be published should it be deemed necessary and in the interest of the public.

Compensation to injured national servicemen

*10 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether national servicemen who sustain injuries during their national service training that are caused by the negligence of other members of the South African Defence Force and that lead to permanent disablement, receive compensation therefore, if not, why not, if so,

1241

Krugersdorp

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 1992

Hausgaard

1242

(2) whether the procedure followed in calculating such compensation is the same as that followed in corresponding cases outside the Defence Force structure, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in this regard?

B697E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes, provided the claim is accepted by the responsible Government Department

(2) In so far as financial assistance is concerned two separate dispensations are applicable to National Servicemen depending on the circumstances

— National Servicemen who are already employed in the employ of the Public Service or another employer who is registered in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act 30 of 1941) fall under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Act

— Other National Servicemen are covered by the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(a) The basis of compensation in the categories differ in that the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted to compensate persons who are already employed in the open labour market for disabilities sustained during their military service. Calculation of the benefits payable is based on earnings, degree of disability and the type of work performed. In contrast the Military Pensions Act provides for persons who have not as yet entered the open labour market or whose employers have not been registered in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act and who sustained injuries whilst rendering military service. In such cases compensation is based on educational qualifications and the degree of disability.

(b) — The Workmen's Compensation Act compels the employer to report accidents within 30 days of the incident for a decision and registration. In the case of a

254

public servant who is rendering his national service the incident is reported to the member's department who will in turn submit the case to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for further processing

— With regard to the completion of the claim documentation of members who fall under the Military Pensions Act, the onus rests with the individual member but he is assisted by the SA Defence Force to submit his claim on the prescribed form to the Department of Finance

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Measures in respect of cargo ships

*11 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport †

- (1) Whether his Department takes any measures to ensure that cargo ships sailing in South African territorial waters are not structurally so deteriorated that they may start leaking or even sink, if not, why not, if so, what measures,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B698E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

- (1) Yes, when cargo ships enter South African harbours and it is proved or suspected that international legislation is being transgressed, ship-surveyors of the Department undertake quality inspections
- (2) No. It is, however, customary to make a statement in specific circumstances when warranted

Referendum foreign heads of state approached by SA embassies

*12 Mr D P DU PLESSIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

Whether there are any South African embassies which in any way, after receiving the

in other countries that are just as high as ours [Interjections]

†Dr P J GOUS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon Minister that we are, indeed, a highly taxed country, is it not wise, at this early stage, to give the economy an indication that he is not going to use this source of income as a basis to plan what his expenditure will be and that he has already decided to live within limited sources of income? Can the present income be sufficient for that or not? [Interjections] Does he not want to give the taxpayer in this country such an indication at this stage?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I did not confirm that we are a highly taxed country. I only confirmed that our taxation is not low [Interjections]. At this stage it would be completely premature to give the taxpayer any indication at all. It is far too early in the budget year [Interjections]

Research on greenhouse effect

*3 Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Environment Affairs †

(1) Whether any research has been done in connection with the influence of the greenhouse effect on weather and/or climatic conditions in Southern Africa, if so, what are the findings in respect of the incidence of drought conditions in Southern Africa.

(2) whether South Africa will make any contributions or have any contributions made on the greenhouse effect at the Earth Conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, if not, why not, if so, what will the nature of these contributions be?

B752E

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, South Africa has an active programme of research on global environmental change which addresses the greenhouse effect and the possible influence thereof on terrestrial and marine systems, water resources, agriculture and forestry. Several State departments and other research bodies are involved in this research. Preliminary results suggest that

some parts of South Africa could become drier, other parts wetter, under conditions of climate warming. However, there remains much uncertainty about global warming and its consequences.

(2) No South Africa was not officially represented at the Earth Conference in Rio de Janeiro and therefore could not make contributions on any subject at that conference. South Africa, however, made a contribution beforehand in the form of the report "Building the foundation for sustainable development in South Africa" — pp 78-80 and p 109 of this report refer to the greenhouse effect.

†Mr J CHIOLÉ My Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, in view of the research that has been done and the acknowledgement that certain areas will become drier and that certain areas may become wetter, are those findings sent to the various agricultural unions before the time or on an annual basis, in order to enable them to report back to the farmers in that area?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have already told the hon member that this research is very preliminary. It is not conclusive and it would be misleading to relay this information to the different agricultural unions.

†Mr J CHIOLÉ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I would like to know from him what amount South Africa spends on this research annually.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if the hon member will have the question put onto the Question Paper, I shall reply to it later.

Number of self-defence units ANC

*4 Mr C E HERTZOG asked the Minister of Law and Order †

(1) Whether the South African Police has any information on the number of self-defence units established in the Republic by the ANC to date, if so,

(2) whether he will disclose this information, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many such units are there in the Republic and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(3) whether the Government intends taking any steps in respect of these units, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B756E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes
(2) (a) The South African Police is aware of the existence of eighty five (85) units in the Republic of South Africa
(b) 5 June 1992
(3) (a) and (b)

No steps have been taken against the self-defence units, as no law makes provision for such action. However, steps are being taken against individual members of the units who commit criminal offences.

†Mr C E HERTZOG Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, does he not think that it is a dangerous situation that is developing?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, there are several organizations that we regard as dangerous and that may become dangerous. This is just one. We also regard the Wenkommandos and the Ystergarde, of whom the hon member is, no doubt, aware, as dangerous [Interjections]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Task force to Zaire

*5 Mr W A BOTHA asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether the government sent a task force to Zaire during the past year to renovate certain naval bases in that country, if so, (a) when (b) why, (c) what naval bases and (d) what was the cost involved,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B757E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) No

Buying-up of smuggled weapons

*6 Mr W A BOTHA asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether the Government has voted any money for the buying-up of arms smuggling

gled into South Africa, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, (a) what amount was voted for this purpose and (b) in respect of what date or period is this information furnished.

(2) whether such arms are being bought up so that they may not reach *inter alia* the ANC, if not, why are they being bought up,

(3) whether the Government intends taking any steps in respect of the brokers and buyers of such arms, if not, why not, if so, what steps,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B758E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Money has not been voted for the SA Defence Force for the buying-up of smuggled arms. There is, however, a fund which is used to reward persons for handing in arms

(2) and (3) fall away

(4) No

SADF involvement in death of two persons: Noenieput

*7 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether he will furnish information on whether any members of the South African Defence Force were in any way involved in an incident during which two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were killed at or near Noenieput in the Kalahari in November 1991, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what way and (b) what are the names of these two persons,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B768E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) The SA Defence Force was not involved in the incident

(2) No

National

1 "Die SA Nasionale Raad vir Bejaardes (RSA)"	R 4 033 500,00	14 Bergmanshoogte Primêre Skool, Philippolis	R 7 380,00
2 "SA Nasionale Raad vir Kinder- en Gesinsorg"	R12 000 000,00	15 Joe Solomon Primêre Skool, Heidedal	R 10 790,00
3 Operation Hunger	R10 000 000,00	16 Hermans Primêre Skool, Ladybrand	R 4 720,00
4 Pasquies Development Enterprises	R 7 000 000,00	17 Ebenhaeser Primêre Skool, Wepener	R 5 470,00
Total	R33 033 500,00	18 NG Kerk in Afrika, Itumeleng Kleuterskool, Jagersfontein	R 4 320,00
Southern Transvaal	R 4 714 520,00	19 "Apostolic Faith Church", AGS, Koffiefontein	R 5 000,00
Northern Transvaal	R 4 428 321,00	20 Evangeliese Lutherse Kerk, Koffiefontein	R 18 970,00
Orange Free State	R 383 480,00	21 FMSA, Welkom	R 18 970,00
Natal	R15 278 915,00	22 "Good Shepherd Mission", Koffiefontein	R 5 080,00
Western Cape	R 3 013 740,00	23 "Thuso Welfare Organisation", Koffiefontein	R 33 930,00
Eastern Cape	R 2 511 670,00	24 "Roman Catholic Church", Koffiefontein	R 16 380,00
National	R33 033 500,00	25 Hoërskool Olien, Jagersfontein	R 1 320,00
Total	R63 314 446,00	26 "African Methodist Episcopal Church (Kwakwasi Inter Church Food Aid Organisation)", Koppies	R 110 610,00

NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Funds paid to non-governmental organizations up to 1992-06-16 (1992/93 financial year) List of non-governmental organizations that received 25% of the approved amounts

Orange Free State

1 Pinksster Protestantse Kerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad	R 3 535,00	27 "Apostolic Faith Church", Petrus Steyn	R 2 150,00
2 NG Sendingkerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad	R 42 965,00	28 NG Kerk, Moedergemeente, Buffontein	R 10 740,00
3 "Assemblies of God", Brentpark, Kroonstad	R 6 953,00	29 "Luchoff Public School", Frankfort	R 5 810,00
4 "Pentecostal Movement", Brentpark, Kroonstad	R 2 768,00	30 NG Kerk in Afrika, Frankfort	R 6 490,00
5 Kerk van God van Professe, Brentpark, Kroonstad	R 5 480,00	31 Tweespruit Primêre Skool	R 3 730,00
6 Methodistse Kerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad	R 15 250,00	32 NG Kerk, Hobhouse	R 15 250,00
7 Room Katolieke Kerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad	R 28 088,00	33 NG Kerk, Oos-Gemeente, Buffontein	R 3 650,00

Western Cape

1 "Phlan Nutrition Centres", "Save the Children Fund (Cape)"	R 459 800,00
2 SANTA Stellenbosch	R 63 000,00
3 "Grassroots Educare Trust"	R 52 585,00
4 "Catholic Welfare and Development"	R1 423 480,00
5 "The Methodist Homes for the Aged", Springbok	R 40 590,00
6 Alrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, Oudshoorn	R 3 925,00
7 CMR Diensentrum vir Bejaardes, Albertinia	R1 363 110,00
8	R 3 600,00

13 Gereformeerde Kerk, Heidedal

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Northern Cape

1 Prieska Diakonale Dienste	R 680 240,00
2 NGKA Benede Oranje, Uppington	R 6 480,00
3 Rookkoppie-komitee, Delpoortshoop	R 28 060,00
4 "Methodist Church of SA (Commemoration)", Kimberley	R 14 850,00

Southern Transvaal

1 NG Kerk in Afrika, Boipatong	R 25 500,00
2 "Christian Centre Church International", Sharpeville	R 16 700,00
3 "Mosiua Primary School", Mafatसान	R 12 490,00
4 "McCarnel Community Centre", Evaton	R 46 530,00
5 "Khuto-Tharo Secondary School", Resdensia	R 19 750,00
6 "Modula-Qhowa Primary School", Sebokeng	R 12 560,00
7 "Makgethe Intermediate School", Sebokeng	R 4 410,00
8 "The O'Connor Foundation (The Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Services Club)", Cleveland	R 421 590,00
9 "The Holy Apostolic Church in Christ", Sebokeng	R 6 460,00
10 "Mokotuli Primary School", Sebokeng	R 7 710,00
11 AGS Welsynraad, Benoni	R 7 500,00
12 AGS Welsynraad, Pretoria	R 123 750,00
13 AGS Odinpark Welsynkomitee	R 75 000,00
14 AGS Welsynraad, Newlands	R 67 500,00
15 "Tluma Primary School", Sharpeville	R 8 470,00
16 "Methodist Church", Evaton	R 27 560,00

Northern Transvaal

1 KAN Sacele-projek	R2 576 786,00
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Natal

1 "Al Rama Nutrition Education Programme"	R 312 500,00
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2 "Nutrition Corporation of South Africa (Kupugam)" R1 250 000,00

South African Council for Education: reports
326 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

Whether he has laid upon the table in Parliament reports of the South African Council for Education as required in terms of section 8(6) of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, No 76 of 1984, for each of the years since the inception of the Council, if not, why not?
B813E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No

The Council was appointed in 1985 for a term of three years, ending 30 September 1988. The term of Council was extended until 30 June 1989 in order to fundamentally review the role of SACE. The following annual reports were submitted to the Minister of National Education whereupon the reports were tabled in Parliament in accordance with section 8(6) of the above-mentioned Act
1985, 1986 and 1987

An annual report of the Council for 1988 was compiled by the Executive Officer of SACE. However in view of the fact that the Council only met on 25 February 1988 and did not reconvene during that year, it could not consider the annual report

A new Council was appointed during August 1990 for a term of three years, ending 31 December 1992. The first meeting of the Council took place on 3 December 1990

Due to the nature of policy development in respect of education at school and technical college level and the training of teachers, SACE spends several months to finalize its advice on a specific matter and therefore an annual report for 1990 was not compiled

The Council met more frequently during 1991—on 26 April, 1 July and 6 November

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The 1991 annual report will urgently be tabled in Parliament

55 of 1982, for each of the years since the inception of the Council, if not, why not?

South African Certification Council reports
327 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Whether he has laid upon the table in Parliament reports of the South African Certification Council as required in terms of section 17(3) of the South African Certification Council Act, No 85 of 1986, for each of the years since the inception of the Council, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Yes

The South African Certification Council was constituted with effect from 12 December 1986. However, the members of Council were only appointed during 1988, for a period of four years ending on 31 December 1991

According to section 17(2) of the South African Certification Council Act, 1986 (Act 85 of 1986) the Council must not later than three months after the end of each financial year submit to the Minister a report on its functions during that financial year, including an audited balance sheet and a statement of income and expenditure. To date the South African Certification Council has submitted the following Annual Reports to the Minister of National Education whereupon the reports were tabled according to section 17(3) of the above-mentioned Act

1988/89, 1989/90 and 1990/91

Regarding the 1991/92 Annual Report it is expected that the report will be submitted towards the end of June 1992 which means that it will only be tabled during the next session of Parliament

South African Council for Natural Scientists: reports
328 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

ation has submitted the following Annual Reports to the Minister of National Education whereupon the reports were tabled according to section 16(3) of the above-mentioned Act 1988/89, 1989/90 and 1990/91

Regarding the 1991/92 Annual Report it is expected that the report will be submitted towards the end of June 1992 which means that it will only be tabled during the next session of Parliament

Amount spent on industrial infrastructure

331 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs
What total amount was spent on industrial infrastructure in (a) Phuthaditjhaba, (b) Indrustgwya and (c) Botshabelo in the 1990-91 financial year?

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(a) Phuthaditjhaba	R	14 135
(b) Indrustgwya	R12 080 459	
(c) Botshabelo	R	337 669

Requests by foreign journalists refused
333 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- Whether any requests by foreign journalists or other members of the foreign media to visit South Africa in 1991 were refused, if so, (a) how many, (b) what were the names of the individuals concerned and (c) which newspapers or organizations did they represent,
- whether he will furnish the reasons for refusing these requests, if not, why not, if so, what were the reasons in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question for written reply, No 231 on 20 May 1992
- (b), (c) and (2) It is not considered expedient to disclose information of this nature, as an application for a visa is

a personal matter between the applicant and the Department of Home Affairs

Amount set aside for monitoring of media
334 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- What amount of the total amount allocated to his Department for the 1991-92 financial year has been set aside for the monitoring of the media and (b) how is this amount made up?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

With the withdrawal of the Media Emergency Regulations on 2 February 1990, monitoring of the media by the Department of Home Affairs was discontinued. No amounts have therefore been set aside for the monitoring of the media since then

Work force participation of women
335 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- What was the work force participation of women in the Republic during the latest specified 12-month period for which statistics are available, expressed both as a percentage of the total work force and in figures, and (b) what percentage of women in the work force were (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Asian
- how many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian women were, during the above period, employed in each of the following categories of employment, viz (i) medical, (ii) dental, (iii) pharmaceutical, (iv) legal, (v) engineering, (vi) accountancy, (vii) manager/administrative executive, (viii) school teacher, (ix) nurse/midwife, (x) librarian, (xi) clerical and (xii) sales,
- (a) what percentage of (i) high-level and (ii) middle-level manpower is female and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

1535

Hewson

FRIDAY, 19 JUNE 1992

1536

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) The Drakensberg hostel in Estcourt is in the process of being transferred from the Administration House of Assembly to my Department

[Signature]

(2) Yes After the necessary repairs have been done and stocks have been provided the hostel will accommodate 60 boys and 60 girls
No A statement is not deemed necessary.

1537

Hewson

FRIDAY, 19 JUNE 1992

1538

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Own Affairs

[Signature]

assessment of officers
the immediate supervisor
Head of Division
Evaluation Committee approved by the Director-General
Head of Department
Director-General

Educational promotions: official reprimands

35 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 30 March 1992, any of the (a) superintendents of education, (b) school psychologists and (c) education planners who had been promoted were officially reprimanded in any way within 24 months of being promoted, if so, (i) what are their names, and (ii) why were the reprimands necessary, in each case?

D209E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a), (b) and (c) No

(i) Falls away

(ii) Falls away

Educational promotions: evaluations

36 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 30 March 1992, who were involved in the evaluation of the (a) superintendents of education, (b) school psychologists and (c) education planners who were promoted,

(2) whether any candidate for such promotion was evaluated by an immediate relative of his, if so, (a) why and (b) what are the names of the persons involved?

D210E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

The following parties are involved in the

(2) I am unaware of any candidates who were evaluated by an immediate relative of his

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

Educational promotions: representations

37 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether, during the period 1 September 1988 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, any representations in regard to promotions were made to his Department by (a) superintendents of education, (b) school psychologists and (c) education planners, if so, (i) how many, (ii) to whom were they made and (iii) what was the (aa) nature and (bb) outcome of these representations,

(2) whether any of these persons compared themselves with other such personnel who were promoted, if so, with what results?

D211E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes the information is valid for the period 1 September 1988 to June 1992

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes

(i) One Superintendent of Education and one Chief Education Planner

(ii) The Acting Chief Executive Director Education and Culture

(iii) (aa) Requests were made for reasons as to why they were not promoted

Cowd
HOUSE OF DELEGATES

*Howard**Howard*

(bb) They were furnished with reasons The Superintendent of Education, however, has lodged a grievance in terms of Public Service Regulation A22

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No action was taken against any educator as there were no adverse reports of any educator not fulfilling the obligations of his/her duty or of his/her disrupting the normal functioning of the school in any way

(2) Yes The official concerned was informed of the circumstance under which the personnel were promoted

(2) (a) The statement of the Acting Chief Executive Director to the press was a proactive measure

Written reply to question set down for oral reply on Wednesday, 24 June 1992

(b) The statement read as follows

Educators in protest march: action taken

*1 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether any action has been or is to be taken against the educators who participated in a protest march on 20 and 21 May 1992, if not, why not, if so, what action,

(2) whether the Acting Chief Executive Director of Education made a press statement in regard to the action to be taken against these educators, if so, (a) why, (b) what was the purport of this statement and (c) what action was taken? D213E

(c) No action was taken as there were no adverse reports of any unlawful activities during school time The march took place outside school time

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Botha, Dr W J—

General Affairs

Finance, 841, 1053

Bruwer, Mr A A B—

Own Affairs

Agricultural Development, 1244

Local Government, 1404

Burrows, Mr R M—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 185, 436, 1004

Carlisle, Mr R V—

General Affairs

Public Enterprises, 917

Transport, 848

Own Affairs

Housing and Works, 619

Local Government, 1310

Charlewood, Mrs C H—

General Affairs

Local Government and National Housing, 1059

Chiolé, Mr J—

General Affairs

Environment Affairs, 1281

De Beer, Dr Z J—

General Affairs

State President, 981

Ebrahim, Mrs R—

Own Affairs

Housing and Agriculture, 1021

Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 291, 537, 1081,

Gibson, Mr D H M—

General Affairs

Trade and Industry, 1376

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 864

Haswell, Mr R F—

General Affairs

Law and Order, 272

Local Government and National Housing, 52

Hoon, Mr J H—

General Affairs

National Education, 911

Jacobs, Adv S C—

General Affairs

Home Affairs, 725

Langley, Mr T—

General Affairs

Foreign Affairs, 1219

National Intelligence Service, 1

Leon, Mr A J—

General Affairs

Law and Order, 129

Transport, 732

Le Roux, Mr F J—

General Affairs

Foreign Affairs, 123

lished on 6 December 1991 and became effective from that date.

- (2) (a) yes, a medical technologist must formally apply to the South African Medical and Dental Council for authority to enter into private practice. Proof must be submitted of having had at least two years post registration experience in an appropriate category, and
- (b) the Council determines which tests may be performed by the applicant

Orderly medicine provision/good dispense practice

358 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health

Whether, with reference to her reply to Question No 13 of 26 February 1992 in regard to the ruling by the Appellate Division that the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act are not applicable to the State, she has taken any action in terms of the National Policy for Health Act, No 116 of 1990, to ensure orderly medicine provision and good dispense practice, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

B856E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

No, the Health Matters Committee at a recent meeting took a decision whereby the individual members of the health family within the public sector are bound to adhere to the spirit of the requirements of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Afforestation permits: East Griqualand

4 Mr P T C NAPIER asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

- (1) Whether any assurances were given in the recent past to the effect that no more afforestation permits would be issued in respect of East Griqualand, if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) by whom,
- (2) whether such permits are still being issued in respect of East Griqualand, if so, (a) why and (b) to what extent,
- (3) whether his Department intends taking any action against persons contravening regulations in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) against whom,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C33E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No, but the total afforestation area for which permits could be allocated, has already been allocated,

(1) (a), (b) and (c) fall away,

(2) Yes

(a) If a permit holder's permit expires then a permit for the afforestation area which was coupled thereto, can be allocated

(b) Indeterminable because there is uncertainty whether the existing permit holder's permit will expire

Suspension of provisions of Defence Act

8 Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, in the re-opened-inquests into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicele Mhlau, he will suspend the relevant provisions of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, so as to enable certain witnesses to come forward to give evidence, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C45E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No I have no authority to suspend any provision of an Act of Parliament

(2) No

Murder of late member for Alra Park: police investigation

9 Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, since his reply to Question No 1 on 17 April 1991, any progress has been made in the police investigation into the murder of the late member for Alra Park, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether any person has been arrested and/or charged in this connection since then, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

CS2E

1487

Answered

FRIDAY, 19 JUNE 1992

1488

Answered

(3) (a) what was the value of the electronic equipment concerned and (b) what are the further particulars surrounding this matter?

B759E

The STATE PRESIDENT

(1) No

(2) and (3) Fall away

Security information removed from SADF computers

254

303 Mr W A BOTHA asked the Minister of Defence +

Whether he will furnish information on whether security information gathered in connection with communist bodies and persons was recently removed and/or is at present being removed from computers of the South African Defence Force, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B760E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Intelligence records are updated on a continuous basis by including new or removing obsolete information. With the limited information supplied by the Honourable Member, it is thus not possible to reply to the question.

Total expenditure: Bloemfontein Regional Services Council

304 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

(1) What was the total expenditure of the Bloemfontein Regional Services Council on (a) internal (i) administrative and (ii) staff matters, (b) electricity infrastructure and (c) sewerage infrastructure for the 1990-91 and 1991-92 financial years, respectively,

(2) what was the total amount in bridging finance received per local authority in the Bloemfontein area owing to a shortage in revenue from their own sources by (a) Mangaung, (b) other Black townships and (c) Coloured residential areas for each of the above two financial years?

B761E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1489

Answered

FRIDAY, 19 JUNE 1992

1490

Answered

(3) what was the accumulated debt burden of the local authorities of (a) Mangaung, (b) Thabong, (c) Meloding and (d) Maokeng at the end of the 1991-92 financial year?

B771E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) 1986-87 Yes

(2) 1987-88 Yes

(3) 1988-89 Yes

(4) 1989-90 Yes

(5) 1990-91 No

(a) Firms of chartered accountants were appointed on behalf of Black local authorities to draw up the financial statements for the different financial years

The Orange Free State Provincial Administration renders auxiliary treasury services to the majority of Black local authorities

Investigations in terms of the relevant legislation are continuously conducted to improve orderly financial administration. Rectification measures arising from these reports are instituted

Orderly training by chartered accountant firms are further provided to Black local authorities to improve their financial administration

(b) The financial administration of Black local authorities is improving as a result of the continuous training and action taken against councils

(3) The information is supplied as at 30 April 1992

(a) Mangaung R11 725 957,00

(b) Thabong 9 523 982,00

(c) Meloding 5 746 450,00

(d) Maokeng 4 667 572,00

Number of males sentenced to corporal punishment

312 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many males (a) under the age of 18

years, (b) aged 18 to 21 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment (i) in 1991 and (ii) during the period 1 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available,

B775E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) The required information is not readily available. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following statistics for the period July 1990 until June 1991 were obtained from the Central Statistical Services

Total number of persons sentenced to corporal punishment only 32 689

Total number of persons sentenced to corporal punishment and imprisonment 5 511

(2) The required information is not readily available

Total cost of building Kwamhlanga

314 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(1) (a) What was the total cost to the former Department of Development Aid of building the town of Kwamhlanga in KwaNdebele and (b) (i) what was the nature of each of the projects developed in this town and (ii) what did each such project cost the said Department,

(2) whether similar facilities existed in Sityabswa at the time, if so, for what reasons were they being duplicated in Kwamhlanga?

B779E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1) (a) The total cost for the former Department of Development Aid of building the town of Kwamhlanga in KwaNdebele, was R53 926 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansard

Hansard

study, one kitchenette, two bathrooms
flat B — one bedroom, one open plan living room/kitchenette, one bathroom,

(c) (i) for overnight accommodation for the Administrator, Mrs Botha and the Director-General and

(ii) Mr C J van R Botha
Mrs C J van R Botha
Dr N E Howes,

(d) (i) total cost (converting) = R155 474,00 and
(ii) total cost (equipping) = R75 505,02 and
(ii) (aa) itemized conversion costs (Costs strictly for conversion)

Construction of walls, painting and tiling R32 723,00
Supply of airconditioning units R30 420,00
Light fittings R1 681,00
Bathroom fixtures and fittings R19 820,00
Doors outside and internal (5 doors) R4 550,00
Floor covering R13 055,00
Built-in cupboards and fittings R20 948,00
TOTAL R123 197,00

(Costs associated with normal maintenance which would have been undertaken irrespective of the conversion)

Replacement of window frames R5 083,00
Replacement of inferior wiring R9 226,00
Normal lift renovations R1 837,00
Replacement of obsolete distribution board R7 230,00



Replacement of galvanized plumbing fittings R8 901,00
TOTAL R32 277,00 and

(bb) itemized equipment/furnishings:
Crocery and cutlery R8 038,50
Software (linen) R4 212,88
Re-upholstery of furniture R5 540,00
New furniture R29 393,98
Curlanning R18 602,57
Kitchen equipment and utensils R9 717,09
TOTAL R75 505,02 and

(e) (i) Vote 4L1 (Natal Provincial Administration)—Works Branch—Minor Works, Buildings and
(ii) Vote 4F1 (Natal Provincial Administration)—Works Branch—Furniture and Equipment,

(2) yes,

(a) R123 133,00 of the conversion costs was committed and passed for payment from the 1991/92 budget, the balance will be paid from the 1992/93 budget R37 549,30 of the equipment costs was committed and passed for payment from the 1991/92 budget and the balance of R37 956,32 will be paid during the 1992/93 financial year and

(b) all unspent money was returned to the Treasury at the end of the 1991/92 financial year,

(3) no, as this was a minor works project and such projects are not subject to prior Executive Committee approval,

(4) yes,

(a) Director-General of the Provincial Administration of Natal

Hansard

Hansard

(b) to provide overnight accommodation as the Director-General frequently has to attend meetings, seminars and conferences in Durban which either end late or are spread over more than one day

This has in the past necessitated either returning to Pietermaritzburg by car late at night and sometimes returning the next day, which in the present situation involves a considerable safety risk and expense, or staying overnight in hotel accommodation at considerable expense and

(c) at the discretion of the Director-General in consultation with the Administrator

Exploitation of applied space technology

298 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

(1) Whether the Government has initiated and/or intends to initiate an investigation into the commercial feasibility of exploiting the applied space technology available at a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what are or will be the terms of reference of such investigation and (b) what is the name of this company,

(2) with reference to the persons who are conducting or will conduct this investigation, (a) what are their names and (b) what position does each hold in the (1) private or (ii) public sector?

B747E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(1) An investigation is at present being undertaken and co-ordinated by Denel (Pty) Ltd in co-operation with other interested parties in the total RSA industry as well as a variety of foreign space related organisations, on the feasibility of a space industry in the RSA. The chief aim with the investigation is to determine the market opportunities as well as the risks and profitability of such an industry. The investigation is being undertaken within the framework of the free market system and is merely of a commercial nature

(a) and (b) Fall away
(2) Falls away
Employees of Armscor laid off

299 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Defence +

(a) How many employees of (1) Armscor and (ii) its affiliates have been laid off since 2 February 1990 as a result of the scaling down of the activities of the South African Defence Force and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B753E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) 720
(ii) 4 749
(b) As at 31 May 1992

SADF: members laid off

300 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Defence +

How many members of the (a) Air Force, (b) Army and (c) Navy were laid off during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available as a result of the rationalization of the South African Defence Force?

B754E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For the period 1 May 1991—30 April 1992, the figures are as follows

(a) 200
(b) 18
(c) 6

Ship destined for Iraq instructions to turn back

302 Mr W A BOTHA asked the State President +

(1) Whether he personally gave instructions that a ship carrying electronic export goods destined for Iraq was to turn back to South Africa, if so,

(2) whether he gave these instructions after he had learned that the United States of America was going to declare war on Iraq, if not, what are the relevant details,

1217 *Hansard* TUESDAY, 2 JUNE 1992 *Hansard* 1218

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

million was allocated for this project, if so,

(3) whether this money is still available, if not, why not,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C11E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE

(1) Approval was granted for the allocation of an amount of R2 million to the Johannesburg City Council to finance the erection of the project during the 1992/93 financial year

(2) Falls away

(3) Falls away

(4) No

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Own Affairs

Riverlea: village for aged

1 Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

(1) Whether the village for aged persons envisaged for Riverlea is still to be developed, if not, why not, if so, when,

(2) whether an amount of approximately R2

1215 *Hansard* TUESDAY, 2 JUNE 1992 *Hansard* 1216

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

been prosecuted as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B612E

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Prosecution of national servicemen

256 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

Whether all persons who were required to report for (a) national service and (b) camps in 1992 but failed to do so, have been prosecuted, if not, (i) why were not all of them prosecuted and (ii) what percentages of such persons had

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b)

(1) The prosecution action is an ongoing and time consuming process. All cases of failure to report are investigated

(a) (ii) Prosecutions completed 8%

Prosecutions in process 92%

(b) (ii) Prosecutions completed 6,3%

Prosecutions in process 47,6%

Prosecutions in investigation stage 46,1%

Information is supplied as at 30 April 1992

Brute force not the answer - ANC

Sowetan 15/6/92 (254) (625) (627)

THE decision to put SADF units on standby in response to the ANC's mass action campaign tomorrow amounted to a declaration of war, the organisation said at the weekend.

The ANC accused the Government of relying on propaganda and brute force, instead of negotiating with sincerity

The SADF has called up citizen force and commando force members to be placed on standby for the ANC's mass action plans tomorrow, the 16th anniversary of the June 16 1976 Soweto riots

SADF spokesman Colo-

nel John Rolt confirmed the move

The move was supported by the Conservative Party

CP's spokesman for defence, Dr WJ Snyman called for the units to be used primarily for "home and family" protection against any possible threat "from the communist-inspired ANC"

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, cut short his tour of the US because the "IFP and I are very concerned about the ANC's decision

"There's already so much violence that we cannot defuse, and the ANC's decision will only exacerbate the ongoing vio-

lence," Buthelezi said on his return

The ANC said instead of guaranteeing the protection of people whose only means to make their views known was to vote with their feet, president FW de Klerk "and his colleagues" were identifying them as the enemy

"There can be no question that the mobilisation of the SADF is intended to intimidate the disenfranchised majority with a massive display of force

"The attitude displayed by the Government is in marked contrast to its lenience towards the mass action of armed vigilantes, who have time without number been permitted to

parade through the streets with their weapons, leaving death and destruction in their wake," the organisation said

The Government sought to put the onus for the prevailing murder, mayhem and chaos on the ANC, and blame mass action for the country's problems, the ANC said

The people of South Africa had the undisputed right to demonstrate their opposition to Government policies and practices that they found unacceptable, it said

The ANC demanded that the country should move forward rapidly to an interim government of national unity - Sapa



Former *Sowetan* enemies *15/6/92* remove obstacles to peace

(254) Sowetan Correspondent 

LUANDA - Hundreds of thousands of land mines in Angola, which continue to kill and maim civilians, are threatening to delay the country's peace process.

Angola's MPLA government, in a joint venture with former enemy in Unita and the South African Defence Force, is fighting the clock to lift the mines before the country's general election in September.

Some 50 000 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines have already been lifted at great risk by a group of soldiers under the technical guidance of an SADF engineering unit since the beginning of the peace talks.

Eight soldiers have been killed and 25 have been injured in the mine-lifting operations. Scores of civilians, accidentally walking in minefields, have been killed or maimed.

Angola has the highest per capita number of amputees in the world as a result of the prolonged bush war between the SA-supported Unita rebel movement and the MPLA government military wing, FPLA.

Detect and defuse

Now, all three former enemies are co-operating in attempts to detect and defuse the numerous minefields they themselves laid.

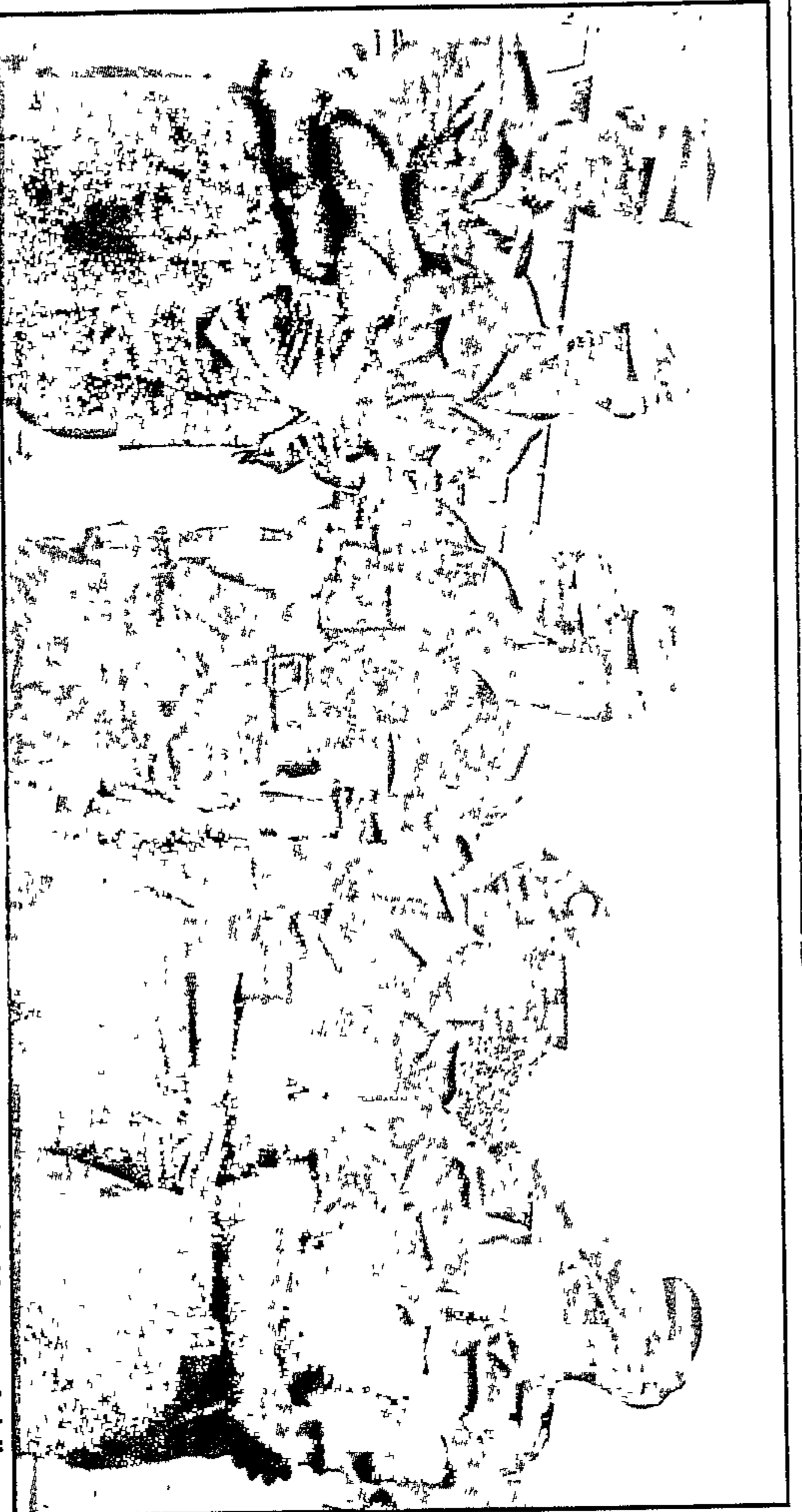
Mines were also laid over the years by the ANC near the eastern borders of Angola and the Cuban soldiers supporting the MPLA government before their withdrawal from Angola from 1989.

In a visit to Angola's poverty-stricken capital Luanda last week, hosted by the SADF, the media were shown how a group of engineering students drawn from both Unita and MPLA prodded the ground with sticks for anti-personnel mines in a dense minefield.

SADF spokesman said that while the SADF had kept maps of the minefields in Angola, there were no records kept on many of the other minefields laid.

Pictures by LEN KUMALO
and
ASSOCIATED PRESS

Angolan soldiers listen attentively at a briefing before the "search" for landmines placed during the 16 years of civil war.



‘Scores of
civilians,
accidentally
walking in
minefields,
have been
killed or
maimed.’

An SA

scores of
 civilians,
 accidentally
 walking in
 minefields,
 have been
 killed or
 maimed.



An SADF officer (right) during a demonstration.



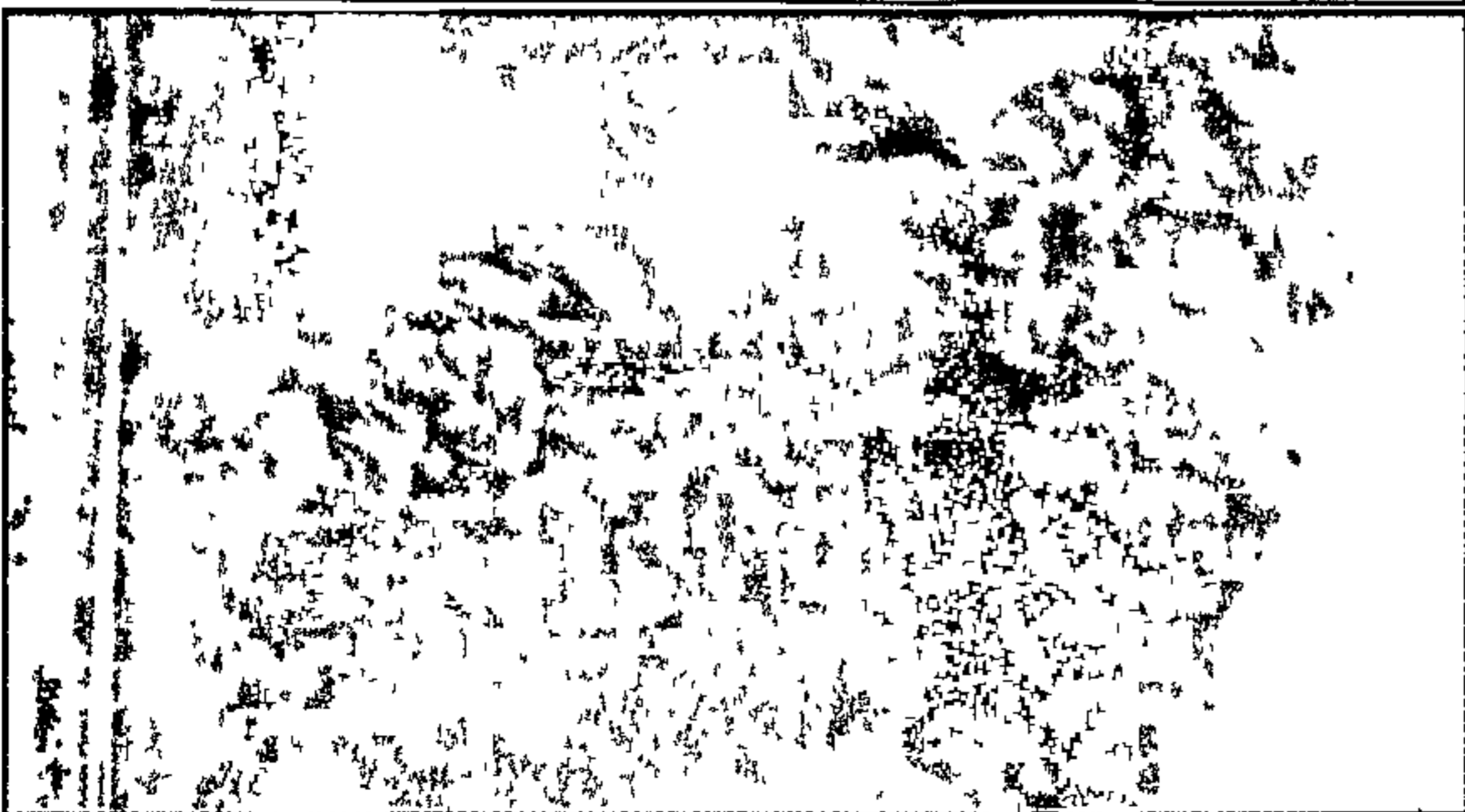
An SADF officer gives a command for mine detection and destruction inside the demarcated danger zone

...Angola and the Cuban soldiers supporting the MPLA government before their withdrawal from Angola from 1989

In a visit to Angola's poverty-stricken capital Luanda last week, hosted by the SADF, the media were shown how a group of engineering students drawn from both Unita and MPLA prodded the ground with sticks for anti-personnel mines in a dense minefield

SADI spokesman said that while the SADF had kept maps of the minefields in Angola, there were no records kept on many of the other minefields laid

**Pictures by LEN KUMALO
 and
 ASSOCIATED PRESS**



A cloud of smoke rises from a mock minefield

detect and destroy mines

Call-up of whites to continue

254

27/16/92

Political Staff

THE National Party yesterday brushed aside calls by the Democratic Party and the ANC for the elimination of whites-only military conscription.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw, said during the debate on the Defence Amendment Bill that he wanted to emphasise that no discrimination should be read into the stipulation that conscription was restricted for whites.

This was a temporary measure to be applicable during the transitional phase and to be amended once a new constitution had been finalised.

● The General Council of the Bar had described the bill as a "linguistic, semantic and conceptual monstrosity", the DP spokesman on defence, General Bob Rogers, said yesterday, Sapa reports.

New steps to combat violence

By Billy Paddock 16/6/92

254

CAPE TOWN — Government has put forward drastic measures to combat violence and "intimidation" — with penalties for intimidation being increased to 25 years' imprisonment.

The Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, scraps certain sections of the Internal Security Act — but introduces detention without trial for interrogation periods administered by the courts rather than the police.

Under the Bill a magistrate could issue a warrant of arrest for any person he believed might know where weapons were hidden.

The suspect could be held for 48 hours before appearing before a magistrate. Thereafter the suspect would have to appear before a magistrate every 10 days, and could be held indefinitely in this way.

The legislation forms the basis of government's strategy against political intolerance, violence, intimidation and the formation of private armies.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee did not in any way refer to any organisation, including Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), while discussing the section on private armies in a statement, but the terms of the new legislation made it clear

that MK and the AWB would fall into its ambit by virtue of applying to individuals and leaders of organisations.

Any person involved in the control, training or administration of private armies would be severely dealt with and brought to book, unless acting in the pursuit of support for the SA Police or SADF.

Where the organisers were politically motivated they exposed themselves automatically to prosecution.

Security firms and neighbourhood watches would have to apply for exemption from these control measures and thus would, in the normal course of events, be granted by the Minister.

The main focus of the measures was to combat intimidation and even shifted the onus of proof to someone suspected of committing the offence.

Where previously the act of intimidation had to have been committed before security forces could act, the new legislation proposed "that a crime had already been committed once fear was inculcated".

Further, other acts which could reasonably be interpreted to instil fear would be considered to be a crime of intimidation.

Most of these harsh sections, including detention without trial in terms of this Bill, carried a sunset clause of one year.

The aim is mainly to create conditions more attuned to conducting elections.

The President can, with the concurrence of Parliament, extend these provisions for a year at a time.

The legislation also specifically targets gun-running and aims to clamp down heavily on automatic weapons being brought into the country from neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

It gives the security forces wide powers to arrest people suspected of knowing the whereabouts of arms caches or hidden weapons.

The Bill also proposes amendments to the Criminal Procedures Act whereby a certificate can be issued by the attorney-general declaring the crime a special crime in respect of crimes of violence and intimidation to speed up the process.

The prosecution and the defence have to have their case arguments ready for trial within 60 days or the court may rule insufficient evidence and set the accused free.

The suspect will not be allowed bail unless the attorney-general has issued written authorisation.



Police ~~214~~ 'can curb violence'

JOHANNESBURG —
The confiscation of
weapons belonging to
IFP supporters on their
way to a rally in Soweto
on Sunday demonstrated
that the police had the
ability to curb violence
in the townships, the
African National Con-
gress said yesterday

"If the police had act-
ed as they did on Sunday
from the beginning, the
violence would not have
escalated to present pro-
portions," the ANC said

The police action
against IFP supporters
was part of a propagan-
da build-up aimed at le-
gitimising the war on
peaceful mass action

The mobilisation of
white reservists had the
potential to permanent-
ly damage race relations
and whites should
"refuse to be used by the
Nationalist government
in defence of apart-
heid", the ANC said

Sapa

(254) CT 16/6/92

MK 'conflict' plan denied

254

PRETORIA — The military wing of the ANC, uMkhonto weSizwe, is planning military confrontation with the security forces in Imbali near Maritzburg, the official SADF newspaper Uniform claims

The ANC immediately slated the report as false propaganda

CT 17/6/92

In its June issue, Uniform claimed to have information that MK planned "large-scale armed conflict with the security forces" — Sapa

SADF to probe claims of shock assault on troopie

254

ARG 17/6/92

STEFAANS BRUMMER
Staff Reporter

THE Defence Force has confirmed it is investigating allegations that an officer-in-command on field manoeuvres near Touws River put a wet pillowslip over a troopie's head and gave him electric shocks

A source said the national serviceman, a member of the Youngsfield Ordnance Service Corps, was woken early one morning during the two-week excursion

A major — who was in command — and another high-ranking officer told him something was amiss and they had

to take him to the Touws River police station

“The youngster thought something had happened to his mother or father. He thought they would tell him one of his parents had passed away. He was all shaken up,” the source said

Instead of the police station, they allegedly took him to an isolated place where they put a wet pillowslip over his head and gave him electric shocks

They allegedly boasted that “this is the shock machine we used in Angola”

A Western Province Command spokeswoman confirmed the matter was being investigated

“The military police are investigating the matter and at this stage there can be no further comment”

Asked about allegations that SADF members illegally hunted springbok on the same manoeuvres, the spokeswoman said that the SADF had no knowledge of such incidents, but would appreciate more information.

She said it was “against policy” that game be hunted by SADF members on manoeuvres

A source said Touws River farmers were upset when they found the heads of slaughtered springbok.



POLICE UNDER FIRE Amnesty International says the SAP is still at war with 'the enemy'

'It's business as usual' for partisan police — Amnesty

SOUTH 13/6-17/6/92

254

By Rehana Rossouw

THE GOVERNMENT must take steps to safeguard human rights or South Africa's political reform process could break down. This is the view of Amnesty International in a report released this week that implicates the police and military in political killings.

"The reforms of the past two years have brought some sweeping changes in South Africa. But as far as the security forces are concerned, it's business as

usual," says the human rights organisation. "And all too often that means taking part in political killings or standing by while others massacre political opponents."

In the 100-page report, Amnesty International documents evidence of a systematic pattern of police and military involvement in torture and assassinations during the past two years.

"Despite government promises to take the police out of politics, the fact is that they have continued their war against the ANC and allied organisations — and the government has been slow to react despite mounting evidence against the police," according to the report.

In the township violence which has cost 7 000 lives since early 1990, the police have continued the fight against those they see as "the enemy", says Amnesty International.

The report details some of the many incidents in which police participated directly or stood back and allowed massacres to occur.

- 80 people killed during an onslaught by thousands of armed Inkatha supporters on Pietermaritzburg townships in March 1990
- 80 people killed in two days of attacks by Inkatha supporters and masked white men on Phola Park squatter camp east of Johannesburg in September 1990
- 29 killed when 1 000 Inkatha supporters with active police involvement invaded Swankville squatter camp west of Johannesburg on May 12, 1991
- 18 residents of Bruntville township, Natal, killed during attacks by hundreds of Inkatha supporters on December 3 1991, with the police in unmarked vehicles raiding residents' homes for weapons which they might have used to defend themselves
- 18 people killed by armed Inkatha supporters and police in a dawn attack on March 13, 1992 on the Uganda squatter camp outside Durban

Few attackers prosecuted

In only one of these cases have the attackers been prosecuted for murder and in only one case has the conduct of police been subject to independent inquiry.

When there have been official inquiries, they have been hampered by violence and marked by official failure to act on their conclusions.

During an investigation into torture, killings of detainees and extrajudicial executions by the police in the Western Transvaal, witnesses and human rights monitors were harassed, threatened and shot at by the police.

In 1990 and 1991 high-profile judicial inquiries into military and police "death squads" found evidence of murder, poisoning, kidnapping, arson, perjury and destruction of evidence by members of the police and military. Not a single prosecution followed.

"The government of South Africa has, at best, been grossly negligent," says Amnesty International.

'Get away with murder'

"They have failed to act against all but a tiny proportion of human rights violators within the police and the military.

This can only serve to give the security forces the impression that they can get away with anything, even murder. They must be held to account.

"Reform is dependent on human rights being respected. As well as welcoming political change in South Africa, the world must be alert to what is happening to human rights at the grassroots level.

"Nearly all the human rights violations in the report have happened since Nelson Mandela was freed.

"Political assassinations and other violations are not a thing of the past, as the government claims. They have not been stopped by the reform process," says Amnesty.

"The government must act now to make the police and military uphold the law, not undermine it. Otherwise hopes for a new South Africa will founder.

This is the second report in as many weeks slamming the government, police and military for their involvement in violence.

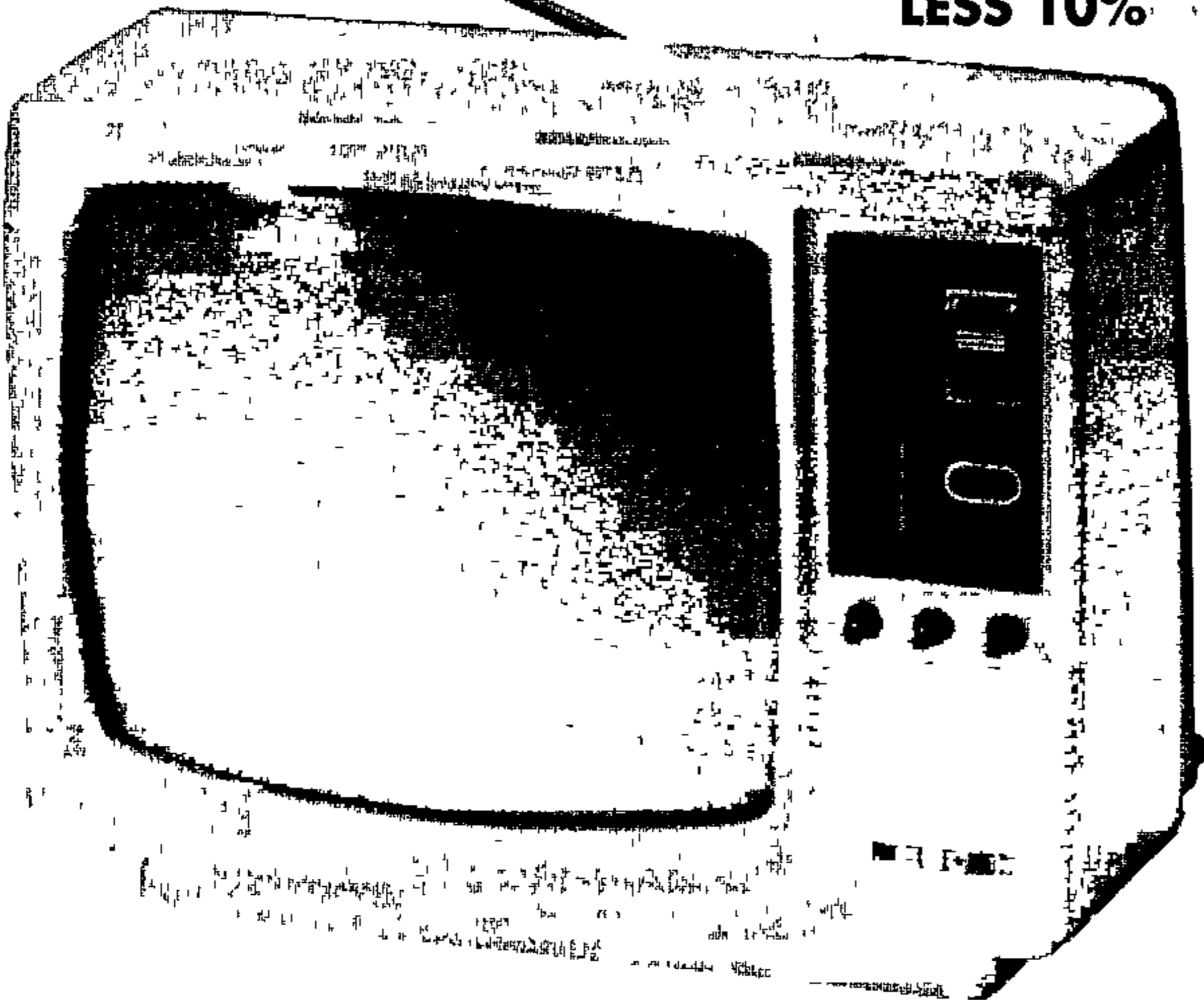
Last week the International Commission of Jurists released a report after their fact-finding tour of the country in March in which they challenged President F.W. de Klerk to bring the violence under control.

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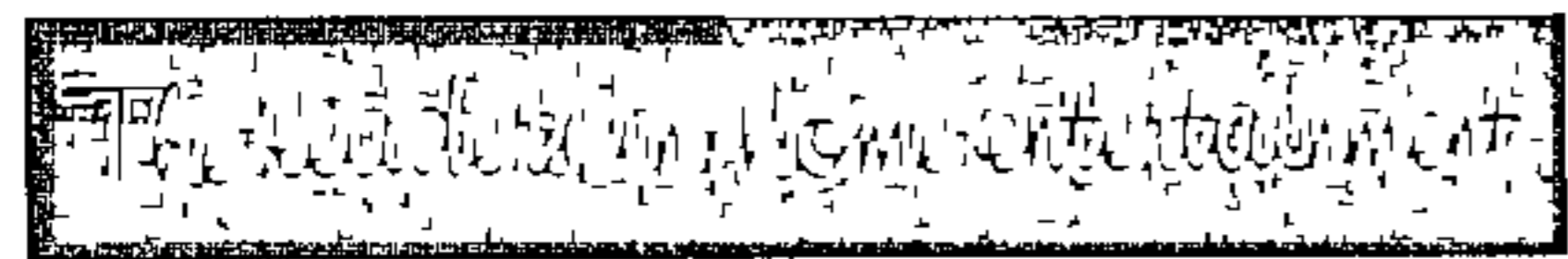
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Private armies: Parliament acts

Sowetan 17/6/92

(scribbles) 254 (scribbles)

LEADERS, members and supporters of organisations who train, equip and arm themselves to take over functions of the SAP or Defence Force may be prosecuted.

The Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament on Monday, prohibits the organising, training, equipping and arming of such organisations.

It also provides for a fine or imprisonment of up to 10 years for anyone convicted of such activities.

The Bill also extends the Intimidation Act to include indirect forms of intimidation and to admit as witnesses in court proceedings observers other than the person who had been in-

timidated.

A memorandum to the legislation states that the objective is to combat indirect intimidation at bus stops, shopping centres and polling booths.

The problem of getting people who have been intimidated to testify, is also addressed

Memo

Certain offences involving violence and intimidation - including murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances - may be designated as "special offences" in terms of a certificate issued by an Attorney-General and a simplified criminal procedure may be followed in such trials.

The objective, according to the memorandum, is to

demonstrate to the community that offenders are tried speedily and called to account for their deeds.

In terms of this provision, both the State and accused are obliged to present their cases within a reasonable time, being not more than 90 days.

Courts hearing such matters may sit on any day of the week, including Sundays.

The State is compelled to provide the accused with a summary of the facts on which it had based its case and the accused has to disclose his defence.

The Attorney-General's certificate provides that the accused may not be released on bail or warning for the duration of the trial. The Attorney-General may, however, at any time

withdraw the restriction on bail.

Magistrates are also empowered to order the detention of anyone who withholds information from the police regarding the unlawful possession of certain kinds of weaponry.

A detainee must be brought before a magistrate within 48 hours and thereafter every 10 days.

No court may pronounce on the validity of the detention

The provisions in the Bill with regard to special offences and the unlawful possession of certain weapons will only remain in effect for one year.

But it may be extended by the State President with the concurrence of Parliament. - *Sapa*



US slaps embargo on SA missile project

STAR 17/6/92

By Hugh Robertson
Washington Bureau

254

WASHINGTON — South Africa's surface-to-surface missile programme has been identified as one of 21 international weapons development projects on which a new United States embargo was enforced yesterday.

The US Commerce Department said the embargo was part of an international effort to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Details of prohibited goods and services would be published in the Federal Register.

The embargo apparently will

prohibit US citizens from being involved in designing, building or testing missiles in South Africa, and will ban the export of a wide range of materials to SA and 20 other countries, including Iraq, China, India and North Korea.

Penalties for US offenders include 10 years' jail and fines of up to \$1 million (about R2,8 million).

The new measures follow the failure earlier this year to persuade the South African Government to sign the international protocol on the limitation of weapons of mass destruction — and, specifically, their means of delivery.

Musician killed robbed at home

Johannesburg musician William Andrew Schultz (51) was stabbed to death in his Brixton home at the weekend. His body was found by his domestic worker on Monday. Police believe the motive was robbery.

Fined over ivory

A former ANC exile yesterday pleaded guilty to possession of ivory in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Court. Vusumusi Masondo (35) of Soweto was sentenced to R30 000 or three years' jail and an additional fine of R10 000 or one year' jail for the value of the elephant

Statutory rape case

A university student received a 12-month suspended sentence in the Krugersdorp Regional Court yesterday after being found guilty of statutory rape. Sean O'Sullivan (21), of Plot 13 Somersdal Muldersdrift, admitted having sex with a girl, then aged 12, for a period of a year.

Lake project launch

A public participation programme for Pretoria's lake project was launched last night. The city council said it was similar to Cape

DJ Jay 'needs to relax'

Alex Jay, one of South Africa's most popular radio disc jockeys, is in hiding until he is well enough to return to work.

Radio 5 managing director Lance Rothschild said Jay was resting after collapsing from exhaustion and stress. Rumours flying round since Jay took sick leave were unfair because "all Alex needs is relaxation and isolation." — Staff Reporter



Taking five . . . popular disc jockey Alex Jay is in hiding.

Squatters: ~~SIP~~ ET 18/6/92 Attack probe

A BOARD of Inquiry had been convened to investigate the alleged involvement of members of 21 Battalion in an assault on squatters in the Tamboville squatter area near Benoni in May, Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw said yesterday **254**

In a written reply to a question from Mr Mahmoud Rajab (DP Springfield), he said the inquiry had not been completed — Sapa

ANC defence

units 'legal'

CT 18/6/92 Political Staff (254)

THE police were aware of 85 self-defence units established by the ANC, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said yesterday

He was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Charl Hertzog (CP, Ladybrand)

No steps had been taken against the self-defence units as no law made provision for action against them

People trust (254)

MK — Dalling

APR 18/1992

THERE could be no disbanding of Umkhonto we Sizwe until it had become part of the Defence Force, Mr Dave Dalling (Ind, Sandton) said in the second reading of the Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill

Township people distrusted the police and the army with their "long history of dirty tricks" and looked to MK for security, he said — Sapa

MK training claim

STEPHANE BOTHMA

JANE's Defence Weekly believes some members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, are receiving military training in India — in Transkei army guise

This was done to avoid potential embarrassment to India, the defence magazine's SA correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman wrote in the latest edition. *How 18/6/92*

Heitman wrote that a problem affecting integration of ANC personnel into the SADF was insufficient military training and experience. The ANC, therefore, was sending personnel on courses in various countries.

The ANC last night denied that members were receiving training in India in Transkei Army guise.

A spokesman confirmed ANC members were receiving training in various countries.

Order against Numsa march

SUSAN RUSSELL

BARLOW Group subsidiary Barlow Appliance Company yesterday obtained an interim interdict in the Rand Supreme Court prohibiting the National Union of Metal Workers (Numsa) from associating itself with a march planned for today in support of workers dismissed during an illegal strike.

The Kew company dismissed 600 workers in September 1989 after an illegal strike and the matter has been the subject of arbitration proceedings between the union and management. *How 18/6/92*

Yesterday's order granted by Judge C Plewman also prohibits the union from instigating, encouraging or associating itself with any conduct which is in breach of the arbitration agreement.

The union has been interdicted from publishing or disseminating

statements to the effect that the dispute was adjudicated in any forum other than by an independent arbitrator who was appointed by agreement between the two parties.

Numsa has also been interdicted from publishing or disseminating statements which claim that the dismissals were unlawful or unfair.

In terms of the order the union may not encourage, incite or associate itself with any conduct amounting to a boycott of the company's products.

Nor may it associate itself with calls for the reinstatement of the dismissed workers.

Dismissed workers demonstrated at the opening of Codesa II last month protesting against the involvement of Barlow Rand CE John Hall in the national peace accord.

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US acts against SA missile programmes

(254) SIMON BARBER (20)

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration this week sought to tighten its noose around SA's space and ballistic missile programmes by requiring US companies to seek special licenses for any commercial activity related to these projects.

The new regulations cover exports to SA and 20 other countries deemed to present a missile proliferation threat.

Exporters are warned to take care when offering SA any goods or services that might be destined for the country's "surface-to-surface missile project" or "space launch vehicle" programme.

Penalties for shipping without a licence include a \$1m fine and a 10-year jail term. It is extremely unlikely that any licenses will be granted for SA transactions under present circumstances. *Blom 18/6/92*

Armcor, its subsidiaries and its newly privatised spin-off Denel, are already subject to a total US embargo, imposed last October after US intelligence determined that SA had received long-range ballistic missile components from Israel.

Washington has offered to waive these sanctions if Pretoria agrees to adhere to the guidelines laid down by the US and its industrialised partners in the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Negotiations on the issue remain stalled over whether the SA can continue work on a civilian space launch programme within the MTCR framework, given that rockets capable of launching satellites can easily be reconfigured to carry warheads.

Brazil has sidestepped a similar problem by transferring all space-related activities to a new civilian space agency and drafting legislation restricting the export of sensitive technology.

SADF's 80th anniversary (254)

The SA Defence Force will celebrate its 80th anniversary this year with a parade outside the Port Elizabeth City Hall on Saturday, July 4 *STAR 18/6/92*

Business

New plan to combat crime

Sowetan 18/6/92.



By JOSHUA RABOROKO

A black human resources consultant says he has a "revolutionary idea" to combat crime and ease the housing shortage in Soweto.

Mr Martin Sebesho said his solution was to "dragoon Soweto's millions of drop-outs and jobless into the SADF, teach them trade skills, and then put them to work on special community development and upliftment projects"

Sebesho, a prominent member of the South African Board for Personnel Practice, said the plan was "no hairbrained scheme" and said "perhaps 80 percent of Soweto's lost generation could be reclaimed in this way".

Sebesho, who is human resources consultant for a number of major companies, estimated there were about 3 million young blacks who could qualify

for a compulsory call-up

"They are aged between 18 and 30 - the older ones are veterans of the township troubles of 1976," he said "These would be among the first to be recruited

"Of course all of them could not be called up at once.

"But it would produce an entirely new class citizen

"It would also be one of the most striking examples of affirmative action I can think of"

He said the idea could shock "die-hard military traditionalists"

But Sebesho believes "a little bit of military discipline" would help black youths living in squalor, crime and hopelessness

His scenario envisaged a year-long stint in the army. Initially, that would involve typical military induction training discipline and fitness regimes

"But these young men would be trained not to kill but to build," Sebesho said "They would be trained in a variety of basic trade skills - as electricians, plumbers, bricklayers and carpenters - which could be developed by formal technikon or technical college training when they leave the service

"With a disciplined battalion of such men moving in, Soweto could be clean tomorrow

"The whole of the township could be electrified, everyone would have running water and the squatter problem could be sorted out because there would be a pool of cheap manpower to help build the houses"

21 Battalion role probed

A BOARD of inquiry had been convened to investigate the alleged involvement of members of 21 Battalion in the assault on squatters in the Tamboville squatter area near Benoni in May, the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw said in parliament. — Sapa

254 ARG 18/6/92

Secret accounts bill 'sham, cover-up' — Andrew

Political Staff
THE government's corruption cover-up continued and its latest draft legislation on secret accounts was a deliberate attempt to mislead by claiming these would come under centralised, accountable control, DP finance spokesman Mr Ken Andrew said

He spoke in the debate on the Secret Services Amendment Bill, which the explanatory memorandum promises is designed to bring all secret service projects such as CCB operations under the control of an evaluation committee and prevent misuse
He said "This is simply not so

It is a sham. It is a cosmetic cover-up that will not prevent the major abuses of the past. It is a case of, 'The CCB is dead! Long live the CCB!'"

President F W de Klerk had given a number of undertakings that secret projects would be tightly controlled and not misused and this bill was an attempt

to "mislead the media and the public into believing that those undertakings are being honoured, when in fact they are not," he said

He said the explanatory memorandum was misleading and guilty of perpetrating untruths by stating that two of the objectives

of the bill were
● To finance all secret services via the secret services account from the budget of state expenditure

(254)

CT 19/6/92

● To limit the operation of the special defence account to the supply of military armaments
The bill did neither of these things, Mr Andrew said

Smiles and Applause

LATEST

32 Battalion: Never again

— Goldstone

Political Staff

(254)

ARC 19/6/92

THE Goldstone Commission has recommended that 32 Battalion never be used again in South Africa for peacekeeping duties.

It made the proposal in the light of the Phola Park incident involving 32 Battalion soldiers on the night of April 8

Viljoen is implicated by Ombudsman

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — The Ombudsman Judge P J van der Walt yesterday confirmed that State Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen refused a recommendation from him four years ago to appoint a commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Development Aid Department.

Former advocate-general Van der Walt said that at his request he had a meeting with Viljoen on December 6, 1988 and recommended an inquiry into the department following complaints by the Transvaal attorney-general of corruption

Officers of the auditor-general had made the same complaints to Viljoen

However, Viljoen rejected the recommendation. Viljoen instructed Van der Walt to work with the Transvaal attorney-general on an internal inquiry alongside a police inquiry. Van der Walt said in a letter to the Speaker of Parliament Eln Louw.

Louw had called on Van der Walt to clarify the chain of events after a Parliamentary debate

Secret accounts Bill is a sham, says DP

CAPE TOWN — Government's draft legislation on secret accounts was a deliberate attempt to mislead the media and public by claiming such accounts would come under centralised control, DP Finance spokesman Ken Andrew said yesterday

He was speaking in the debate of the Secret Services Amendment Bill, which the explanatory memorandum says is designed to bring all secret service projects such as CCB operations under the control of an evaluation committee to prevent misuse

"This is simply not so," Andrew said

"It is a sham. It is a cosmetic cover-up that will not prevent the major abuses of the past. It is a case of. The CCB is dead, long live the CCB"

President F W de Klerk had given undertakings that secret projects would be tightly controlled and not misused. The Bill was an attempt to "mislead the media and the public into believing that those undertakings are being honoured, when in fact they are not", he said

He said the explanatory memorandum was misleading and guilty of perpetrating untruths by stating that two of the objectives of the Bill were

- To finance all secret services via the Secret Services Account from the budget of State Expenditure; and
- To limit the operation of the Special Defence Account to the supply of military

armaments

He said the Bill did neither of these things but instead tried "to fool as many people as possible that a procedure is being established that will prevent the awful abuse of secret funds occurring again"

The Bill did not limit the uses to which the billions of rands voted for the Defence Special Account (the largest of the secret accounts) could be used. The memorandum states that it would only be used for the purchase of armaments but this was not true, he said

It would continue to finance purchases, military intelligence and "special defence activities" as provided for in the Defence Special Account Act. The DP's amendment to limit the use of funds to purchases and military intelligence line functions had been rejected, he said

"So the secret funds used to finance CCB 1 will be just as readily available to finance CCB 2," he said.

The limited extent to which CCB activities were uncovered was because of a procedural error in authorisation that allowed the auditor-general to pick up that the CCB existed

"There is no way of knowing whether other CCB-type activities or worse were taking place in the past, are taking place now or will take place in the future — and this Bill will ensure that we have no greater chance of finding out," he said

BILLY PADDOCK

254

B/Daw 19/6/92

B/Daw 19/6/92

MIR'S Man of Steel or hotel manager?

As/wed 19/6 - 25/6/92.

No one seems to know just what Colonel 'Staal' Burger is up to these days. And the certainty isn't telling. By GAVIN EVANS

(25/6)

GUESS a hotel is where one would expect to find Colonel "Staal" Burger. After all, the former Johannesburg Civil Co-operation Bureau boss was listed as the "manager" of the three-star Parklane Hotel in Hillbrow, though it turned out he was a little more than that.

The Breakers Hotel in Berea is a long way down from the Parklane. As police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman explains "Our narcotics and prostitution branch visit this hotel from time to time, usually to watch for prostitutes and drug dealers. Two or three prostitutes have been arrested in the area of the hotel, but none inside."

This is not exactly where you would expect to find the one-time high flying cop who headed the all-powerful Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad before being recruited by Military Intelligence.

It's difficult to find him there. Receptionists will tell you, "He's away on business"; "he comes and goes"; and "I never know whether he's in or out".

Some of Burger's former Brixton-cum-CCB enforcers, such as Slang van Zyl and Ferdie Barnard, have been in the news as agents in a Nampak dispute. Others, such as Peter Botes, have become bean-splitters. CCB MD Colonel Joe Verster, Jaco Black, Wessel Huyser and their group of 23 are arguing for a better deal, while their boss, General Eddie Webb, is pleading for indemnity. But Staal has been out of the picture for a couple of years.

Earlier this year we were contacted by a source who claimed that Burger was back with Military Intelligence, using the Breakers as a front and a Red Corolla 1600 (PWJ 594 T) for his other business, and that his controller was a Gerrie Boomman.

The first checks were positive. The car was registered in his name and he did come and go. But neither the Defence Force nor Joe Verster would confirm or deny that Burger was back with MI.

The next step was to meet him — a tricky proposition. It's not only that he's hard to find, his reputation as

Jacobs continued "A few days later Staal came and hit me on the left side of the face, threatened me that he'd close my business. I laid a charge of assault but the Hillbrow police did nothing. He's since threatened me several times.

"Three days later three Hillbrow police closed my shop. They arrested me for 'possession of stolen goods', but the prosecution withdrew the charges."

Opperman said Burger and Jacobs had a "little bit of a history of conflict", but confirmed the alleged assault had been reported. The raid on Jacobs' shop "had nothing to do with Staal Burger", he said. A decision had been made not to prosecute Jacobs, but no charges had been withdrawn.

CCB golden handshake a passport into SADF

By GAVIN EVANS 19/6 - 25/6/92

AT least 18 members of the now-disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau death squad network were re-employed by the South African Defence Force after receiving their retrenchment packages.

Former CCB "managing director" Colonel Joe Verster said he knew the names of "at least 18 to 20" former CCB members who took the option of accepting their retrenchment packages rather than going back into the SADF, and then were recruited back into the SADF.

This is in addition to an undisclosed number who were absorbed straight back into the SADF without accepting retrenchment packages.

Verster's colleague, former CCB financial controller Jaco Black, added: "When the SADF first gave the people the severance package, it was a package they could accept or they could

go back to the Defence Force. It was explicitly written that you were not allowed to take the package and then go back to the Defence Force."

But the SADF then recruited the ex-CCB members, he said.

Verster said he found it "strange" that the CCB members "who we feel could be responsible for some of the problems, were accepted into the Defence Force against our personnel plan."

"They have new contracts now, security in life, and people who are totally innocent are going to court now and are in trouble. The real troublemakers — they are safe," he complained.

Asked to comment, SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt referred *The Weekly Mail* to a statement made in parliament last year by then defence minister Magnus Malan who stressed the CCB "could not be ended or disbanded with a stroke of a pen".

"In the first place all the members of the CCB,

a man of steel makes one a little edgy.

When he was on his way up in the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, the unit developed a reputation for just that: murder and robbery. Ferdie Barnard, Jack le Grange, Robert van der Merve — they all committed murder on the job, and in several cases money changed hands. Among the criminally inclined, the squad's reputation for torture was second to none — and that includes the top floors of John Vorster Square.

When Van der Merve and Le Grange were con-

like other officials of the state, had contracts. In addition the greater majority of the members were not guilty of any crimes or irregularities. Although they had already been placed under the Chief of the Army, they had to be given an opportunity to exercise a choice to remain in the service of the SADF. In order to exercise this choice it was necessary to present them with retrenchment packages," said Rolt.

He added that some of the CCB members chose to stay in the SADF while others chose the packages.

"As with any other government servant who has been retrenched, members can be re-employed if a vacancy should arise."

Rolt did not respond to *Weekly Mail* questions about whether some of these had been re-employed in SADF Military Intelligence, as has been alleged by several sources.

victed of murder, the Man of Steel was transferred to the east Rand and then snapped up by MI, which no doubt found his credentials, and those of his assorted Brixton boys, to be just what the general ordered. It was this crew who were found by the Hamm Commission to have ordered the murders of lawyer Dullah Omar and myself — and perhaps others.

But aside from his size (1,98cm), Burger proved to be unimposing when I finally found him at the Breakers. I put to him the source's allegations "There's little substance to that," he replied.

Well, is there any substance?

"You can find out yourself. I'm out of that stuff now," he said, and pressed me to describe the source. "Next time tape him and we can try to find out who's spreading these rumours."

A little later I was contacted by Gerrit Jacot, the owner of Abel Pawnbrokers, near the Breakers.

He said in January one Gawie Roussseau told him his company's stolen Golf was outside the Breakers with changed number plates. Jacobs said his inquiries proved the car was stolen. He reported the matter to the Hillbrow police, "who did nothing."

"About a week later Mr Roussseau drowned in his pool. His family never got the car back."

Police spokesman Opperman said their investigations showed the car was not stolen.

I got hold of Burger again on Tuesday

"If a mossie poeps in Johannesburg they think it's Staal Burger," he said "I'd just had a heart bypass and I wasn't capable. There's no truth in it."

Are you back with the SADF?

"I've got links with nobody. I'm on my own, running my own business and looking after myself. There's a lot of gossip going around. That's all."

Maybe Burger is now, finally, no more than what he claims: a low-rent hotel manager, who has run-ins with his neighbours. Then again, maybe not. It all depends on whom you believe.

MI'S Man of Steel or hotel manager?

As well 1916-2516192.

No one seems to know just what Colonel 'Staal' Burger is up to these days. And he certainly isn't telling. By GAVIN EVANS

(254)

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It's difficult to find him there. Receptionists will tell you, "He's away on business"; "he comes and goes"; and "I never know whether he's in or out."

Some of Burger's former Brixton-cum-CCB enforcers, such as Slang van Zyl and Ferdie Barnard, have been in the news as agents in a Nampak dispute. Others, such as Peter Botes, have become bean-splitters. CCB MD Colonel Joe Verster, Jaco Black, Wessel Huyser and their group of 23 are arguing for a better deal, while their boss, General Eddie Webb, is pleading for indemnity. But Staal has been out of the picture for a couple of years.

Earlier this year we were contacted by a source who

Jacobs continued: "A few days later Staal came and hit me on the left side of the face, threatened me that he'd close my business. I laid a charge of assault but the Hillbrow police did nothing. He's since threatened me several times."

"Three days later three Hillbrow police closed my shop. They arrested me for 'possession of stolen goods', but the prosecution withdrew the charges."
Oppertman said Burger and Jacobs had a "little bit of a history of conflict", but confirmed the alleged assault had been reported. The raid on Jacobs' shop "had nothing to do with Staal Burger", he said. A decision had been made not to prosecute Jacobs, but no charges had been withdrawn.

CCB golden handshake a passport into SADF

By GAVIN EVANS 1916-2516192

AT least 18 members of the now-disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau death squad network were re-employed by the South African Defence Force after receiving their retirement packages.

Former CCB "managing director" Colonel Joe Verster said he knew the names of "at least 18 to 20" former CCB members who took the option of accepting their retirement packages rather than going back into the SADF, and then were recruited back into the SADF.

This is in addition to an undisclosed number who were absorbed straight back into the SADF without accepting retirement packages.

Verster's colleague, former CCB financial controller Jaco Black, added: "When the SADF first gave the people the severance package, it was a package they could accept or they could

claimed that Burger was back with Military Intelligence, using the Breakers as a front and a Red Corolla 1600 (PWJ 594 T) for his other business, and that his controller was a Gerrie Boomman.

The first checks were positive. The car was registered in his name and he did come and go. But neither the Defence Force nor Joe Verster would confirm or deny that Burger was back with MI.

The next step was to meet him — a tricky proposition. It's not only that he's hard to find, his reputation as

go back to the Defence Force. If it was explicitly written that you were not allowed to take the package and then go back to the Defence Force, but the SADF then recruited the ex-CCB members, he said.

Verster said he found it "strange", that the CCB members "who we feel could be responsible for some of the problems, were accepted into the Defence Force against our personal plan."

"They have new contracts now, security in life, and people who are totally innocent are going to court now and are in trouble. The real troublemakers — they are safe," he complained.

Asked to comment, SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt referred *Weekly Mail* to a statement made in parliament last year by then defence minister Magnus Malan who stressed the CCB "could not be ended or disbanded with a stroke of a pen."

"In the first place all the members of the CCB,

a man of steel makes one a little edgy.

When he was on his way up in the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, the unit developed a reputation for just that murder and robbery. Ferdie Barnard, Jack le Grange, Robert van der Merwe — they all committed murder on the job, and in several cases money changed hands. Among the criminally inclined, the squad's reputation for torture was second to none — and that includes the top floors of John Vorster Square. When Van der Merwe and Le Grange were con-

I got hold of Burger again on Tuesday.

"If a mossie poeps in Johannesburg they think it's Staal Burger," he said. "I'd just had a heart bypass and I wasn't capable. There's no truth in it."

Are you back with the SADF?

"I've got links with nobody. I'm on my own, running my own business and looking after myself. There's a lot of gossip going around. That's all."

Maybe Burger is now, finally, no more than what he claims: a low-rent hotel manager, who has run-ins with his neighbours. Then again, maybe not. It all depends on whom you believe. ●

like other officials of the state, had contracts. In addition the great majority of the members were not guilty of any crimes or irregularities. Although they had already been placed under the Chief of the Army, they had to be given an opportunity to exercise a choice to remain in the service of the SADF. In order to exercise this choice it was necessary to present them with retirement packages," said Rolt.

He added that some of the CCB members chose to stay in the SADF while others chose the packages.

"As with any other government servant who has been retrenched, members can be re-employed if a vacancy should arise."

Rolt did not respond to *Weekly Mail* questions about whether some of these had been re-employed in SADF Military Intelligence, as has been alleged by several sources.

victed of murder, the Man of Steel was transferred to the east Rand and then snapped up by MI, which no doubt found his credentials, and those of his assorted Brixton boys, to be just what the general ordered. It was this crew who were found by the Harms Commission to have ordered the murders of lawyer Dullah Omar and myself — and perhaps others.

But aside from his size (1,98cm), Burger proved to be unimposing when I finally found him at the Breakers. I put to him the source's allegations.

"There's little substance to that," he replied. "Well, is there any substance?"

"You can find out yourself. I'm out of that stuff now," he said, and pressed me to describe the source. "Next time tape him and we can try to find out who's spreading these rumours."

A little later I was contacted by Gerrit Jacobs, the owner of Abel Pawnbrokers, near the Breakers.

He said in January one Gawe Rousseau told him his company's stolen Golf was outside the Breakers with changed number plates. Jacobs said his inquiries proved the car was stolen. He reported the matter to the Hillbrow police, "who did nothing."

"About a week later Mr Rousseau drowned in his pool. His family never got the car back."

Police spokesman Oppertman said their investigations showed the car was not stolen.

THE United States has intensified an international watch on South Africa's aerospace and missile development programmes after US and British investigators discovered firm evidence that embargo-busting has been going on for years. Other countries are also being subjected to closer surveillance.

After last week's conviction of James Guerni (61), who admitted masterminding the smuggling of \$50-million worth of weaponry into South Africa, US authorities said they welcomed South Africa's recent accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which binds signatories to stay out of the nuclear-weapons league.

But the authorities, speaking privately from Washington, stressed they have become acutely aware of South Africa's capacity to circumvent the mandatory global embargo on armaments trading with the help of other hold-out countries and greedy private corporations. They noted also that successive South African governments have been party to this process.

Guerni was jailed for 15 years by a Philadelphia court after pleading guilty to presiding over evasion of the United Nations arms embargo, laundering nearly \$1-billion through Swiss banks from 1983 to 1989, and falsely inflating the price of his company which he sold to British conglomerate Ferranti International.

A Ferranti informant told *The Weekly Mail* that Britain's Serious Fraud Office and the Foreign Office had helped US investigators bring Guerni to justice. But he admitted that although South Africa served as a conduit, the detailed routes used for the delivery and sales of some of the arms still remain a mystery.

Guerni's guilty plea related to two 1990 indictments.

● In the first, his holding company, Paren Industries, was accused of racketeering and fraud. Prosecutors said he also diverted millions of dollars for his own use, including \$1-million to pay blackmail money to a corporate lawyer representing his International Signal and Control Corporation.

Keeping the lid on SA embargo-busters

W/Wed 19/6 - 25/6/92
The conviction of an arms-smuggling mastermind has opened a can of worms involving South Africa's ability to bypass global embargoes.

ARTHUR GAVSHON reports



● US attorney Robert Goldman revealed that the South African government, seeking to head off Guerni's prosecution, offered to grant him asylum. Guerni, described by associates as a family man, declined. Other US defendants still awaiting trial were also offered refuge. So far as is known, only one — identified as James Russel — has reportedly picked up the offer, plus an estimated \$2-million generated by the arms-smuggling operation.

● A one-time deputy director of the US Central Intelligence Agency certified in a letter to the court that Guerni had links with the CIA at the time he and his firm were smuggling weapons into South Africa. The CIA official was identified as Admiral Bobby Inman.

The US officials who spoke of an intensified international watch on South Africa's arms trad-

● In the second indictment, which did not name him, 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African companies — including the state-owned Armscor — were accused of supplying arms components to South Africa in breach of embargo rules. Some of this material — specifically 300 000 power supplies — was fitted into 155mm artillery shells bought by Iraq and fired at US forces in the Gulf war. The other defendants still await trial.

During the final stage of Guerni's trial, these additional developments surfaced.

ing and aerospace activities said this is being mounted by a 20-nation group known as the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). It has the job of countering the spread of missiles through strict national curbs on exports.

They said participating countries — which now include Germany and Switzerland — are regularly revising and updating those curbs. Through their individual and co-ordinated investigations, they will seek to ensure that all missiles able to deliver weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological weapons, do not proliferate.

Even non-members of the MTCR group are being urged to abide by agreed export controls. Russia, certain East European states, Israel and China are among them.

The officials said the US is preparing ever-tighter safeguards and is calling on firms and individuals to report any dubious orders, even if the end use may have a civilian connotation. In this context, a 1990 US law already sanctions missile exports to South Africa as well as China, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and North Korea. This means almost all sources of missile technology to South Africa have legally been banned.

Political Staff
CONTROVERSIAL 32 Battalion should never again be used for peacekeeping duties anywhere in South Africa, the Goldstone Commission recommended yesterday.

A committee appointed by the events at Phola Park on the night of April 8 has concluded that the battalion acted in a manner "completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force" and, in fact, became perpetrators of violence.

The so-called "Buffalo Battalion" was formed in 1974 from Portuguese-speaking refugees of the Angolan war. It earned a fearsome reputation in the Namibian war but

its subsequent sojourn in the townships has been racked with controversy.

Last night Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw said he had "taken note" of the report's findings but said the continued deployment of 32 Battalion would be considered against the background of the SADF's specific requirements.

He said the Phola Park allegations affected certain individuals of only one of the 40 platoons of "a proud

unit of the Defence Force which has performed excellent work since 1974".

Mr Louw said he would not react further until investigations by the SAP, the attorney-general of the Witwatersrand and the SADF had been completed "and the correctness of all the allegations determined".

The Goldstone Commission's report on the incidents at Phola Park was submitted to the State President

on June 10 and tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Besides its findings on the Phola Park incidents, it said Mr Justice Goldstone and his commissioners were happy to hear on June 4 that the unit had been withdrawn from Imbali in the Maritzburg area.

The commission had also received serious complaints against the battalion there and its soldiers were perceived by the ANC as being biased against them.

32 Battalion 'unfit' for peace

The report said that on the night of April 8, 32 Battalion was involved in a gun battle with members of the Phola Park self-defence unit.

After the battle it was commanded to conduct a sweep in a section of Phola Park but the reason given for entering the area in the first place was "not communicated to the soldiers, or alternatively, was communicated and was then carried out in a totally ineffectual manner by the soldiers".

The captain in command of 32 Battalion on the night justified the use of "what would normally be regarded as excessive force" on the grounds that they were involved in "what amounted to a war".

However, it noted that there was a vast distinction between a situation of war and that in which 32 Battalion found themselves on the night of April 8. As a result "the use of excessive force cannot be justified".

Commenting on the Goldstone Report, Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said the DP supported the commission's recommendation that 32 Battalion should not be used again for peacekeeping duties anywhere in South Africa (254) CT 20/6/92

The report said the legal representatives of 32 Battalion acknowledge a number of its members committed unspecified "acts of violence" for which the committee "cannot find any grounds of justification".

It added that "in certain unspecified incidents members of 32 Battalion acted in a manner completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force and in fact became perpetrators of violence".

role

SADF to ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ act on 32 Battalion?

MICHAEL MORRIS and ALAN DUNN
Weekend Argus Political Staff

RECOMMENDATIONS by the Goldstone Commission that the controversial 32 Battalion never be used again for peacekeeping duties in South Africa will be considered by the Defence Force

The decisions would be made "against the background of the specific requirements of the SADF", said Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw

He was responding to the conclusion in the Goldstone Commission's report on the inquiry into allegations of unjustified violence by 32 Battalion soldiers against residents of the Phola Park squatter camp on the night of April 8 this year. The report was tabled in parliament yesterday.

The African National Congress still has to respond to the report

The commission found that the battalion's entry into the squatter camp was "unjustified" because battalion members had committed acts of violence against residents of Phola Park

"Members of 32 Battalion acted in a manner completely inconsistent with the function of a peacekeeping force and, in fact, became perpetrators of violence."

While conducting a sweep through Phola Park, soldiers had entered residents' shacks and had committed unspecified "acts of violence" against "a resident or residents"

Mr Louw said in a statement last night he was not in a position to react to the findings before the investigation by the police and the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand — and the internal SADF investigation — had been completed and before the "correctness of the allegations" had been determined.

He added: "Concerning the position of 32 Battalion, the allegations affect certain individuals of one of the 40 platoons of a proud unit of the Defence Force, which has performed excellent work since 1974

"The platoon concerned was withdrawn from Phola Park shortly after April 8.

"Taking the findings of Mr Justice Goldstone into consideration, the continued deployment of 32 Battalion will be considered against the background of the specific requirements of the SADF"

Democratic Party defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Rob Rogers said the Goldstone Report showed 32 Battalion soldiers had used unnecessary violence that night. They also had been shot at by self-defence units and one of their men was wounded. "There is no doubt that under such circumstances, the natural reaction is to react aggressively," he said.

"The Democratic Party fully supports the commission's recommendations that it should not again be used for peacekeeping duties anywhere in South Africa," he said.

SAP still outside suspected hostel

From Page 1

measures, Minister of Law and Order Mr Herus Kriel said he had requested General Van der Merwe to furnish him with a full report within six days

The order also announced that 200 "experienced investigators" under the leadership of Major-General Hannes Gloy would make up a team to ensure a thorough investigation of the massacre.

Police had confined the hostel-dwellers inside the hostel. But the confinement ended late yesterday. "They are free to come and go," an officer said outside the barracks-style Kwamadala hostel at the end of a 36-hour quarantine enforced by up to 200 men in 50 vehicles.

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mr Nelson Mandela's main black rival, said he was "unutterably appalled" at the killing.

A government spokesman said President De Klerk would visit the Boipatong squatter camp, a settlement of wood and tin shanties among dirt lanes south of Johannesburg, today

From inside the besieged hostel Zulu war-cries rang out and chants of "Usuthu", the name of a Zulu royal regiment, reverberated from behind the thick concrete walls.

Outside several hundred policemen and troops, supported by 15 armoured vehicles, stood by to begin the search for the killers.

In an extraordinary statement, the ANC contended that Mr De Klerk's administration had, in three years, caused more deaths of black people than 40 years of apartheid.

"Negotiations are in jeopardy," warned ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

WIDE

Violent '32' may retire after ruling

STAN 20/6/92

254 208

PETER FABRICIUS, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Gene Louw is reconsidering the deployment of controversial Portuguese-speaking 32 Battalion after the Goldstone Commission had ruled that it should never again be used for peace-keeping duties in South Africa.

The commission said in a report issued yesterday that 32 Battalion — composed mainly of Angolans — had been guilty of unjustified violence against residents of the Phola Park squatter camp on the night of April 8 this year.

Louw said he could not react to the findings before all investigations, including those by the SA Police and Defence Force, had been completed.

The allegations concerned certain individuals of one of the 40 platoons "of a proud unit of the Defence Force which has performed excellent work since 1974". The platoon was withdrawn from Phola Park soon after April 8.

But Louw added. "Taking the findings of Mr Justice Goldstone into consideration, the continued deployment of 32 Battalion will be considered against the background of the specific requirements of the South African Defence Force."

The commission found that more than 200 rounds had been fired by 32 Battalion in a skirmish with the Phola Park self-defence unit.

Several bullets had penetrated shacks and at least

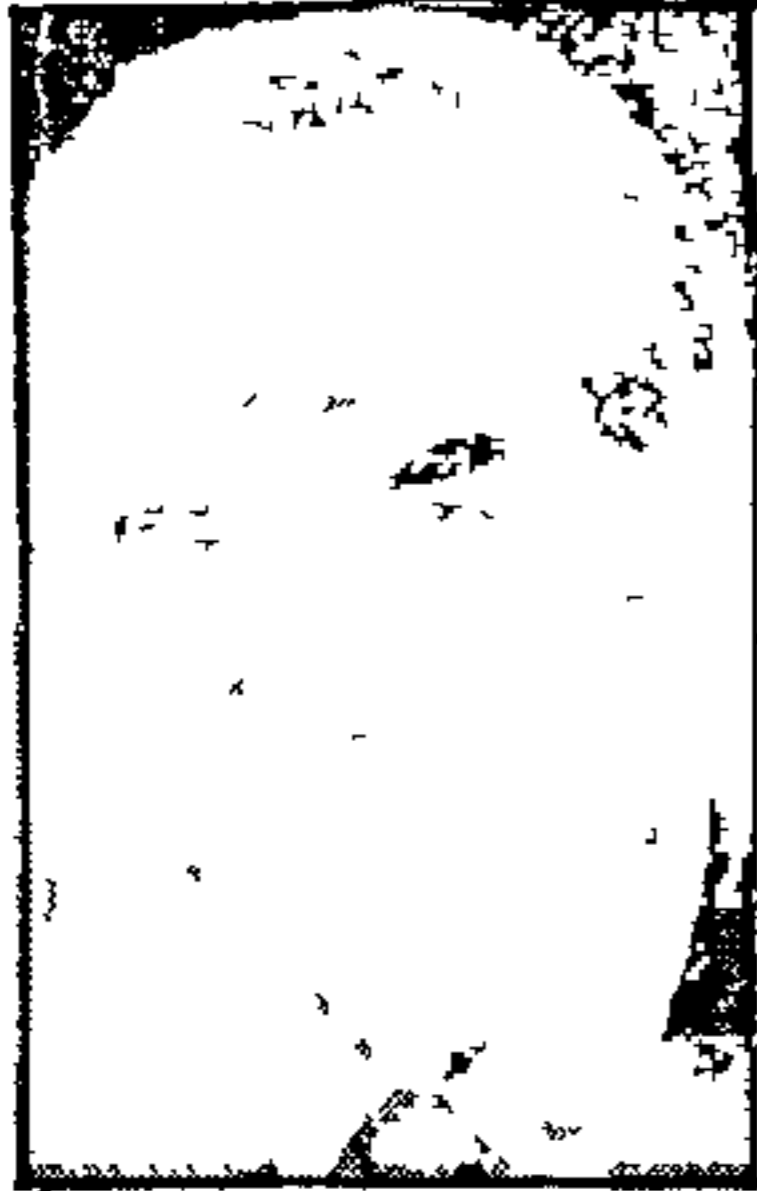
two residents were killed. A 32 Battalion platoon then did a sweep through the camp, supposedly to look for casualties and arms.

But the commission found the soldiers had acted in a manner "completely inconsistent with the function of a peace-keeping force and, in fact, became perpetrators of violence".

There was evidence that soldiers had not collected the injured and had in one case entered a shack and left an injured person who died the next day.

The battalion's own legal representatives had acknowledged that soldiers had committed acts of violence against residents.

Because it had acted unlawfully and contrary to its purpose and because the use of Portuguese-speaking soldiers had become controversial, the commission recommended that it should be withdrawn from Phola Park.



ON THE SPOT: Defence Minister Gene Louw.

Swapo

Commission chairman Goldstone noted that there had also been serious complaints against soldiers of 32 Battalion when it was deployed in Imbali, Natal.

The battalion was involved for a long time in fighting against Swapo in Namibia and was perceived as being biased against the ANC, an ally of Swapo's. The perception was heightened by the inability of the battalion to speak a language understood by township residents.

Goldstone concluded therefore that 32 Battalion should not again be used for peace-keeping duties anywhere in South Africa.

He also recommended that the Defence Force take urgent steps to impress upon senior officers the difference between war-making and peace-keeping.

● TO PAGE 2.

Soldiers

● FROM PAGE 1

peace-keeping force for the maintenance of law and order in relation to the civilian population.

This recommendation followed an expression of concern by the commission about the evidence of the captain in command of 32 Battalion on April 8.

He had justified the use of what would normally be considered excessive force by soldiers on the grounds that they were involved in what amounted to a war.

The commission said that despite the gun battle in Phola Park that night, it should not have affected the battalion's responsibility as a

The commission expressed concern that this attitude might prevail elsewhere in the Defence Force.

Democratic Party defence spokesman Bob Rogers said the DP fully supported the recommendation that 32 Battalion should never again be used for peace-keeping duties.

It was natural to react aggressively when being fired upon. This stressed the importance of special training, strict discipline and strong leadership in units engaged in peace-keeping.

suburban workers with Diepsloot was 35km from Randburg

He said the likelihood of proper services being provided for the 2 000 sites planned at Diepsloot was remote

pollution and noise levels

The Nietgedacht residents were also drafting legal papers to obtain an interdict against the TPA to prohibit the development of the site

State leave to appeal

Shapiro is on bail pending a petition to the Chief Justice

SADF cautioned on officers' views

CAPE TOWN — The Goldstone Commission has told the SADF to make sure the attitude of the captain in command of 32 Battalion in Phola Park is not prevalent among other officers of the force

The captain had justified the use of excessive force by his soldiers on residents of the East Rand squatter camp on the grounds that they were involved in what amounted to a war. This view caused the commission serious concern, as it failed to distinguish between soldiers fighting a war and those involved in maintaining law and order

The 32 Battalion should never again be used for peacekeeping duties anywhere in SA, the commission recommended

LINDA ENSOR (254)

The commission's interim report on the battalion's activities in the camp on April 8 was tabled in Parliament on Friday

The report said members of the battalion had become perpetrators of violence after making an unjustified entry into Phola Park. The soldiers had acted in a way "completely inconsistent with the function of a peace-keeping force" and should be withdrawn from Phola Park

The commission found that on hearing shots, a platoon of 32 Battalion entered Phola Park in a Casspir on April 8. One soldier was wounded by a bullet fired by a member of the

Phola Park self defence unit armed with an AK-47. A gun battle ensued during which more than 200 rounds were fired by the soldiers

The commission found that in a subsequent sweep of the area — ostensibly to look for those injured or killed and to pick up those responsible for the shooting — the soldiers committed unlawful acts of assault against innocent residents

Sapa reports Defence Minister Gene Louw said in a statement in reaction to the Goldstone Report that, taking the findings of Judge Goldstone into consideration, the continued deployment of the battalion would be considered against the background of the specific requirements of the SADF

By way 22/6/92



Trust Feed (54)

Damages suits

MARITZBURG

Several civil claims are pending against the Minister of Law and Order arising out of the 1988 Trust Feed massacre

Survivors claim they were shot unlawfully and intentionally or alternatively negligently by members of the SAP, and that the members were acting within the course and scope of their employment for the state

The minister intends to oppose the actions

CT 22/6/92
'Red' removals

unconfirmed

THE removal of security information about people connected with communists on South African Defence Force computers could not be confirmed, according to the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw

He had been asked in Parliament by Mr Willie Botha (CP Uitenhage) whether security information gathered in connection with communist bodies and persons were being removed from SADF computers (254)

A bill of rights 'needs a culture of tolerance'

By Day 22/6/92

(252)

PRETORIA — If radical steps were not taken to develop a culture of tolerance in SA, a bill of human rights would have scant chance of success, a leading constitutional researcher said at the weekend

Bertus de Villiers, head of the Human Science Research Council's centre for constitutional analysis, also stressed that a legally enforceable bill would put an end to the dominance of the SA Parliament

De Villiers said the country's courts would then be able to test government legislation and administrative actions against a bill of rights

"And should legislation and actions clash with the bill's provisions, for the first time in SA's constitutional history the courts would be able to declare them invalid," he said

De Villiers collaborated with Unisa professor Marinus Wiechers and HSRC researcher Daan van Vuuren in writing a new book called Human Rights Documents that paved the way

He said an enforceable bill of rights was the pivot around which a new constitution

GERALD REILLY

should be constructed. It should protect not only traditional rights and freedoms, but also recognise certain social, cultural and economic rights

However, a bill of rights could only work if there was respect for human rights in government, and among political parties and the general population. The culture of violence in SA was an important factor inhibiting its proper operation

One important issue on which consensus on a bill of rights had not yet been reached was the protection of certain socio-economic rights such as the right to work, to housing, to adequate nutrition and to a healthy environment

Another was "affirmative action". Although there was a general acceptance that government had an obligation to initiate and support upliftment programmes, there was a complete lack of unanimity on whether individuals should have a right to such programmes or to what extent reverse discrimination should be permitted, De Villiers said

Armcor's exports could be threatened

By James Tomlins ²⁵⁴
Star Foreign Service

PARIS — The break-up of the Soviet armed forces and sales of their tanks, planes and guns could dent Armcor's arms exports

"The whole scene is so fast moving and complex that nothing is certain at this stage," an international arms dealer said here.

"The world's biggest army, air force and navy is for sale. The world arms market is worth an annual average of \$22 billion (about R66 billion) and it is likely that Moscow can pick up \$10 billion (about R30 billion) of this. You can imagine Armcor's problems in competing with this kind of deal."

The whole situation derives from the recent announcement by President Yeltsin that he has

signed a decree "for the sale of 1 600 war-planes and other war material"

The Soviet Union's ultra-modern MIG-29, its most modern fighter and worth over R40 million each, is on offer in Barcelona for R50 000.

T-55 tanks are on offer in lots of 1 000 at scrap metal prices — R15 000 per ton

The more modern T-72 tank is on sale for R30 000 each, including ammunition

Moscow plans to sell its nuclear-powered submarines to under-developed countries to serve as offshore electricity power plants

The newly formed Russian firm Nicon-Zioud has reportedly sold two submarines and one light destroyer to a Naples based company, three planes, 18 submarines to a Turkish dealer and a cruiser to India

Battalion not fit (254) to keep the peace

Sowetan 22/6/92

MEMBERS of the SA Defence Force's 32 Battalion should not be used for peace-keeping duties anywhere in South Africa

This is what a committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation recommended in its report on the army unit's behaviour

The report, signed by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone on June 10, was released on Friday.

The committee also recommended that the Defence Force consider any steps necessary to ensure officers were made aware of their special role in peace-keeping duties

The committee found 32 Battalion had failed to carry out the function it entered the area for, which was to look for injured people

The battalion had acted in a manner completely inconsistent with the function of a peace-keeping force and, in fact, had become perpetrators of violence

had promised, people would not have been killed in Boipatong last week *Monday 23/6/92*.

Monday
SADF to leave Pretoria CBD
23/6/92

GERALD REILLY *254*

THE SADF will move much of its office personnel from in and around central Pretoria to the Armscor head office building in Erasmusrand, east of the city — a move which will save it R5m a year

An SADF spokesman said the move was partly in response to a Cabinet request that the SADF reduce its presence in the CBD

Buildings to be vacated were the Hallmark and Karl Kling buildings in Vermeulen St and Prospect House in Schoeman St.

Further "partial vacatings" would mean 16 fewer rented properties

The spokesman said other reasons for the move were SADF chief Kat Liebenberg's ideal of accommodating all staff divisions in one complex, and the desire to accommodate senior officers closer to the Defence Department.

113257/01

SADF to quit Pretoria CBD

The nucleus of the SA Defence Force's headquarters will soon move from various buildings in the Pretoria city centre to the Armscor head office at Erasmusrand, a Defence Headquarters statement said.

This follows a request by the Cabinet that the defence force presence in the central business district be reduced. This will save the State about R5 million a year in rent alone. — Sapa

STAR 23/6/92

SI

SAP and SADF deny claims

6/17/92
AN ANC claim that the NP was planning to provoke black-on-black violence to prevent the ANC coming to power was denied by SADF and SAP spokesmen yesterday

The allegations, due to appear in the next issue of the ANC's publication *Mayibuye*, claim the NP has a "chilling two-pronged strategy" aimed at forcing the ANC into a coalition government

Operation Thunderstorm, the first prong of the strategy allegedly conceived by the Department of Military Intelligence, was designed to weaken the ANC through violence and through the creation of a climate of uncertainty, an ANC statement said

The statement suggested that Thunderstorm involved blaming the

SP 254
ADRIAN HADLAND

ANC for violence. It also involved random shootings, the selective arrest of ANC members and the possible restriction of newspapers critical of the government

The second prong, Operation Springbok, was designed to force the ANC into a coalition government with the NP, it said

A senior ANC intelligence official said "every plan and action — particularly on the question of violence — is aimed at weakening the ANC so that it is eventually forced into a constitutional coalition"

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said the police had no knowledge of the two

operations

"We have no knowledge of any plan by the government or involving government agencies to commit widespread murder and mayhem and destabilisation, or to initiate violence and anarchy"

Kotze suggested the ANC should take its findings to the Goldstone commission of inquiry

The ANC claimed the Northern Transvaal had been singled out as the area suitable for the first stages of Operation Thunderstorm

"We can only surmise that the strength of the extreme right wing might have led to its selection as a pilot area," the ANC statement said

A defence force spokesman said the SADF had no knowledge of the plans outlined by the ANC

32 Batt won't
(254)
be disbanded

POMFRET, Northern
Cape. — There is no pos-
sibility that 32 Battalion
will be disbanded, South
African army chief Lieu-
tenant-General George
Meiring said yesterday.

On a visit to the unit,
he said alleged acts of
violence by individual
members of 32 Battalion
should be seen "in the
context of the onslaught
of violence in that (Phola
Park) area". — Sapa

8/24/69
**Armcor fraud
accused named**

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE former Armcor employee accused of defrauding his employer was yesterday named as J J G Kymdell, who during an Armcor probe pleaded guilty to transgressing internal regulations. (254)

An Armcor spokesman said Kymdell's services were terminated immediately. Armcor would lay fraud charges against Kymdell. Legal steps had been taken to investigate the matter to determine the extent of potential losses

SA may buy MiGs from ex-Soviets

Own Correspondent

LONDON — SA may be planning to buy large quantities of MiG-29 Fulcrum fighters from the former Soviet Union, which is selling surplus arms to help bolster its ailing economy.

A report in *The Independent* in London yesterday said the Russian official in charge of selling off the surplus armaments, Alexander Temerko, named SA, Pakistan and Taiwan as potential buyers.

He is quoted as saying the arms allocated to him could bring in R45bn between 1992 and 1994, much of which would be used to help Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) servicemen find family flats.

Other Russian sources reportedly told the newspaper that SA's interest was prompted by a need to cost-effectively replace its ageing French Mirage fighters.

The newspaper quoted the SA Embassy in Moscow as saying it had no information about the sales and referring it to an Armscor trading subsidiary. *Bloway 24/6/92*

President F W de Klerk's visit to Russia earlier this year marked the pinnacle of vastly improved relations between the two countries whose commercial trading links had expanded rapidly since the former Soviet Union disintegrated.

Space plan is defended

Political Staff 254

THE space programme by Denel, the privatised wing of Armscor's activities, was merely of a commercial nature, Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers said yesterday.

"An investigation is at present being undertaken and co-ordinated by Denel (Pty) Ltd in co-operation with other interested parties in the total South African industry as well as a variety of foreign space relations organisations, on the feasibility of a space industry in SA *Blitz* 24/6/92.

He said the aim of the investigation was to determine the market opportunities, risks and profitability of such an industry.

The probe was "merely of a commercial nature", he said in reply to a question tabled in Parliament.

Orders is orders! (254)

By Donald Zake and
Justin Pearce

SOUTH
2016-24/6/92

THE Defence Amendment Bill, scheduled to become law this week, may have given the SADF new confidence to clamp down on unwilling conscripts

Yet the Bill is a "linguistic monstrosity" so badly drafted that an ordinary person will not know whether he is breaking the law

This is the opinion of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa in a memorandum slamming the Bill, which tightens up loopholes in whites-only conscription

The scrapping of the Population Registration Act and President FW de Klerk's amnesty to political prisoners have led to ambiguities about how enforceable the call-up is

It seems the new Bill has given the SADF renewed confidence with which to continue the call-up

Several white male university students have reported to SOUTH that they recently received call-ups for the first time in years - particularly since the scrapping of the Population Registration Act

However, the wording of the Defence Amendment Bill could create more problems than it tries to solve

Obscure

The Bar Council says it is seldom the legal profession feels impelled to comment on the drafting of a Bill as an issue independent from its contents

"The present Bill regrettably calls for such comments. The complexity and linguistic obscurity of the Bill are in places overwhelming, even to those members of the Bar who have specialised in military law and conscription issues," they said

The Bill is in some places "almost impenetrably obscure"

"It may be said without exaggeration that the Bill constitutes a conceptual monstrosity which should not be put on the statute books"

"It brings the law into disrepute because the ordinary literate lay person will be unable to comprehend what his legal position is in relation to refusal to do military service"

The Bar Council calls for a "radical redrafting" of the measure

In a memorandum to the Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Security Matters, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) recommended that the moratorium on the prosecution of conscientious objectors continue

NEWS IN BRIEF

SA arms link to Croatia

CROATIAN forces are using Armscor-manufactured multiple grenade launchers in the battle for Herzegovina, Jane's Defence Weekly says. The weapon is the MGL 40mm grenade launcher. Last year the Yugoslavian Air Force chased off a jet freighter headed for Zagreb Airport whose arms cargo was later reported to have included a large quantity of Armscor-manufactured weapons.

6/10/92 2576/92

(254)

Police 'cannot cope in townships without SADF'

Blomay 26/6/92
PRETORIA — Heightened crime and intimidation would result if the SADF withdrew its support from the SAP in townships, defence force planning expert Brig G P H Kruys said yesterday.

Speaking at a Security '92 Conference organised by Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, Kruys said until the endemic cycle of violence had been broken the support could not be withdrawn.

Against a background of increased numbers of destitute people, declining economic growth and worsening political intolerance, there was little chance the SAP would effectively discharge its duties without substantial assistance from the affected communities and state departments.

The maintenance of law and order was primarily the task of the SAP.

The involvement of the military over an extended period tended to politicise it. It would affect morale and combat readiness. "It should be called in only in exceptional circumstances and only for short periods."

On the future SADF, Kruys said a complete volunteer force was an ideal but it would probably not provide the numbers of junior ranks or the specialists needed in the reserve force.

A form of national service would

GERALD REILLY

most likely be necessary to balance the force and some system of balloting might have to be devised.

There also had to be a commitment to non-discrimination coupled with uncompromising standards.

Sacob, security committee vice-chairman Gerald Heine said the increase in frauds and financial manoeuvring coincided with the deepening economic recession.

He said the increase in white collar crime was a great worry for organised business. In practically all cases of fraud lack of efficient controls was the root cause.

SA Eagle operations manager J McIntosh said the economic downturn had produced a boom in fraudulent arson claims, dodgy vehicle claims and doubtful burglary losses.

"Factories are being burned down merely to acquire liquidity, motor vehicles under credit agreement are being sold and taken out of the country and claims lodged for theft."

Recent statistics showed arson-related claims constituted the third largest cause of fires.

The SAP had established that many drivers were involved in the hijacking of vehicles and their loads.

'SADF needed while violence rages'

A further deterioration in the high levels of crime and intimidation in black townships could be expected if the SADF was withdrawn from these areas in the foreseeable future, Defence Headquarters strategy director Brigadier George Kruys said yesterday.

According to a paper he presented at the Security 92 conference at the University of Pretoria, SADF resources deployed in support of the police could not readily be withdrawn until the endemic cycle of violence had been broken.

Brigadier Kruys said the

African National Congress's strategy of having avoided a bush war and simply giving armed struggle lip service with an occasional terrorist bomb exploding had had a tremendous advantage for the future

~~SADF~~ Apolitical (254)

"There can be no hate between SADF personnel and ANC personnel as a leftover from operations," he said.

"MK and the SADF did not fight each other."

Brigadier Kruys said it was ludicrous to suggest the SADF

was strongly politicised.

"The South African military has inherited a strong apolitical culture."

"Its regular members may not even belong to a political party."

"They may attend political meetings in civilian clothes but they may ask no questions."

They were not allowed to vote in uniform.

"This culture is so ingrained that party-political discussions, which are banned as a topic in the mess, are virtually never discussed anywhere." — Sapa.

Rambo turns into PC Plod — and Codesa gets arrested

IN THE 1980s, if it was so much as suspected that a "terrorist" base had been identified, the full might of the South African military would be unleashed against it. Often, such targets were suburban houses in far-flung foreign cities. They were bombed and blitzed with complete ruthlessness and relative precision.

Acting upon necessarily untested information, commandos stormed buildings from Gaborone to Mbabane, Maputo to Harare. These were extreme but not unusual cases. The circumstantial evidence against the occupants was considered to be so grave — they were believed to be somehow connected with the killing of South African civilians — that they were fair game. They were killed even before questioning, if necessary.

Within the country it was not necessary to use aircraft, but the tactics were no less effective: dawn raids, detentions and brilliant detective work saw to it that the attrition rate for ANC guerrillas was remarkably high.

But now, in the 1990s, something has changed in the modus operandi of these security forces that were once held in awe and fear around the world.

There is overwhelming circumstantial evidence that certain clearly identifiable hostels in townships here at home are being used as bases for terrorism — terrorism, that is, in its proper sense of violence and coercion against civilians. In terms of body counts, this terrorism is of a scale never before experienced in this country.

Again and again, inmates are linked directly by eyewitnesses to massacres of mind-numbing proportions. The Independent Board of Inquiry estimates that between July 1990 (when the township carnage began in earnest in the Trans-

a fortress and billet for bloodshed. There is "some resistance" from the inmates, they say by way of explanation for their extraordinarily sensitive behaviour. They go out of their way to return weapons which they say they have ascertained were not used to commit crimes. It is as if Rambo has suddenly turned into PC Plod.

Savage murderers must be quite pleasantly surprised to discover that they can, en masse, hack, gouge and shoot dozens of civilians to death and expect to get away with it.

If they enjoyed the experience, they will probably be keen to repeat it and — given that the chances of punishment seem demonstrably to be so low — will encourage others to join in the fun. Out there, there must be hundreds of veterans of such brave campaigns — enough to form a society and swap reminiscences of massacre techniques.

Now there is tremendous surprise and anguish in the land at the fact that negotiations at Codesa have temporarily broken down. The reaction is hopelessly naive. What is being sought at Codesa is a peaceful negotiated settlement — an alternative to bloodshed. Instead, since negotiations started, there is less peace than ever before, and more bloodshed.

The Government insists on retaining exclusive control of the security forces, and therefore retains the responsibility for maintaining the security of all South African citizens. It is failing utterly to do so. It has not even kept its months-old, solemn promise to seal off the hostels.

Now, you try telling the bereaved of Boipatong why Codesa is such a jolly fine idea. They'll want to see some murderers convicted first.

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

SHAUN

Johnson

SMA 27/6/92

IN THE 1990s, something has changed in the modus operandi of the South African security forces that were once held in awe and fear around the world.

vaal) and April this year, a minimum of 261 attacks on township dwellers was launched from some 15 hostels. At least 10 of these attacks, claiming 50 lives, came from Boipatong's KwaMadala hostel. This was before the latest and ghastliest bloodbath.

Again and again, huge arms caches are found inside. Media reports alone show that in the same 22-month period, the following weapons were confiscated from hostels: 58 AK-47s, nine revolvers, 18 pistols, 361 rounds of ammunition, and "truckloads" of knives, spears and the like.

But in the case of the hostels, the response of the security forces is strictly-by-the-book, gentlemanly, even diffident. Police spokesmen explain that their men are holding "discussions" with the occupants of the latest hostel named as

Political organisation in townships is well nigh impossible, argues Sheena Duncan

Instability indirectly benefits Govt



President F W de Klerk has been reported as saying in Madrid that the Government has nothing to gain from instability

This is an argument which has often been used by those who cannot bring themselves to believe that an evil, military-designed programme of "low intensity conflict" can possibly have been carried forward from the P W Botha era into the new South Africa

The truth about the causes of our present tragic situation will no doubt be revealed in one way or another in the future

Various pressures forced the Government to recognise that it could not continue with the ruthless imposition of apartheid, and that one-person-one-vote elections would have to be held in the foreseeable future. In such elections the National Party would not succeed in winning a majority and forming a new government if the elections

were truly democratic and fair. Even a hold on the balance of power in a coalition would be unlikely because a majority party which failed to win overall support would be likely to look elsewhere among minority parties for a coalition partner

The ANC, building on the strong base of the UDF structures — unions, civics, community and service organisations of various kinds, would have been able to organise itself into an efficient and grass-rooted electoral machine which would have brought people to the polls to vote resoundingly for its policies. It is undoubtedly the most powerful of all the National Party's political opponents

But the violence has prevented the efficient organisation which is required for such a normal electoral process. The movement is riven with dissenting groups. The young (66 percent of the black

population is under the age of 27) are especially angry but so also are their parents who have to travel to and from work each day in terror of sudden attack

Communities who do not feel themselves to be African seek protection from those they have been taught to fear in years of TV projection of an image of an enemy which almost always was black-skinned.

Some see Mr de Klerk as saviour and friend who is the only person strong enough to protect them. Some remain loyal to the ANC but are very critical of its inability to protect them

Some are joining other parties who offer a more militant approach. Some are going underground into revolutionary structures. Some will "join" other groups and take party cards because they are forced by fear to do so and hope a new affiliation

will keep them safe. Proper organisation of branch structures by any political party is now well nigh impossible in the townships

Free and fair elections cannot take place without an end to violence and an international peace keeping and monitoring team

The international community has been seduced into seeing "black on black" violence as just another indication that Africa is corrupt, savage and irredeemable and sympathises with Mr de Klerk as a strong, sincere free marketer who can lead South Africa into a secure future as the "power house" of southern Africa — to the profit of the industrialised north

All this adds up to the fact that the National Party Government is undoubtedly benefiting from the destabilisation of its major political opponent.

STAR 29/6/92

SADF still has a role to play - Army chief ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

THE deputy chief of the army, Major-General JA Klopper, says the defence force still has an important role to play because of the increasing violence in the country

He said weapons were still being smuggled into South Africa

People were still leaving the country for training by the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress' military wings, SABC radio news quoted the general as saying

He was speaking in Oudtshoorn at the passing-out parade of more than 1 000 junior officers at the Infantry School

Klopper asked why certain leaders did not commit themselves to the letter and spirit of peace agreements and said there were violent forces at work in this country.

- Sapa Sowetan 29/6/92

Defence Act could (254) ~~254~~ CT 1/7/92 'silence witnesses'

PROVISIONS of the Defence Act could be used to prevent key witnesses from giving evidence in the re-opened Matthew Goniwe inquest, Labour MP Mr Luwellyn Landers said in Parliament yesterday

Mr Landers had asked the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw, to suspend provisions of the Defence Act to enable "certain witnesses" to give evidence in the re-opened inquest into the deaths of Mr Goniwe and three other activists in 1985

Mr Louw said he had no authority to suspend any provision of an act of Parliament and would not make a statement on the matter.

General CP van der Westhuizen,

now Chief of Staff of Military Intelligence, allegedly gave an order on June 7, 1985, that Mr Goniwe and two of his colleagues "be permanently removed from society, as a matter of urgency"

The order was signed by Lieutenant Lourens du Plessis, who confirmed this year that he had done so on instructions of the then-Brigadier Van der Westhuizen

Mr Landers said the Defence Act together with the Protection of Information Act could prevent them from giving evidence "They would be able to simply say 'I refuse to answer any question in terms of these two laws'," Mr Landers said.

Stanley Uys reports from London

How to call off the dogs of war

STAR 27/92.

254

THE Independent published an intriguing report last week, which said that the special forces of the SA Defence Force which have been used as killing machines in black townships are terrified of a Nuremberg trial and are continuing to cause havoc as a way of delaying black rule.

So, suggested The Independent, why don't the Government, the ANC and everyone else declare a general amnesty, and in this way give the killers a way out — a chance to withdraw from the business of killing?

The Independent's diplomatic correspondent said this possible solution is being pondered by minds in Whitehall, but is far from HMG policy yet. Whitehall, in fact, is doing more than ponder the idea. It believes it has considerable merit. But, as I read its mind, it believes the amnesty must be across the board — it must also include all Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres still outside the country and those political prisoners not covered by the agreements reached so far between the government and the ANC.

What is revealing about The Independent's report is not only the idea of an amnesty, but the assumptions that are now being made in the West. The first is that there are up to 5 000 special forces personnel in the SADF (including ex-Koevoet and 32 Battalion) who can be drawn on to create mayhem in the townships. There is no pussyfooting in the The Independent's report about whether present members of the SADF are involved in the violence. It says, quite simply, that they are.

The second assumption is that the Government is aware of what is happening, and authorised it, at least at an earlier stage. Somewhere, there are papers with Ministers' signatures on them authorising the villainous murders of the past, wrote The Independent. If this is true, then the Pretoria Government is being blackmailed.

If this is the kind of talk that is doing the rounds of Western capitals, then the ANC no longer has a case to prove of security force involvement in the killings. It can rest its case, and concentrate its energies on getting the international community on its side.

This brings one to the question that is constantly asked, and seldom satisfactorily answered: Who are the beneficiaries of the violence? Inkatha, undoubtedly, because it has been given a political standing out of proportion to its following. But in the long run, when those queues form at the ballot boxes, what will this really avail the white man?

If the purpose of all the killings has been to strengthen the white laager and delay change, can it be said that a single point has been scored? Yes, the killings have helped to destabilise the ANC, disrupt its recruitment, and diminish the stature of its leaders with the rank-and-file, who ask why the organisation cannot protect them. But how has this helped the whites?

In the long run, (black) numbers will win the day, so the best hope for the whites surely would be to keep a moderate ANC leadership in business until (and after) a settlement has been reached. Instead, with every fresh massacre — for that is what they are — the radicals in the ANC are strengthened, and the whites' position at the negotiating table is weakened.

President de Klerk was doing very nicely until Boipatong came along. Doors were opening as fast as he could walk through them.

Then the massacre, and now not only has the pussyfooting stopped over whether the special forces are involved or not, but the pressure is on for "international monitoring" to begin — and who knows where that will lead to. Perhaps to some of those colonels (or generals or majors) who may have been orchestrating the violence?

So if the colonels think they can postpone the day of reckoning by keeping up the killings, they can think again. They are simply hastening their own end. As fast as President de Klerk persuades the world that the ANC does not have a monopoly of morality, so the unseen colonels reverse the achievement. This isn't buying time — it is squandering it.

If I were one of those colonels, and someone offered me an amnesty, I would grab it with both hands — and consider myself lucky to get it. □

Aug 31, 1972
**Fort Beaufort's
Koevoet fears** (254)

EAST LONDON — Residents of Fort Beaufort have expressed fears that a group of strangers in the town were members of Koevoet, the feared Namibian army unit.

Police have denied this, saying the men were night guards working under the command of the South African Police.

Residents said the men spoke neither Zulu nor Xhosa and drove minibuses with Transvaal registration numbers — Ecna.

EDUCATION

SADF to occupy empty white school

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THE municipality of a western Transvaal town has given its go-ahead to the handing over of a defunct school for white children to the South African Defence Force, despite pleas from a community-based organisation that it be maintained for education purposes. In a recent issue of the *Rustenberg Herald*, the local city council recommends that Werda School — a "special school" for court-committed pupils, which closed at the end of last year — be made available as a base to the army's Group 19 headquarters.

Yet there are no schools at Boitekong, a new site-and-service housing development at Paardekraal, about 10km from the Werda facility.

Talent, a community-based grouping, has

Despite pleas from a black community for an empty white school to be retained for educational purposes, the army will take over the premises,

reports PORTIA MAURICE

asked that the white Department of Education and Culture hand the school to the Department of Education and Training so that it can be converted to a multi-functional education centre. A decision about the future of the school appears to be stuck between different arms of the bureaucracy. Government policy is that schools which fall into disuse (most of which are white

because of dwindling enrolments) should first be offered to other ethnically based education departments. The Department of Local Government, Housing and Works handles the transaction.

Rustenberg municipality official Willie van Zyl said the SADF had "asked us to support them", and that he was aware neither of any other tenders nor that the school should be maintained for schooling as a first option. He said plans for the new housing settlement — "which could take up to 200,000 people" — included a school, but could not say who would be responsible for erecting the building. Residents are expected to move to Boitekong in the next month or two.

Talent spokesman Brother Finbar Murphy

pointed out that constructing a new building could take at least a year, while existing resources were being wasted. His organisation wanted the school to be used as a training centre, comprehensive school, clinic and creche.

Local Government, Housing and Works spokesman Gordon Verster said Werda School had not yet been "formally offered" to anyone, but confirmed that the SADF had applied for its use.

He said his department was waiting for the white education department to remove its equipment, and could not say when the school would be allocated.

The South African Police is also said to have applied to use the school, but this could not be confirmed at the time of going to press.

Painful truths from

New Bill is



Du Preez: Call-up ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ plot denied

CT47192
Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Defence Force has denied an allegation by scrum-half Robert du Preez that he had been threatened with military service to prevent his playing rugby for Natal.

Du Preez claimed on Thursday that he had received a telephone call from an unidentified high-ranking officer who said "people in the Northern Transvaal" had asked him to ensure Du Preez was called up.

Colonel John Rolt, of the SADF Public Relations Directorate, said the Defence Force denied influence by any rugby authority.

Since registering for service in 1979, Du Preez had twice each year been given deferment.

Civic members begin training

WILSON ZWANE

Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) is preparing its members for a new constitutional dispensation by having them trained in government. *B/day*
 Official Mzwanele Mkhize is leaving for the US next week for study at the New South Africa Institute. *6/7/92*
 At the weekend it was reported that some civic leaders knew that the new government would not be as strong as the previous one. *6/7/92*
 It was said that in spite of its membership having received training in government, the organisation would not contest future local government elections. But independent members would be free to contest elections under party banners.
 In the new SA there will be a need for a strong, independent movement to ensure that councillors deliver the goods to their constituencies."

SADF 'will not allow chaos'

PRETORIA — The SADF would not permit forces of chaos and violence to take over and destroy the country, Defence Minister Gene Louw said in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

He told a Defence Day parade the SADF had the experience and expertise to deal with revolutionary tactics. It was ready to support the SAP in safeguarding SA from anarchy.

Louw said he would not speculate about the control of a future defence force. The force was alert, however, to all possibilities and aware of certain groupings' aim to seize power.

Should the ANC and its allies decide to turn their backs finally on negotiations, and opt instead for aggression and conflict to force its will

GERALD REILLY *254*

on the country, appropriate action would have to be taken, Louw said.

He said the defence force was a bulwark of stability and security in the current climate.

The system of national service and volunteer service, as well as the citizen force and commando systems, could not be changed overnight.

Control over the defence force would be negotiated when a transitional constitution came into being. The armed struggle would have to be abandoned and clarity reached on so-called private armies.

Louw said a democratic country could only have one defence force.

Zimbabwe cabinet reshuffle 'too little'

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe's budget-cutting Cabinet shuffle came under criticism on Saturday, with one opposition leader calling it "too little, too late".

Mugabe trimmed his Cabinet from 55 ministers to 46 on Friday as part of prescribed economic reforms.

Cuts in government spending have been recommended by donor nations to revive Zimbabwe's ailing economy and encourage foreign aid and investment. The cost of government consumes half of the national income.

The Zimbabwe Human Rights Association said the reshuffle fell far short of expectations of businessmen, academics, labour movements, peasants and the unemployed.

Zimbabwe Industries Federation president Bill Moore said the shake-up seemed pointless as the Cabinet remained too big.

Opposition leader Edgar Tekere, who accuses Mugabe of giving unnecessary posts to loyalists, said: "Once again we have half measures. It's too little, too late" — Sapa-AP.

Summit on peace postponed

THE national peace committee had postponed this week's meeting of all signatories to the peace accord for a few days, chairman John Hall said yesterday.

Hall said the meeting scheduled on Wednesday had been postponed after some delegates asked for more time to prepare.

"The delay is for a few days and the alternative date will be decided on Wednesday," Hall said.

Sapa reports peace committee spokesman Val Pauquet said at the weekend a committee meeting on July 30 was still to be attended by President F W de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Inkatha also called for the committee to discuss "mock trials" allegedly

THEO RAWANA

held by the ANC Midlands region where government and Inkatha leaders were sentenced to death.

Both Inkatha and the NP rejected the ANC's explanation on the mock trials, said Pauquet.

The complaint had been referred for investigation to a legal task group who had agreed to assist the peace committee with alleged contraventions of the peace accord.

Chapter Nine of the accord makes provision for complaints regarding transgressions of the code of conduct for political parties and organisations to be referred to the committee or for arbitration.

Hall said. "This is the peace accord in action. Complaints of this nature

are serious and test the fabric of the accord. This allegation will now be addressed."

Earlier, Inkatha said the mock trials meant the party would continue to refuse to participate in local dispute resolution committees in the Natal Midlands.

Inkatha spokesman Kim Hodgson said the trials, presided over by ANC official Reggie Hadebe, had issued instructions to ANC supporters to report any sightings of 12 Inkatha leaders to Umkhonto we Sizwe, whose members would carry out the death sentence.

In a letter to the peace committee on Friday, the ANC defended the actions of its Midlands branch, saying the trials had not been conducted with a view to vilifying anybody.

Plan to assassinate Dirk Coetzee, says report

SA spies caught in London

(254)

STAR 16/7/92

vidual in question and others — not from the SADF — was being looked into

In a statement yesterday Mr de Klerk said. "I was fully informed of the situation at the time this incident occurred, and gave instructions that every assistance and co-operation be given to the British authorities. Departmental investigations are continuing, and I hope to be informed of the final results in the near future"

"These results will also be communicated to the British authorities, at which time a decision will be taken whether a further public statement is deemed desirable" The alleged plot was foiled by a tip-off to British intelligence from an officer within the SA Police, according to The Independent

The two agents, one of them a woman captain in Military Intelligence, were followed from their arrival at Heathrow on April 11 until April 15 when they were arrested as they were about to fly back home. They and one of their Ulster contacts were interrogated for three days under the Prevention of Terrorism Act before being released and put on a flight home.

It is alleged that the SADF members were to plan the attack on Mr Coetzee, which would then be carried out by a loyalist hit squad. Captain du Randt has been identified as the secretary of the head of Military Intelligence, General Christoffel van der Westhuizen

The two agents were met at Heathrow Airport by an Ulsterman with known South African connections, and later met three known loyalist paramilitaries. Two of those men were subsequently watched as they reconnoitred a flat in Hinde Street in London's West End where Mr Coetzee lived with his two teenage children. By that time, he had been out of

● To Page 3

By Shaun Johnson and Esther Waugh



Both President de Klerk and the SADF have confirmed that two SADF members were detained in London in April in connection with an alleged plot against former police captain Dirk Coetzee, now an ANC member

The SADF's Military Intelligence Division is investigating the incident, which has serious international implications and threatens to further sour relations between the Government and the ANC.

The official confirmation of the detentions — and of top-level contact between South African and British authorities — comes after a report in The Independent newspaper of London.

It was reported that two South African agents — Captain Pamela du Randt and Leon Flores — plotted during a secret mission to London with Ulster loyalist paramilitaries to assassinate Mr Coetzee. The SADF confirmed to The Star yesterday that the two were SADF members. They are back in South Africa

The SADF said it had "no interest whatsoever" in Mr Coetzee, but confirmed that two SADF members had been sent to London to investigate alleged ANC links with the Irish Republican Army

"During the visit, one member, without sanction, authority or knowledge of the SA Defence Force or any other Government authority, allegedly decided to arrange for the monitoring of Dirk Coetzee

"His activities were halted by the British authorities."

Military Intelligence embarked on a "thorough investigation" The possibility of collusion between the indi-

● From Page 1

London for two weeks. Dirk Coetzee is a potential prime target of hardliners within South African security, not only because he defected but because he subsequently joined the ANC

He has been in London under police protection since March 1991. He told The Independent last night "Scotland Yard confirmed to me that this was a very serious attempt on my life"

British authorities informed the Government about the operation when Captain du Randt and Mr Flores were detained. Mr de Klerk promised his full co-operation and recently dispatched a senior law of-

ficer to London

Michael Hodgen, Acting Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, had talks here last month with British officials investigating the South Africa-Ulster link. He also met Mr Coetzee and officials of the ANC, which had also been informed by the British about the plot

On May 8 Mr de Klerk also appointed Mr Hodgen to head an investigation into the murder of activist Matthew Goniwe in 1985 in which suspicion falls on General van der Westhuizen's security forces

There is no evidence that either Mr de Klerk or any of his ministers was aware of the plot

Sources close to the investigation say the true nature of the mission was suspected even before the couple arrived at Heathrow

British intelligence had been aware for some time of the threat against Mr Coetzee from hardliners in SA police and security circles

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said Mr de Klerk had been told of the assassination plot but took no substantial steps.

At the minimum, General van der Westhuizen should have been suspended pending an investigation, he added.

The SAP would respond after the media report had been studied, a police spokesman said

SA spies caught in London
STAR 16/7/92
(254)
O.M.C.

Louw slammed over 'threat'

Political Staff

THE ANC said threats to use the SADF to quell mass action amounted to "a coup"

In a statement last night the ANC said if negotiations did not go the way of the National Party, it was the intention of "some elements in the SADF" to scuttle negotiations in favour of a police state.

The organisation was responding to a speech made by Defence Minister Gene Louw in Port Elizabeth on Saturday.

Mr Louw said "In the pre-

ANC 11/1/92 (251)
sent turbulent days of unrest, mass action and efforts to render the country ungovernable, to seize power and overthrow the government, South Africa and her law-abiding citizens need a stabilising factor. The Defence Force is a bulwark to provide security and stability

"When called upon to support the SAP, to give effective implementation to this security and stability, the SADF will be equipped and ready to do its duty in order to safeguard South Africa from anarchy"

The ANC said it seemed that the SADF was a negotiation arm of the NP and not a defence force for all South Africans

The organisation was not threatened by Mr Louw or "other warmongers" that surfaced from time to time in the "SADF/Broederbond/NP alliance".

"The democratisation of South Africa is going to take place sooner in SA in spite of the opposition from Mr Louw and his crowd," the ANC said

UK detective ends probe of SAP

TIM COHEN

PRETORIA — Scotland Yard's Det-Supt David Don left SA yesterday after completing an investigation into the SAP's handling of the Boipatong massacre. In an interview, Don declined to reveal the findings of his investigation, which will be submitted to the Goldstone commission in a report.

The commission appointed Don and another senior British detective, Cdr Tom Laidlaw, to assist in the drawing up of a report assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of SAP investigations into events at Boipatong.

Don said his function was not to take part in the investigation of the massacre itself, only to assess the SAP's role.

Don was seconded to the investigation by Dr P Waddington, who will draw up the

final report. Waddington is one of the overseas academics who will be on a panel which is to draw up guidelines on mass action.

Don said he hoped to bring an objective view to how an investigation should be handled. He hoped his lack of knowledge of the political situation in SA might be a strength, rather than a weakness, in performing this function.

As a general rule, a largescale investigation required good organisation to prevent details being lost in the welter of information.

Good co-operation from the public was essential and it was important to build mutual respect between the police and public, he said.

Quick march for thousands

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THOUSANDS of white men had been ordered to report this week for a year of military service, despite legal opinion that the conscription system was invalid, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said yesterday.

The ECC held that the national service system was falling apart, and said only between 30% and 40% of those called up in January had reported.

Many conscripts did not report because of confusion over the legality of call-ups and the perception that the system was "discriminatory and unnecessary".

The ECC said so far none who did not report in January had been charged.

An SADF spokesman said yesterday it was impossible to speculate on how many would report. He said such figures could be misleading. Many had valid and lawful reasons for not reporting.

halt housing schemes

THE financing and provision of low-income housing in SA would virtually cease if a national bond boycott took place, SA Housing Trust corporate marketing chief Mike Fowlds said yesterday.

Fowlds was responding to SA National Civic Organisation president Moses Mayekiso's announcement earlier this week that a bond and rent boycott would be instituted in August.

Fowlds said the trust's financial arm, Khayalethu Home Loans, would be particularly hard hit as it operated only in the low-income housing market. He said if the boycott threat was real, the financing and provision of much needed housing largely would come to a halt.

"The country will slip even further into a financial void with existing bondholders, in particular, possibly losing all they have worked hard to secure — a home," he said. Concern over the boycott was also expressed by representatives of a number of housing development institutions, including Gill Strelitz of the Urban Foundation.

Strelitz said the potential crisis called for a committed effort on the part of community leaders and financial institutions to meet and find a way through the situation.

"While there might be some short-term gains for current homeowners in not making their monthly repayments, in the

THEO HAWANA and ADRIAN HADLAND

medium and long term no winners emerge through such boycott action," she said. New Housing Company CEO Rod MacGillivray said the "ill-advised" boycott, if successful, would have major repercussions throughout the housing industry. "I doubt it would result in financial institutions putting pressure on government, but more likely they would just stop lending," he said.

MacGillivray indicated that while bond repayments may be stopped, "there is no moratorium on interest charges. All that would happen is the amount of the bond would increase".

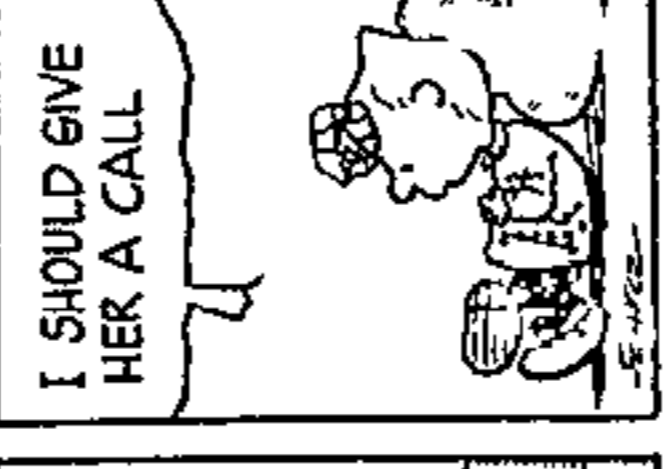
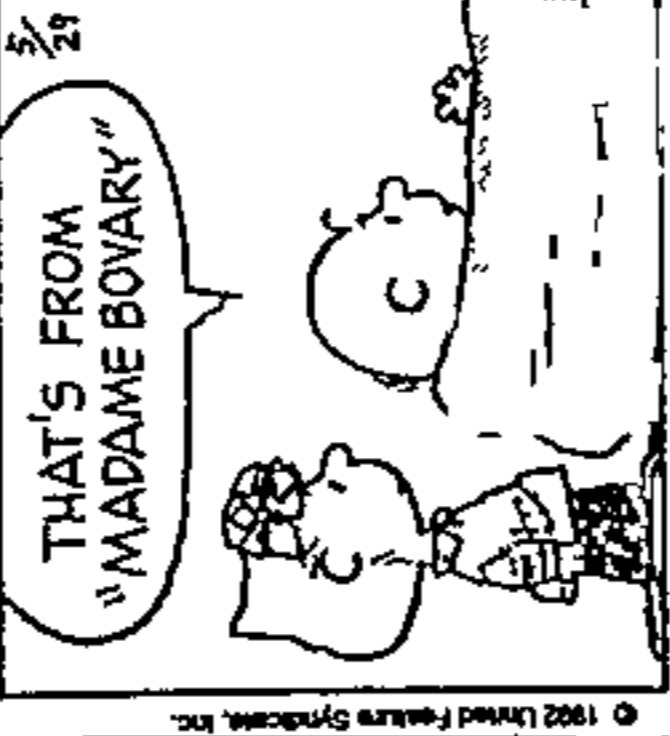
Association of Mortgage Lenders director Martin Milburn-Pyle referred to association president and FNB senior GM Norman Axten's statement earlier this week in which he said threats of boycotts and political strife in the townships had made investors and construction companies reluctant to become heavily involved in low-income housing development.

ANC spokesman Sakkie Macozona said the organisation would not endorse or oppose the bond boycott until the matter went before its campaigns committee.

Comment Page 6

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



Call-up: Don't go, says ANC

254

CT 9/7/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Thousands of young white men yesterday started reporting throughout the country for the annual July intake of a one-year term of national military service — while the ANC urged conscripts to ignore the call-up.

In a statement, the ANC yesterday demanded that the government scrap the conscription system.

About 900 men reported at the Wits Command near Johannesburg, while similar intakes were taking place in around the country.

The ANC said it was deeply concerned about the government persisting with racial conscription during the period of transition.

Continuing with its 'business as usual' approach, many young white male South Africans are again being called up this week. Regardless of their own convictions they are being forced to participate in the SADF, which is not a national defence force, but the private army of the National Party regime.

An SADF spokesman said note had been taken of the ANC statement. "However, the Defence Act is an act of Parliament and can only be changed by parliament. In terms of this act the status quo remains unchanged," he said. — Own Correspondent, Sapa

Defy call-up, ANC urges whites

STAR 9/1/92
Political Reporter

The ANC yesterday called on all whites conscripted to the SA Defence Force to defy call-ups, saying it was concerned about the continuation of whites-only military conscription during the transition period.

In a statement, the ANC said South Africa needed all military forces in the country to be brought under a single command structure. It was essential to create a professional, demo-

cratic army

Meanwhile, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said lawyers had advised it that in light of the repeal of the Population Registration Act last year, "the entire call-up system is legally invalid"

The ECC said it expected the Supreme Court to give judgment on the legal validity of conscription in about September



New conscripts for the annual July national service intake are shown where to sign up at Nasrec, Johannesburg, yesterday. Conscripts reported at reception centres around the country. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Conscripts urged by ANC to defy 'white call-up' ²⁵⁴

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE ANC yesterday urged conscripts to defy the "whites-only" SADF call-up for national service, and demanded government scrap the conscription system. *B1 Day*

The ANC said it was deeply concerned about government persisting with whites-only military conscription during the period of transition.

In a statement, the organisation called on conscripts to defy the call-up and expressed solidarity with and full support for those who refused to report for military service.

The ANC said many young white men were being forced to participate in the SADF, which was not a national defence force but the NP government's private army.

SA desperately needed all military forces in the country to be brought under a single command structure to create a democratic army, it said.

An SADF spokesman said note had been taken of the ANC statement.

"However, the Defence Act is an Act of Parliament and can only be changed by Parliament. In terms of this Act the status quo remains unchanged," he said. *9/7/72*

Meanwhile, thousands of young white men yesterday started reporting for the annual July intake.

About 900 men reported at the National Exhibition Centre near Johannesburg, while similar intakes took place in Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban and Bloemfontein.

The intakes would continue until Friday. The SADF said it could only comment then on what percentage had reported.

COMMISSION CONSISTS OF THREE ADVOCATES — Lewis Skweyiya, Gilbert Marcus and B Mabandla

Sapa-Reuter reports the ANC yesterday formally handed over to the Tanzanian government its camps and farms there. The handover in Mgorogoro marked the

ing party

"It was the people of Tanzania who made a great sacrifice for the liberation of southern Africa. It is only fair that the complexes be handed over to them and not to CCM," civil rights lawyer Mabere Marando said — Sapa-Reuter

Taxi 'war' over Zimbabwe route

THEO RAWANA and WILSON ZWANE

SA's taxi operators were using strong-arm tactics in an attempt to force Zimbabwean bus companies to abandon the Beit Bridge-Johannesburg route, a source said yesterday.

These tactics included abduction and intimidation. *BIDAY 10/7/92*

SA Long Distance Taxi Association (Saldta) president Peter Rabali said he could not say if Saldta members were involved, but confirmed his northern Transvaal region had been in dispute with Zimbabwean bus operators.

Rabali gave the names of three Zimbabwean bus companies involved on the route as Shoeshine, Countryboy and Matambanazo.

The source, who wanted to remain anonymous, said taxi operators had attacked Zimbabwean bus drivers in central Johannesburg three times this week. Three days ago, a Zimbabwean bus driver and his conductor were abducted by taxi operators, while another attempted abduction was foiled by police intervention on Wednesday.

Rabali was non-committal on the incidents, but said Zimbabwean bus operators had reneged on an agreement with his organisation.

This agreement stipulated that only one bus should run the route each day.

"Now the Zimbabweans have flooded the market and left our men with no fares on a route they initiated," said Rabali.

Forum cancelled after police raid

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE proposed establishment of a joint negotiations forum including the Pretoria City Council and the Central Transvaal Civics Association (CTCA) was cancelled this week after a police raid on the parish church of CTCA president Father Smangalisso Mkhathshwa.

Mkhathshwa, who is also general secretary of the Institute of Contextual Theology, was awarded R25 000 by the Law and Order Minister in 1988 following allegations of torture. *BIDAY 10/7/92*

Civic representatives said at a Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber meeting this week that the raid on Monday, as well as alleged intimidation of other civic leaders in the PWV region, was threatening the local government negotiation process.

Civic leaders in the Metropolitan Chamber said they had asked government officials to put pressure on the police to stop the alleged victimisation of civic leaders.

CTCA general secretary Star Vilakazi said up to 50 police officers and soldiers had taken part in the three-hour raid on the St Charles Lwanga Catholic Church in Soshanguve.

He claimed a number of people had been assaulted.

A police spokesman said a pistol and ammunition had been found in the living quarters of a Catholic church in Soshanguve after a raid on Monday afternoon.

There had been no arrest during the incident, he said, although police were looking for the owner of the weapons.

SAAF takes off to help in Angolan election

THE first of several SA Air Force aircraft, which would assist the Angolan government with an air structure for that country's general election in September, left Waterkloof in Pretoria yesterday.

The three Hercules C-130s and two light planes would prepare the installation in Angola from where the SAAF would operate before a contingent of about 60 members with helicopters and light aircraft joined them, an SAAF spokesman said.

The operation was the largest assistance task conducted by the SAAF to an African country, he said.

(254) STEPHANE BOTHMA

The SAAF would assist officials in registering voters living in remote areas. The move followed a request by the Angolan government supported by the UN representative in Luanda, Margaret Anstee.

The SAAF's task mainly would consist of communication flights. The contingent would be rotated monthly.

The election on September 30 would be conducted under UN supervision and great effort was being made to get voters registered in time.

WHAT has barbs that rip, hooks that grab, stops an armoured car in its tracks and offers a 7 000-volt shock to repulse intruders as an optional extra?

It's a native product of South Africa — a slice of local life shared by mine workers, impoverished squatters as well as citizens of Johannesburg's plush suburbs — and it's called the Mobile Razor Barrier.

It is also fast becoming a commonplace sight for people in other parts of the world, as demand from countries on at least four continents have made the device one of South Africa's most successful exports.

"It's a real pleasure to sell," says inventor Bruce Cochrane. "Two hundred metres of the barrier can be thrown up in 15 seconds flat. Its awe-some appearance gives the task force an immediate psychological advantage and it allows for peaceful negotiations without injury to the public or security personnel."

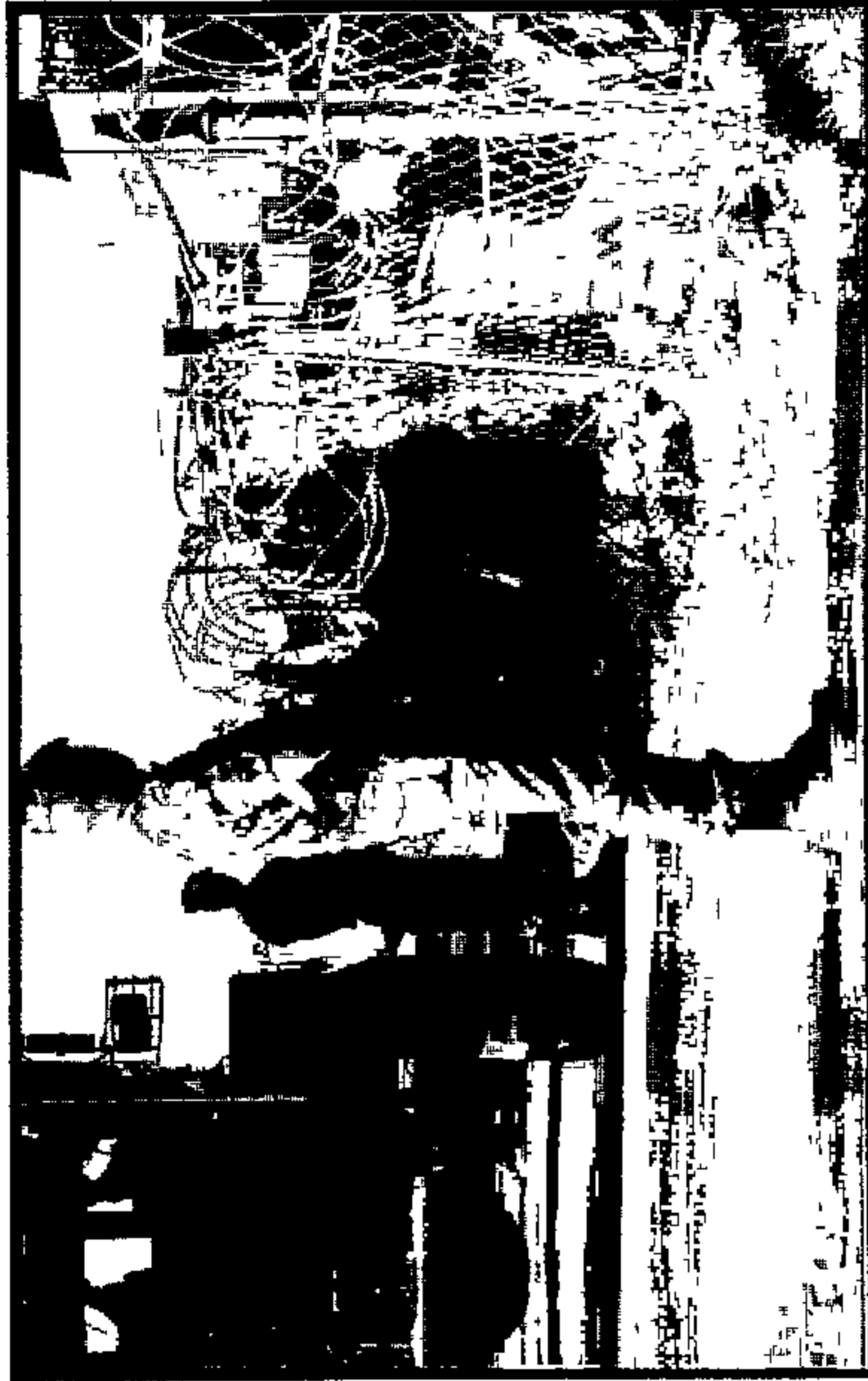
This is how it works. Into a trailer is compressed 400kg of Cochrane Super Barb Wire, made up of three concentric coils of high-tensile steel wire clad in razor sharp barbs at close intervals.

There is a lever inside the tow truck. The driver decides the moment is right, he throws the switch and out pops a heavy anchor. An instant barrier trails the route of the vehicle to protect VIP buildings, separate fighting groups or isolate restless mobs in a matter of seconds.

"It's recognised in many parts of the world as the most effective means of controlling rioting and potentially riotous crowds," says a manual produced by one of the many police forces that buy Cochrane's internationally patented product.

The World loves our roll-up and rip'em razor wire

One of the few industries that booms the worse things get is a local invention: the instant razor wire barrier. The South African police love it ... and so do their counterparts all over the world, reports EDDIE KOCH



Security, 1992: Casspirs, rifles and plenty of razor wire. Photo: GUY ADAMS

the mobile barrier and patented the rights worldwide. Since then I have never looked back."

The domestic market has been glutted and most of the turnover from sales of the Mobile Razor Barrier, which Cochrane will only say amounts to "many millions of rands", comes from exports to the rest of the world.

"I want to tell you that African countries love the stuff. We have done deals with Nigeria, Burundi, Zambia, Zaïre, Kenya, Botswana and Namibia," he says.

"In the mid-1980s there were documentaries about the unrest here and requests to buy the stuff just came pouring in."

Exports are helped by the fact that Cochrane has two sister companies which operate under the name "Birmingham Barbed Tape" from Swaziland and England.

Even Zimbabwe's headline Robert Mugabe appears to have succumbed to the lure of razor wire.

At the height of his country's sanctions crusade against South Africa, the Zimbabwean president imported a few dozen coils from a South African distributor called Scorpion and surrounded his palatial home in Harare with it.

"We deal directly with African governments from here now that the situation has opened up but they still prefer it if the documentation comes from Swaziland or England," says Cochrane.

Other security forces that use the Cochrane Barrier are those of Colombia, Peru, South Korea, Chile, Taiwan, Dubai, Sri Lanka, Malaysia. Further deals are in the pipeline but are too sensitive to be divulged at this stage.

The United States armed forces in

wire locally

Soon after he sold a controlling share of the company to Anglo's LTA, whereupon sales to the mining industry, local security forces — as well as suburban residents concerned at the spiralling crime and political unrest in the country — rocketed.

"But the police were putting up the stuff manually, rolling out the coils one by one. It was a cumbersome process and the guys were complaining that their hands were getting cut and ripped. So I came up with the idea of

ing the war in Korea and it was widely used in Vietnam," says Cochrane. "Coils of razor wire were imported into the country by a couple of local companies, but at that stage the product had mainly military purposes and wasn't really designed for industrial or domestic consumption."

Cochrane migrated from what was then Rhodesia to take over his family's engineering factory in Johannesburg. He spotted the gap and in the early 1980s invented a machine that could manufacture high tensile coils of razor

The need for a 'shoulder-to-shoulder' task force is replaced, avoiding conflict and resultant injuries to public and security personnel. Breaches of the barrier can be contained with minimum force. The crowd can be dispersed through exit points in a regulated and peaceful manner."

Industrial legend has it that the appliance was developed by Anglo American's control rioters on its mines, which is not strictly true.

"Razor wire was invented as a more efficient alternative to barbed wire dur-

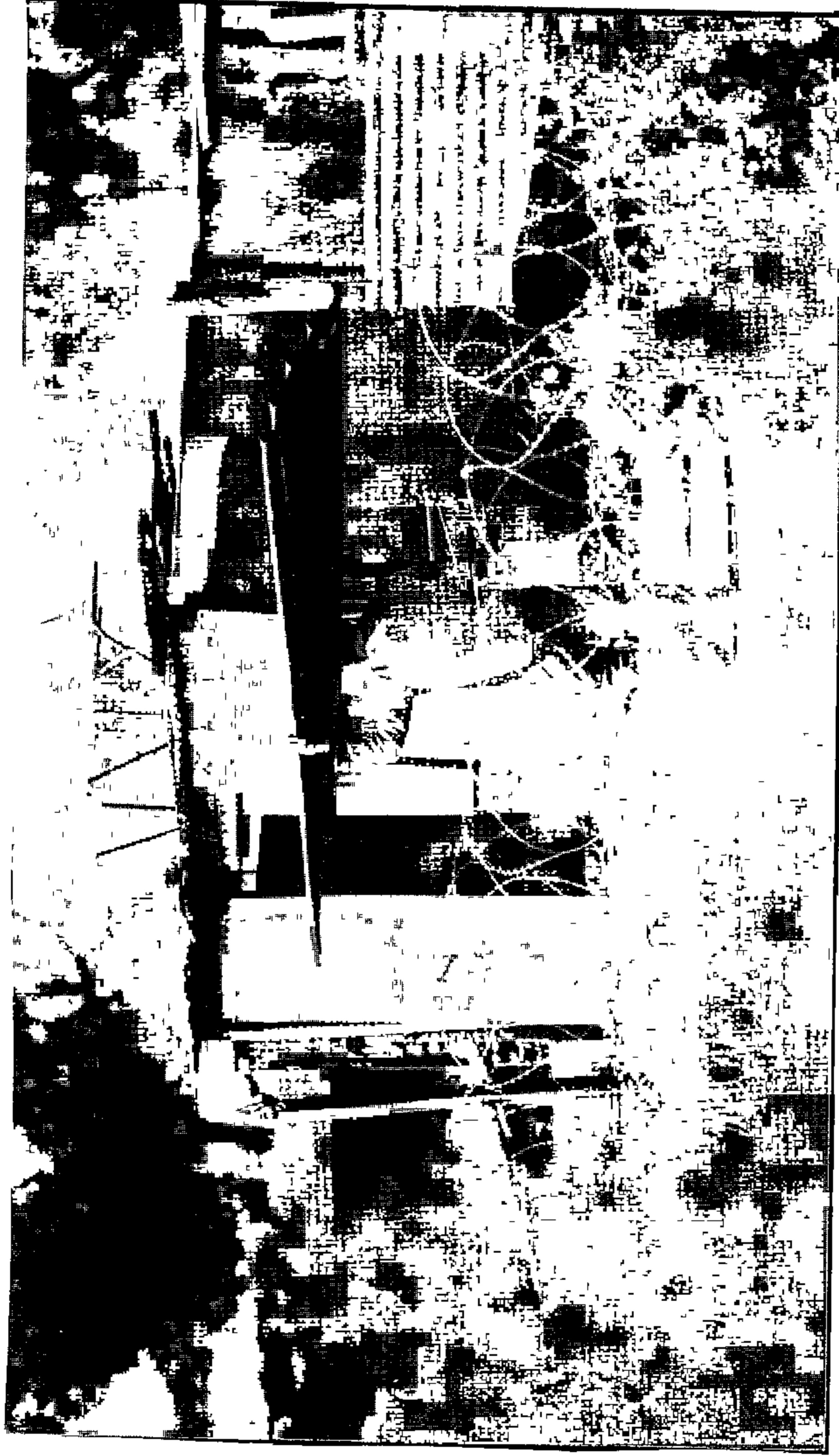
254

W/Week 10/7-16/7/92

W/Mail 10/7/16/7/92

2564

Page 2



Part of the scenery ... tins shacks in the veld, surrounded by coils of wire. It's for the residents' protection, say police Photo KEVIN CARTER

Germany use the barrier to protect installations of mobile satellites while they are in the field and even police in the US are interested "They say 'We like the stuff, but it looks a bit brutal for our cities'. So we are developing a version that has lots of smooth wire and smaller barbs for them" **w/mail 10/7 - 16/7/92**

Cochrane has patented an advance on his basic product called the Electrocoil Industrial, Strategic and

Domestic Barrier System which is exciting the attention of new customers here and abroad

The outer coil is made of concertina razor tape with an inner coil of galvanised wire, isolated from the barbed coil by a series of insulators

"As the intruder moves on to the outer coil it touches the inner coil which activates the alarm Or if the intruder earths the inner coil he sets off the alarm," says a company man

An optional extra is the repulse shock A high voltage current, between 5 000 and 7 000 volts, can be fed into the system to deter the most determined intruder

"The Israelis claim to be the most advanced in the world when it comes to perimeter detection systems

"Let me tell you, they love this stuff. Our agent there is a very busy man"

The recent massacre at Boipatong and escalating demands for migrant hostels to be fenced and properly policed is likely to boost domestic demand for the Mobile Razor Barrier

And when it does Cochrane won't be found wanting he's working on a trailer that will throw out six coils of razor wire, with an internal electrocoil as an extra, around a two-kilometre perimeter in less than a minute

Army's loss is lawyers' gain

WIM and 10/7-16/7/92

254

CONSCRIPTION lawyers report a significant increase in business in the past month as a result of the mid-year national service call-up, which began on Wednesday

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of conscripts are attempting the legal route out of the army — and some attorneys are making a packet in the process

One East Rand attorney asked a client for R8 000 upfront to help him get a deferment “You pay for the consultation, for the cost of the application to the Exemption Board in Pretoria, and for the privilege of using another lawyer who’s very high up and well connected with the board. Come back with a good story and we’ll see what we can do,” the client was told

A Johannesburg conscription-law consultant, who is currently a non-practising lawyer and uses a Pretoria attorney to make formal applications to the board, says his business has been inundated with prospective clients

“There are literally thousands coming in, but I turn most away. I’m dealing with very ordinary blokes — guys whose fathers have died and so on. I’ve got 120 good cases on the go at the moment. It’s difficult now because a lot of the old faces on the board aren’t there any more, and things take much longer than before.”

He says he charges no more than R500 for a deferment application and R3 000 for securing an exemption

A Cape Town attorney, who has been known to charge more than R20 000 for securing an exemption, says the reason for the increase in business is “not so much because there is a greater desire to get out of the army,

For a few thousand rand and provided you’ve got a good story, you could win deferment from the army. Lawyers say that the draft-dodgers are queuing up to do it the legal way, reports GAVIN EVANS

but because there is more possibility of success”

“The state is not perceived to be as monolithic as in the past. There are just more openings now,” he says

The lawyers generally rely on section 70 (bis) of the Defence Act, which allows deferment of military service on grounds of “undue hardship” and “public interest”. Grounds for deferment and exemption include attending training courses, academic study, physical and mental ill-health, being the sole breadwinner of a family, being solely responsible for a business or farm, and death or illness in the family

Solidarity Party MPs say that last month they were told by South African Defence Force representatives, who were lobbying them to support the Defence Amendment Bill, that during the January call-up only 30 to 40 percent of conscripts actually turned up.

The MPs were told the Bill was an attempt to stem the tide of passive and active resistance to the call-up. The Joint Standing Committee on Security Matters was faced with submissions opposing the Bill from more than 40 organisations, including mainstream

organisations like the General Bar Council, and the government ultimately settled for a watered-down version of the legislation

The government nevertheless seems determined to press ahead with whites-only conscription until an interim government comes into being, and is arguing strongly that non-racial conscription — possibly on a ballot system — should continue thereafter

One headache for the SADF is that section 2 of the Defence Act, which restricts conscription to males defined in the repealed Population Registration Act as white, has not been amended

The End Conscription Campaign and the Conscription Advice Service say they have received over 1 000 queries from “unwilling conscripts” this year, several hundred of whom have simply informed the SADF that they are unwilling to serve because they believe the call-up is discriminatory.

So far none has been charged, though the application of Johannesburg objector Richard Rule to have the call-up declared invalid is pending in the Rand Supreme Court. Even if the Rule case is unsuccessful and some of these conscripts are charged and convicted, recent legal precedent suggests that as long as their grounds for objection are bona fide they will not be sent to prison

But by far the largest category of objectors are those who take a chance by dodging the call-up. This option, particularly prevalent among those called up for camps, is being adopted by a rapidly growing number of national service conscripts

Here, FW, is the case against the state

W/Mail 10/7-16/7/92

Wait and see as KZP gets control

By LENA SLACHMUIJLDER
NATAL unrest monitors have reacted with alarm to moves which will increase the role of the kwaZulu Police (KZP) in countering unrest. From July 1, the South African Police stopped using Internal Stability Unit (ISU) members in kwaZulu unless specifically called in by the KZP district commissioner. The chairman of the Natal-kwaZulu regional dispute resolution committee, MC Pretorius, said the move was a matter of "re-structuring command". Pretorius said that as the KZP held the major responsibility for the deaths, it would feel compelled to act in a more... The ANC representative on the... Hehla Dlamini, and local unrest monitors doubted that the KZP could be trusted to act more responsibly... The decision is discouraging in the face of increasing violence... Roy Abhebe "We have used the ISU to a great extent, and have been very impressed with them recently." The move follows the release of an updated report by the Legal Resources Centre and Human Rights Commission, which paints a picture of deteriorating KZP conduct and distrust of the force by communities over the past six months.

Despite protestations of innocence by FW de Klerk and cabinet members, persistent doubts linger about state involvement in the violence. By PHILIPPA GARSON

THE government had taken "numerous concrete steps" to stop political violence, had given the police more money and more men, had backed the National Peace Committee and launched the Goldstone Commission and was "irrevocably committed" to a peaceful solution of South Africa's problems, President FW de Klerk told the nation last week.

Just how credible is his posture of hurt innocence? How are South Africans to view the claims — made repeatedly over the months — of the government's clean record on the violence and a determination to eradicate it?

In an interim report on the Boipatong massacre last week, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said he had found no evidence that the government and high-ranking members in the security forces had been directly implicated in political violence.

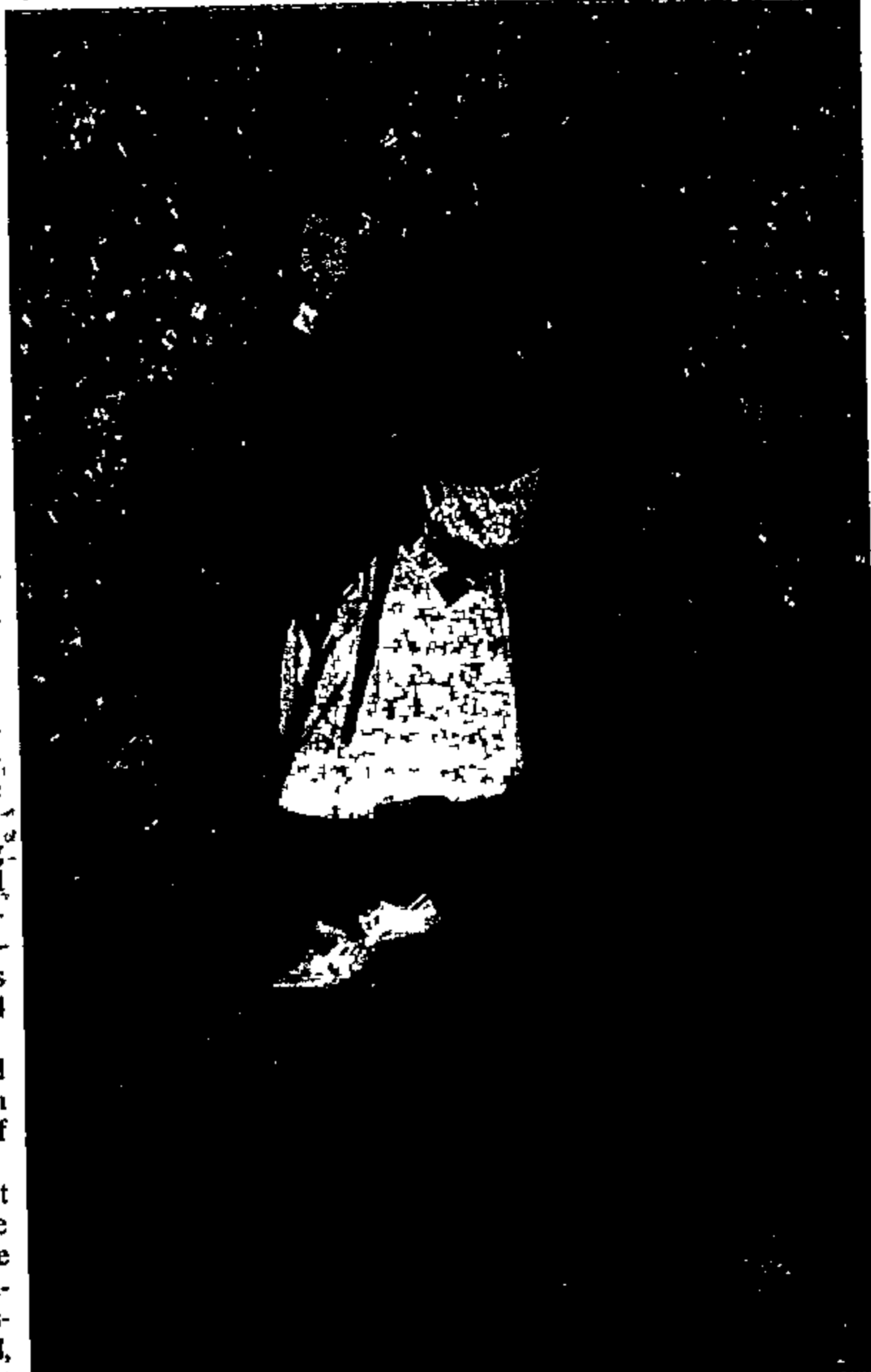
But the issue, as the African National Congress pointed out, is broader than this "Culpability extends to acts of commission and omission," it said.

Judge Goldstone himself hints at official foot-dragging. In his report he complains of several instances where the authorities have ignored his recommendations, among them that the hostels be secured, policed and upgraded, and that 32 Battalion should not be deployed in a peacekeeping role.

Both the International Commission of Junists and Amnesty International have blamed the government for not taking sufficient steps, with the latter noting a "failure to bring to justice all but a tiny proportion of those involved in human rights violations."

However justified it may be, the strong impression is created that the government and its security arms are more concerned with trying to wriggle off the hook than to get to the bottom of claims of their complicity in or inaction on violence.

Lack of action is only part of the problem. Active steps taken by the government, such as legislative amend-



Blood on the tracks... Train attacks have claimed many lives in the tide of violence sweeping South Africa. Photo PETER NKOMO

ments on the carrying of cultural weapons and, more recently, giving more powers to the homeland police, have, in the opinion of many, served to fuel the violence.

To judge by government rhetoric, the National Party under De Klerk is a different party from that of PW Botha, and has no responsibility for the latter's systematic use of violence as an instrument of policy. How can De Klerk — and half his cabinet, including General Magnus Malan, Roelf Meyer, Leon Wessels and Adriaan Vlok, who also served under Botha — so glibly dissociate himself from the Civil Co-ope-

tron Bureau (CCB) and police hit squads based at Vlakplaas?

The refusal to disband the special forces, the insistence on using controversial forces such as former members of Koevoet, and the continuation of covert operations only reinforces public suspicion.

Commenting on the police deployment of ex-Koevoet fighters, Judge Goldstone said that whether or not they were involved in violence, their "infamous reputation" could only cause further distrust and suspicion of the security forces.

In assessing the government's

record, the following must be taken into account

● Not a single person has been convicted in connection with the 49 massacres which have occurred over the past two years in the Transvaal (See accompanying story)

Ironically, the Trust Feeds massacre of December 1988 stands out as the major instance where the convictions have been secured. Those convicted were policemen.

● A secret document released by Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa in May this year directly implicates the State Security Council (SSC) and South African Defence Force in the murder in 1985 of four Eastern Cape activists, including Mathew Goniwe. The document is a message from SADF Military Intelligence Chief General CP van der Westhuizen (then a brigadier) proposing to the SSC the "urgent removal from society" of Goniwe. De Klerk, denying the cabinet or the SSC ever planned or sanctioned murder, ordered the reopening of the inquest. No move has been made to suspend Van der Westhuizen from his position.

● No move has been made to suspend head of the SAP forensic laboratories, General Lothar Neethling, after a supreme court civil case finding in January last year that his involvement in the poisoning of activists was, on the balance of probabilities, true.

● Despite a Harms Commission finding implicating several CCB members in political violence, none has been charged. At least 20 CCB members, and probably many more, remain on the SADF payroll.

● In February *The Weekly Mail* published allegations made by "Black Cat" vigilantes in Wesslerton that local white policemen based at nearby Ermelo police station had encouraged and actively helped them destabilise the community. To *The Weekly Mail's* knowledge, the policemen concerned have not been suspended. The Goldstone Commission is currently hearing evidence on these allegations.

● In an official operation in 1986, the SADF gave military training in Namibia to 200 Inkatha men, who were later absorbed into the kwaZulu Police (KZP). In sworn affidavits, several of the trainees claimed to have been trained in offensive warfare. Some of the trainees have subsequently been implicated in the Natal violence.

● No action has been taken to rein in the KZP, which is indicted in a lengthy Legal Resources Centre (LRC) and Human Rights Commission report, backed by legal documents, listing incidences of KZP partiality in the Natal violence and citing the KZP as an obstacle to peace in Natal.

The powers of the KZP in unrest situations have in fact been strengthened. In terms of a July 1 policy decision, the police's Internal Stability Unit will only act on unrest in kwaZulu if called on to do so by the KZP district commissioner.

● Government amendments to the Dangerous Weapons Act, the Natal Code on Zulu Law and other by-laws have generated extensive confusion and made weapons bans almost unenforceable, say human rights organisations.

● A *Weekly Mail* investigation this year revealed the use of extra-legal methods — including systematic use of false vehicle registration plates, some belonging to bona fide individuals and companies — to cover a police operation in the Vaal.

The network has also been linked in affidavits to the orchestration of violence, although these allegations are still under investigation by the Goldstone Commission.

No convictions on carnage

Weekly Mail Reporter
NOBODY has been convicted in connection with the more than 40 massacres on the Reef over the past two years, in which at least 1 200 people have died.

"Massacre" has been defined according to the Human Rights Commission's criterion of a mass killing claiming the lives of at least 10 people. This definition excludes the conviction of a man involved in the 1991 Braamfontein train attack, in which two people died.

Prior to the Boipatong massacre, 45 arrests had been made in connection with five massacres, according to police figures. Trials of some of these suspects are still in progress.

Last week John Zakwe, one of five men accused of slaughtering 13 mourners at an Alexandra night vigil in March 1991, was acquitted on grounds of insufficient evidence.

This came hard on the heels of the acquittal of seven alleged Inkatha Freedom Party men on murder charges in connection with the Sebokeng night vigil massacre of January last year, in which 38 people died.

Delivering his judgment in that trial, Judge W Schultz dealt the South African Police a tongue-lashing, saying they "should have tried harder" to find incriminating evidence.

The SAP's credibility crisis in the townships had led to a situation where lawyers had

to take over the job of the police, ensuring that witnesses went to court, providing them with "safe houses" and persuading them to testify, commented a lawyer representing one of the families affected by the Sebokeng slaughter.

But SAP media liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman has accused the media and political organisations of hindering police investigations.

Media allegations about the Boipatong massacre, for example, had made potential witnesses "confused, angry and even more emotionally charged," he said, stressing that the African National Congress had instructed residents not to communicate with the police.

Giving further details of progress made in investigating the massacres on the Reef, a police spokesman said.

● The attorney general had temporarily withdrawn charges against five people arrested in connection with a Johannesburg train attack two years ago which claimed the lives of 15 people.

● Twelve people arrested in connection with the May 1990 Swanville massacre — in which 28 people died — had all been released on bail.

● Twelve people had appeared in court in connection with the deaths of 11 people at the Chamdor coal yard, on the West Rand, on August 21 last year.

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UNIVERSITY OF NATAL DURBAN AND PIETERMARITZBURG

Entrance 1993

Applications to enter the University for study in the Faculties of Agriculture, Architecture and Allied Disciplines, Arts, Commerce, Economics and Management, Education, Engineering, Humanities, Law, Science and Social Science should reach the Admissions Office before 31 October 1992.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Admissions Officer, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001 (Telephone (031) 816 9411 or PO Box 375, Pietermaritzburg 3200 Telephone (0334) 95-5944).

THE RELATIONSHIP of F W de Klerk with elements of the security establishment is filled with contradictions, revealing a limited ability to control their political loyalty

All the President's men

STAR
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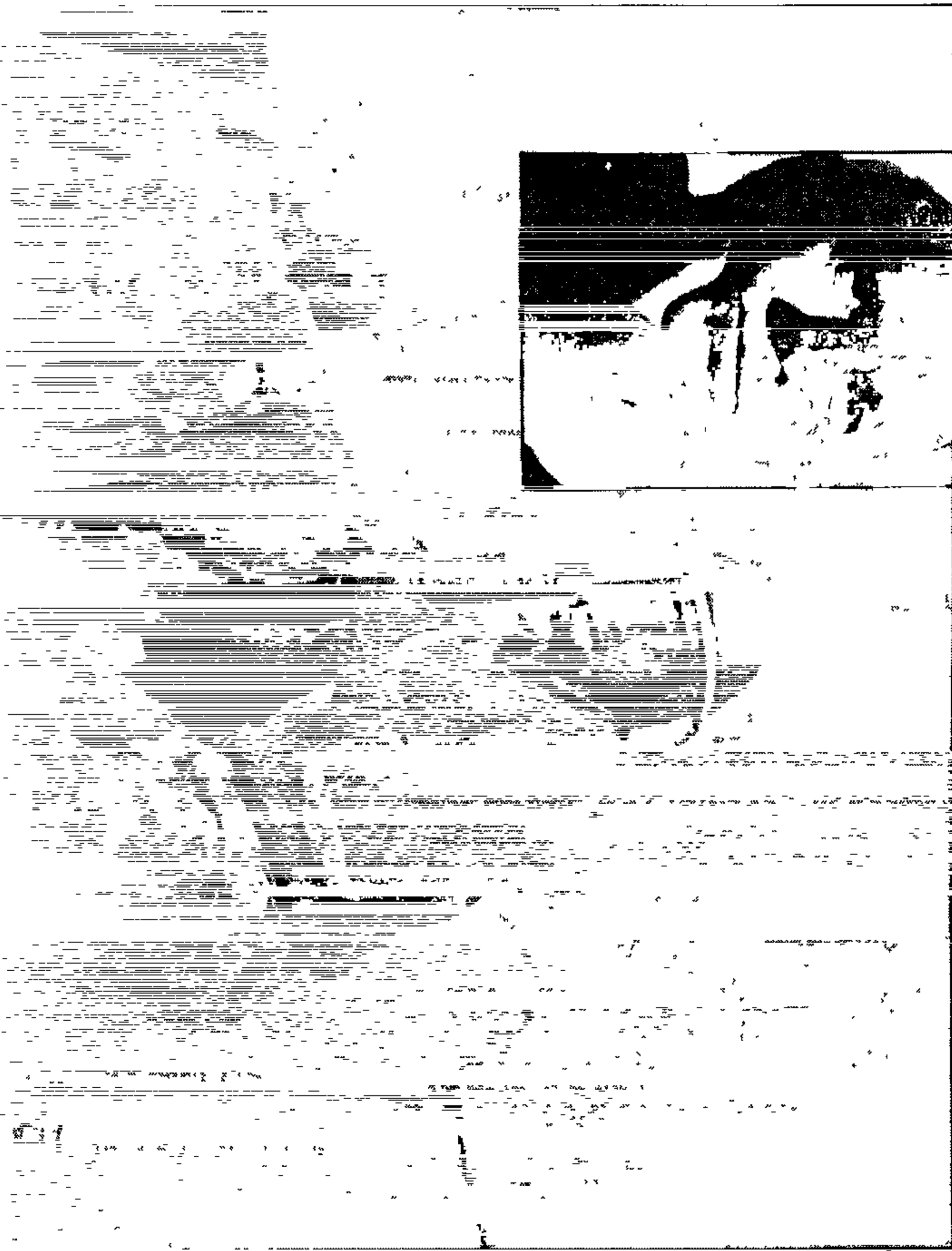
THERE is a "third force" — or more accurately, a variety of "third forces" — stoking the violence. And the Government has done precious little to control the activities of the Defence Force, the SAP and the National Intelligence Service

Small wonder, then, that many South Africans are convinced that F W de Klerk and elements of the security establishment are in cahoots and implementing a deliberate strategy to forestall democracy. But are things that simple?

The current security establishment is neither uniform in its political direction nor united in its activities. Tensions and strategic differences exist within and among the various reaches of the State, the National Party, and the security establishment. As a result new factions and alliances are constantly being forged inside and outside the security establishment

The Defence Force is the most influential member of that establishment, but not all its sections are inclined towards the internal destabilisation evident in the townships

For a variety of reasons, the Air Force (particularly its present chief), the Navy, the Medical Services and the Army's conventional forces (mainly Citizen Force), have generally confined themselves to the conventional role of protecting the country against ex-



less visible branches

We now have a situation where the dominant factions in the security establishment (the MI/Special Forces axis and the reconstituted SB) do not refer their operations to the executive levels of the national coordinating mechanism for ratification. They have developed a strong degree of autonomous power which they exercise through internal channels

Confronting institutions as entrenched and diverse as these is daunting. But unless they are restructured comprehensively, they will continue to influence the political direction of the State. The implications are ominous

Political victory and a parliamentary majority, even if coupled with executive restructuring of the State, do not guarantee real power

THE challenge of the transition is not only to restructure the executive reaches of the State, but also to identify the centres of power located elsewhere in the State, particularly in the security establishment

A second lesson relates to De Klerk's limited influence on the security establishment. On the one hand he lacks significant institutional and political support in that sphere. But, on the other hand he needs them, in his own words, as "a security

tion, establishment, but not all its sections are inclined towards the internal destabilisation evident in the townships.

For a variety of reasons, the Air Force (particularly its present chief), the Navy, the Medical Services and the Army's conventional forces (mainly Citizen Force), have generally confined themselves to the conventional role of protecting the country against external aggression.

At the moment, the strategic and political direction of the SADF is being determined largely by a faction that holds key positions in the executive structures. Headed by the present Chief of the SADF, this faction also includes the chiefs (and their deputies) of the most influential seats of power within the executive.

Influential officers serving in this faction include Lieutenant-General G Meiring (C/Army), Major-General J Erasmus (Deputy/CSI), Lieutenant-General J J Bischoff (CSO), Lieutenant-General C van der Westhuizen (CSI), Major-General "Joep" Joubert (Deputy CSO), and Major-General Kloppe (Deputy Chief of the Army).

All are veteran officers with extensive experience in military counter-insurgency structures of the National Security Management System, the SADF's Special Forces Division, and the SADF's formidable intelligence "family".

THE fundamental difference between Chief Intelligence (Military Intelligence) and the other intelligence directorates of the SADF "intelligence family" is that the former is concerned with the acquisition of strategic intelligence while the latter confine themselves to a largely tactical brief.

The SADF's Special Forces consist of 1 Reconnaissance Regiment (Durban), 2 Reconnaissance Regiment (Voortrekkerhoek), 4 Reconnaissance Regiment (Saldanha/Langebaan) and 5 Reconnaissance Regiment (Phalaborwa). Conventional units include 32 Battalion (Pomfrets) and 31 Bat-



TROOPS IN THE TOWNSHIPS. While most conventional units have, says a former MK member, confined themselves to a conventional role, President de Klerk has been powerless to effectively control rogue elements in the security forces.

Talton (Schmutsdrift)
The influence of this faction is not limited to purely "military matters" — it also weighs in on the political process, mainly through its influence in the SADF Command Council (the supreme command authority in the SADF), the structures of Military Intelligence and Army Intelligence, and the SADF's elite units and Special Forces regiments (the four Reconnaissance Regiments plus 32 and 31 Battalions).

Politically, the loyalties of this faction incline towards the technocrat-managerial wing of the National Party. These officers fear that the ANC and its allies will use the negotiation process to wrest power from the State. To prevent this, they advocate a tightly "managed" transition that will not compromise a set of basic strategic objectives.

This means, among other things, that the State deploys a combination of "slush funding" and covert units to "urge" the negotiations process in the desired direction. They also worry that De Klerk lacks the managerial ability and experience to oversee such a process.

The SAP Security Branch, for its part, tends to be more conservative and remains openly hostile to the ANC and its allies. This is not surprising, given the social composition of its personnel, its history and its long-standing role of countering the ANC.

Although parts of its command structures appear to sup-

President de Klerk is not masterminding "third force" activity. It's beyond his control, says ROCKLAND WILLIAMS, a former Umkhonto we Sizwe member.

port De Klerk's reform strategy, most of its white members at the middle and executive officer ranks tend to support the Conservative Party, while its white non-commissioned officer and constabulary ranks tend toward the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

It, too, influences the political process through a web of covert structures located mainly in the Criminal Intelligence Services, and the Joint Security and Joint Intelligence Committees of the National Co-ordinating Mechanism.

The NIS has an ambiguous position in the security establishment. Largely the creation of P W Botha, it once played a zealous role in fashioning the "Total Strategy". But it now finds itself serving De Klerk's "cavilian" strategy.

Once a junior member of the intelligence community, the NIS has now emerged as the dominant agency.

The NIS formulates the strategic intelligence brief, on which a substantial part of national policy is based. Despite its rise and gradual alignment with the De Klerk camp, its capacity to control the operational activities of the other elements of the security establishment remains limited.

Co-operation between the various intelligence agencies varies from the erratic to the well co-ordinated. Nationally, strategic intelligence assessments are shared. But when it comes to operations and tactics, each agency guards its secrets and interests. Informally, there is apparently some regional co-operation.

THESSE security structures are also riddled with idiosyncrasies. Some units are influenced by local attitudes and this might alienate them from the executive levels — for instance, the right-wing sentiments in the rural Citizen Force and Commando units increasingly, such units are meshing with local right-wing activities.

De Klerk's relationship, then, with the major elements of the security establishment is filled with contradictions. Apart from the NIS's open support and the guarded support given by sectors of the Air Force and Navy, he has a limited ability to control and/or muster political loyalty from this influential part of the State ensemble. His power base is largely ci-

vilian and comprises the NP Cabinet (with a few notable exceptions), most of the Cape and Transvaal NP membership, the Broederbond, the NIS, and the new heavyweight — the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development.

Nevertheless, he has tried to exert some executive control over the security establishment.

A number of measures have been taken: the National Security Management System was restructured and made to focus on civilian and welfare briefs, the State Security Council became subordinate to a new Cabinet committee on security; the strategic intelligence brief has gone to the NIS, the Ministers of Defence and Police were demoted (partially on NIS advice), the SADF's controversial Chief of Staff Intelligence got early retirement, an interim SADF commission of inquiry into alleged Military Intelligence and Special Forces excesses was launched, the Defence budget has been cut for three years in a row.

Yet these measures have failed to rein in the security establishment. What does De Klerk's failure here mean?

The first lesson — and it applies to control of the armed forces in the transition and beyond — concerns the limitations of formal political power. Whatever restructuring and control are achieved at the top levels of the State, the centres of political and institutional power may remain in other

of the State, but also to identify the centres of power located elsewhere in the State, particularly in the security establishment.

A second lesson relates to De Klerk's limited influence on the security establishment. On the one hand he lacks significant institutional and political support in that sphere. But, on the other hand he needs them, in his own words, as "a security fallback" in case the negotiations fail. There lies the essence of the "double agenda".

Whatever De Klerk's reservations about the security establishment, he cannot afford to antagonise them. If his vision of a brokered transition fails, he may not only have to rely on them but could also end up being ousted by them.

Moreover, as a traditional conciliator within the NP, he is unlikely to risk opening divisions by radically transforming the security establishment.

Far from co-ordinating the activities of a "third force", De Klerk lacks the executive and operational muscle to contain them. As long as the security establishment escapes effective control, the chances of a relatively peaceful transition stay slim. The ongoing complicity in the township violence of specialist units and police, military and civilian intelligence structures, threatens the very negotiating process.

Looking further down the road, if these units are not restrained and restructured, the very stability of a democratic SA might be threatened, a la Chile 1973. Effective forms of control on the ground are required, in addition to the proposed structures of interim control (the draft codes of conduct, security forces multi-party committee, council of defence and so on).

Legalistic deliberations in the Codesa/interim government framework are unlikely to lead to control over the security establishment.

● The author is co-ordinator of the Independent Military Research Group, which conducts research into defence issues. A version of this article first appeared in the journal *Work in Progress*/New Era.

Troopies allege abuse at Faure SADF camp

SOUTH 11/7-15/7/92.

By Justin Pearce

AN SADF rifleman has been hospitalised after an alleged assault by a lieutenant and a sergeant-major. Another fellow rifleman has vowed never to return to the army after the "brutal treatment" he claimed he received.

An SADF spokesperson has admitted "the lieutenant, after being severely provoked, did plant a blow with his fist and Sergeant-Major Fritz did tap both members with his staff".

Rifleman Gerret Eiman, stationed at 9 South African Infantry (9 SAI) at Faure, told how Fritz had hit him with a metal-clad staff until he fell to the ground. Fritz then kicked him in the back, he said.

The attack was provoked after Eiman, 26, was absent without leave. When he returned to the camp, the corporal on duty took him to the sergeant-major, who demanded to know where he had been and allegedly attacked him.

Later Eiman noticed blood in his urine and reported sick.

A military doctor told him one of his kidneys had been damaged in the attack. Eiman was found to have a kidney-stone which had not been previously diagnosed. The blows which Eiman had received to his back, combined with the kidney-stone, had caused internal bleeding.

He was admitted to 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg, and underwent an operation to have the stone removed last Friday. He said before

the operation he was visited by Fritz and a Lieutenant Geduld "They were worried I would lay a charge".

Rifleman Alphonzo Barbier, also of 9 SAI, said on Thursday, June 18, he went AWOL to buy food as he was hungry "We never eat properly in the army".

When he returned, he was accused of being one of a group of men who were caught smoking dagga the same evening. Barbier, 20, says he has never smoked dagga.

He was questioned by a Lieutenant Klink, who "started punching me, kicking me in the stomach, then dragged me to the bungalow and hit me until I was semi-conscious. He then left me".

Eiman was present at the time, and was also accused by Fritz of smoking dagga. "He hit me until I thought I was going to die — I couldn't hit back".

Eiman also said a Rifleman Van Rooyen was beaten at the same time. "He was beaten on his chest — and he is asthmatic," Eiman said. Van Rooyen has reportedly left the military base, and could not be contacted.

"They enjoy hitting us," Eiman said. "Many other soldiers have been beaten but are too frightened to take action."

The day after the beating, Fritz saw the cuts on Barbier's body where he had been kicked. Barbier said they were the result of an assault by Klink. Fritz allegedly replied, "You lie, you were smoking dagga", began beating Barbier and eventually locked him in a cell.



SICK LEAVE: Rifleman Gerret Eiman recuperates in 2 Military Hospital after the kidney stone operation allegedly necessitated by an attack from an officer.

Barbier said he expected he would "come on orders" (be brought before the commandant in a disciplinary hearing) but was not called. He thought he was not called as the misconduct of Fritz and Klink would be revealed.

On Friday, June 26, Barbier reported sick to Fritz. Fritz allegedly replied, "Jou ouma se p***, jy rapporteer nie sikk nie, jy mors (die) staat se geld". Later Barbier felt that he had no alternative but to go AWOL to see a civilian doctor. The doctor diagnosed him as severely asthmatic, and suffering from a liver complaint related to the beatings. "I never had asthma before I was in the army," Barbier said.

He reported to 2 Military Hospital on Tuesday, June 30, and was granted sick-leave effective from June 29.

However, a warrant arrived at his

home on Friday, July 3, stating he was absent without leave.

Barbier and Eiman also told of five other troopies who had gone AWOL from the Faure base, allegedly in protest at the harsh treatment they received there.

An SADF statement said there was insufficient information to comment on this allegation, but Major Riana Appel of the Castle in Cape Town said two of these soldiers had returned to base and three were still missing.

Barbier also recounted how he was punished by allegedly being locked up for a weekend in a cage intended for dogs, and fed on bread and water. This incident occurred in December last year or January this year, while he was stationed at Amsterdam in the Transvaal.

"I will never go back to the army after the way I was treated," Barbier

said.

"If we need to be punished we should be brought on orders and given extra duties or fined — not treated like animals."

Barbier signed up for two years' voluntary service, and has six months left to serve. This means he has to pay a R50 fee to secure his early discharge from the army. "Where will I find R50?" Barbier said. "I am paid R277 a month."

Eiman also said he does not think he will return to the army.

Ms Ilze Olckers of Lawyers for Human Rights said she had advised Barbier to lay a criminal charge against his alleged assailants in a civilian court, rather than pursue the matter in military courts.

Olckers added that she had come across allegations of assaults in the Cape Corps — now 9 SAI — on previous occasions in her work.



WALKING WOUNDED: Rifleman Alphonzo Barbier shows the scar on his leg when he was allegedly assaulted by an SADF officer.

'Not policy to ill treat, assault troops'

SOUTH 11/7-15/7/92

WHEN SOUTH approached the South African Defence Force to comment on the allegations made by Riflemen Gerret Eiman and Alphonzo Barbier, this reply was received from Brigadier D P Lamprecht, officer commanding Western Province Command.

"In answer to your media enquiry, I want to state categorically it is not the policy of the South African Defence Force to ill treat or assault our troops."

"I have conducted a preliminary investigation and have found that the two members making the allegations are members who have given continuous disciplinary problems, as entered in their conduct sheets, to such a degree that they were discharged, at their request, on 30 June, 1992."

"The preliminary investigation indicates that the lieutenant, after being severely provoked, did plant a blow with his fist and Sergeant-Major Fritz did tap both members with his staff. The other allegations

and particularly that of being locked in a dog cage for a weekend, are pure fabrications of which no evidence was found in the preliminary investigation.

"In view of the preliminary report, I have decided to convene a board of enquiry in order to establish the exact circumstances and, depending on the outcome, I will take the necessary action."

"I would appreciate it if you would furnish me with more details about 'several more troops have subsequently gone AWOL from 9 SAI in reaction to the abusive treatment' so that this may also be investigated by the board of enquiry."

"You state you are reporting on the allegations this week and I would request you, in the light of the present situation, not publish the allegations as you have them. In view of my investigations, it would be totally unfair and you would fall prey to irresponsible and unfair reporting which can do no one any good."

Hint of progress in Goniwe probe

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The acting attorney-general in the Eastern Cape has hinted that progress had been made in his investigation into the 1985 assassination of Cradock UDF leader Matthew Goniwe and three others

Mr Michael Hodgen, SC, said it had been mooted by various attorneys involved in the case that the inquest into the deaths should re-open in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today

Asked if this meant his team had made a breakthrough, Mr Hodgen declined to elaborate, but stressed they were working hard to secure a conviction.

"We are making an all-out effort to solve the matter" Should they be able to go to court with the accused and secure a conviction, they would "make history in having solved one of these cases"

Asked about the long delay since the New Nation's revelations in early May about the alleged involvement of certain SADF officers in the deaths, Mr Hodgen

CT 13/7/92 (254) said it was a question of "another few weeks"

While it was unfair to the people allegedly implicated to let the matter drag on, the "wider implications of justice" demanded they solve the matter. And if those implicated were found not to be involved they would be "off the hook"

● Members of the ANC-tripartite alliance in Cradock held peaceful protests outside government offices in the town on Friday to demand a commission of inquiry into the murders

CT 15/7/92
**Robert passes
call-up order**

Johannesburg Bureau

THE exemption board has received Natal scrumhalf and Springbok hopeful Robert du Preez's urgent application for exemption from national service, board chairman Mr Johan Bloem confirmed last night (25)

Mr Bloem said the application was received on Monday afternoon and would be considered as soon as possible

He said it was difficult to say when a decision would be taken, but that the matter would be dealt with as quickly as possible

Soweto inquiry has yet to start

ADRIAN HADLAND

AN URGENT inquiry into fraudulent construction company activities in Soweto has failed to begin its deliberations, three months after it was ordered to do so by the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council (RSC). ^{6/17/92}

In April the RSC requested the Soweto City Council to set up an inquiry "forthwith to investigate and appor- tion culpability for irregularities in the approval of contractors' certifi- cations of payment by Soweto City Council employees"

Initial investigations by consulting engineer Van Wyk & Louw found al- most R500 000 unaccounted for in just one project to supply roads and stormwater drainage to Soweto, un- dertaken by the recently sequestered Honball civil engineering company

The RSC ordered the disciplinary inquiry to produce a detailed report, including "any punitive or corrective actions taken", by not later than May 22 this year

Three months after the inquiry's urgent creation was ordered by the RSC, it has yet to meet

Newly appointed RSC CEO Leon de Wet said the Soweto council had requested financial aid to pay for the disciplinary inquiry and RSC assist- ance with structuring the inquiry

"We are all anxious to proceed and are trying to sort out the details," he said

De Wet said it was a matter of time before it met and compiled its report. He could give no indication of when the report could be expected

SADF officer kept tabs on Coetzee

6/17/92

three days before being sent home Du Randt was secretary to chief of staff, intelligence, Gen Christoffel van der Westhuizen, who has allegedly been linked to the assassination of four eastern Cape activists in 1985

TIM COHEN

The SADF said that two members of the defence force were sent to London in April to confirm a possible international terror- ism link between Umkhonto and the IRA

"During the visit one member, acting without sanction, authority or knowledge of the SADF or any other government au- thority, allegedly decided to arrange for the monitoring of Dirk Coetzee"

The SADF denied the defence force had ever had any interest in Coetzee "The possibility of collusion between the indi- vidual in question and an individual or individuals who are not members of the SADF is also being investigated"

De Klerk said he was fully informed of the situation at the time the incident oc- curred, and gave instructions that every assistance be given to the British authori- ties "Departmental investigations are continuing and I hope to be informed of the final results in the near future"

"These results will be communicated also to the British authorities, at which time a decision will be taken whether a further public statement is deemed desir- able," the statement said

PRETORIA -- The SADF admitted yesterday that a senior officer had "monitored" SAP renegade Capt Dirk Coetzee in the UK, but denied the mon- itoring had been authorised officially.

The SADF statement followed a report in the Independent newspaper in Britain that two SA agents were arrested by Brit- ish authorities in April after allegedly plotting to kill Coetzee

An SADF spokesman said no disciplin- ary action had been taken against the offi- cer, but the SADF and President F W de Klerk said in statements yesterday that the matter was being investigated

The Independent said the agents alleged- ly plotted to murder Coetzee in co-opera- tion with Ulster loyalists, but the plot was foiled after a tip-off to British intelligence from within the SAP

Coetzee fled to Zambia in 1989, where he told of his role in poisonings and killings by SA security agents. He subsequently joined the ANC, Sapa reports

He sought asylum in Britain in 1991 and has been under police protection

Coetzee was quoted as saying he had only narrowly escaped death "Scotland Yard (London police headquarters) con- firmed to me that this was a very serious attempt on my life," he said

The two agents, Capt Pamela du Randt and Leon Flores, a former policeman, were arrested just before their departure from London and were interrogated for



Gengold MD Gary Maude at yesterday's presentation of the group's quarterly results. Maude said Gengold, as a whole, had a good quarter. Picture CATHERINE ROSS

Russian tender may lure SA firms

MADDEN COLE

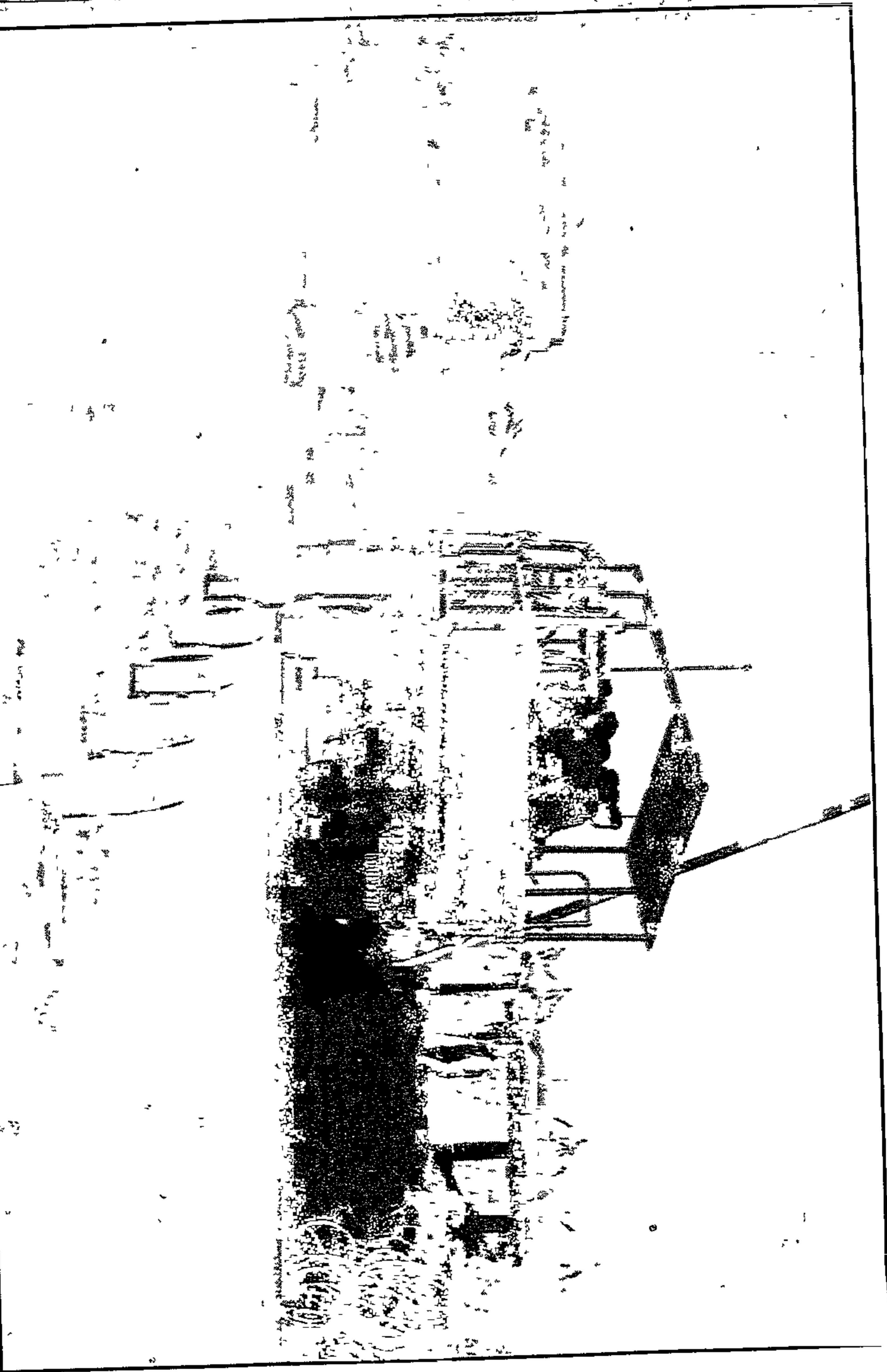
THE Russian Federation would soon call for tenders for development of what could be the largest undevel- oped copper deposit in the world, and it was likely that companies such as Anglo American and Gencor would be among the large international companies approached

Executive-director Richard Gnoorde of London-based Goldman Sachs International said last night that the Udokan project presented a unique opportunity to participate in a world class copper project with a potential life measurable in decades

Market analysts said it was likely that Anglo American and Gencor would be competing with large inter- national companies such as Phelps Dodge of the US, RTZ of the UK and BHP of Australia

Udokan's copper deposits were es- timated at 1,25-billion tons of ore con- taining about 18-million tons of cop- per. The deposit, discovered in 1949, was near the rail service connecting to the Trans-Siberian railroad

Analysts said this was likely to be the first of many tenders concerning Russian mineral reserves



Changing the guard . . . this army base housing 32 Battalion, in Tokoza, was photographed yesterday after the announcement that the battalion, as well as 31 Battalion and the SAP's Koevoet unit, were to be disbanded.

Picture. AP

Disbanding of units 'to take months'

Staff Reporter and Sapa

Three controversial security units yesterday began preparations to disband on the instructions of the State President, but SADF and police spokesmen stressed that the rationalisation process would take months.

Mr de Klerk announced the disbanding of 31 Battalion, 32 Battalion (known as

the Bushmen and Buffalo battalions respectively) by absorbing these units into the SADF. He also announced the disbanding of the SAP's controversial Koevoet unit, whose members would be given the option of joining other units.

Asked to provide a time-frame for the dissolution of 31 and 32 battalions, SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt said the rationalisation process was "obviously going to take some time - probably months".

Members would be given the opportunity to decide whether they would stay on in the SADF or go back to their countries of origin.

Colonel Rolt said as far as he knew, 31 Battalion had never been deployed internally to support the SAP. The colonel said 32 Battalion members had already been withdrawn from Tokoza and that none was deployed to assist the SAP. SAP spokesman Captain Burger van Roooyen said the disbanding of Koevoet had just started and would not take place "overnight".

"We're talking about 600-700 people. Whether they've already begun pulling out of their bases, I really don't know, but I believe they will do so as soon as possible." The Crime Investigation Service Support Unit, which includes a number of former Koevoet members, was in the process of disbanding.

Units' axing poses problem for brass

254 CT 16/7/92

Staff Reporters

THE scrapping of 31 and 32 Battalions and the police unit incorporating former Koevoet members has apparently taken security forces by surprise — and left the generals nonplussed about what to do with their members

At a press briefing last week the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, told reporters that the police faced a dilemma over the 626 former Koevoet members in the country

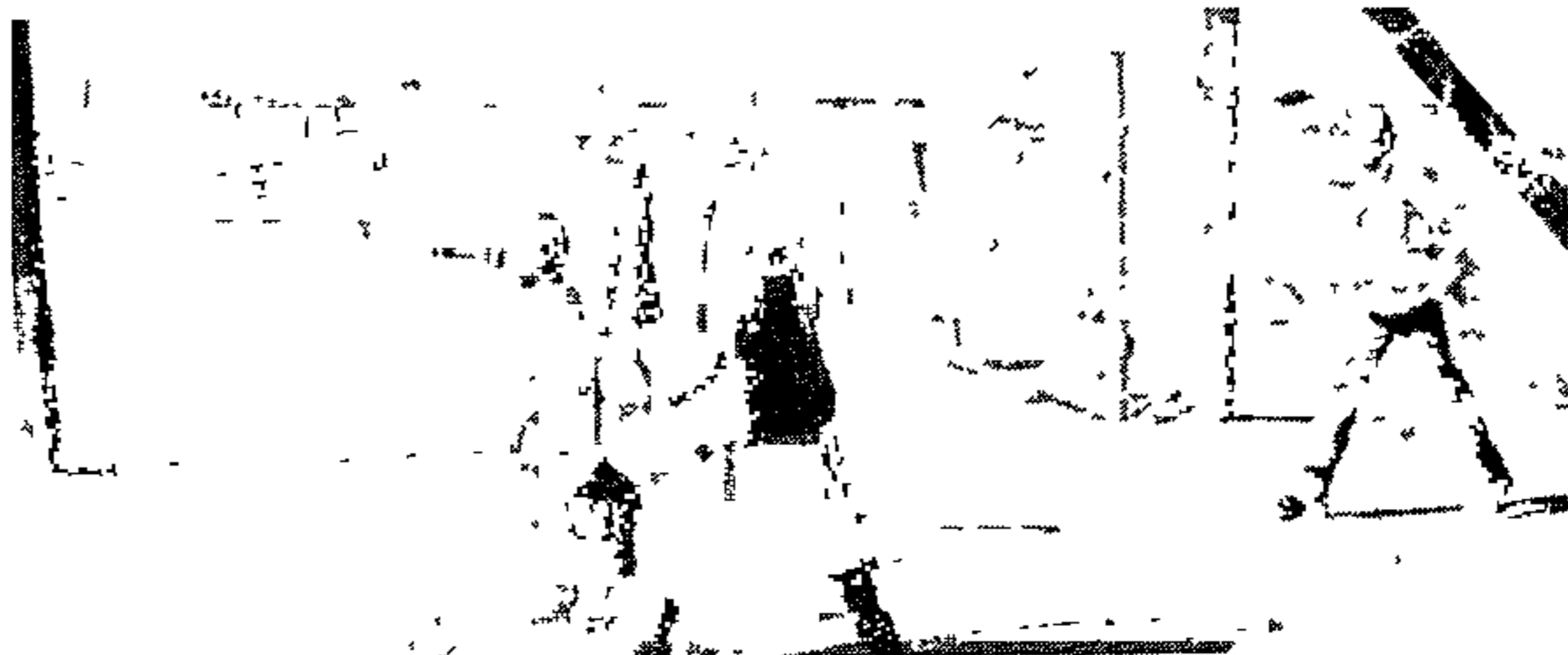
"What do we do with them?" he said in reply to a question "We have a moral obligation. We cannot just abandon them"

However, Thokoza residents, who accused 32 Battalion troops of rape, looting and beating when they mounted a house-to-house search of the neighbouring Phola Park slum settlement in April, are ecstatic

"Good riddance. We have had enough of their brutality. We are eagerly awaiting their departure," said African National Congress regional leader Mr Eric Siswana

"They should not be reintegrated or rationalised, they should be flown straight back to Angola"

The original Koevoet counter-insur-



DISBANDED ... Thokoza township residents pass an army base housing 32 Battalion, which was axed this week

Picture AP

gency unit, which operated in Namibia, had about 3 000 members

After Namibia achieved independence, Koevoet's few hundred white officers returned to South Africa, while a number of the black members were killed or chased from their homes. Others fled to Angola and joined Unita

The 626 who came to South Africa with their families were formed into unarmed police supporting units and used mostly as trackers

Namibia said recently former members of the unit were unwelcome there

In a terse statement, the SA Defence Force said yesterday disbanding of 31

and 32 Battalions "will take some time, probably months, to complete"

It said Battalion members would have the choice of remaining in the SADF, seeking employment in the country or returning to their countries of origin

At the end of the border war, 31 Battalion — consisting of Bushmen soldiers of the former 201 Battalion — and 32 Battalion were settled with their families at Schmidtsdrift, near Kimberley, and Pomfret, near Vryburg respectively

According to reports at the time, the cost of 32 Battalion's move to Pomfret was estimated conservatively at R50 million

SADF admits to Coetzee spy plot

■ **CONSPIRACY UNCOVERED** State President

De Klerk says he was informed of a plan to murder renegade policeman Dirk Coetzee:   

Sowetan Correspondent

Sowetan 16/7/92.
THE South African Defence Force yesterday admitted one of its members had without authority "arranged" to monitor former police captain Dirk Coetzee in London, but denied allegations of a plot to murder the former security policeman

State President FW de Klerk also confirmed that he had been "fully informed" of an alleged plot to murder Coetzee with the help of Irish guerrillas

Reacting to a disclosure of the plot in *The Independent* of London yesterday, De Klerk said he had been fully informed of the incident when it occurred in April this year, and had given instructions that "every assistance and co-operation be given to the

British authorities" investigating the incident

"Departmental investigations are continuing and I hope to be informed of the results in the near future

"These results will also be communicated to the British authorities, at which time a decision will be taken on whether further public statements are deemed necessary"

An SADF spokesman said the SADF did not have "any interest whatsoever" in Coetzee, but confirmed that two members of the SADF had been sent to London in April this year to investigate a link between the Irish Republican Army and Umkonto we Sizwe

"During the visit one member, acting without sanction, authority or knowledge of the SADF or any other Government authority, allegedly decided to arrange for the monitoring of Coetzee"

Mixed reactions on State President

■ Massacre suspects act against detentions:

Sowetan 16/7/92

(254)

By Themba Molefe

Political Reporter

(254)

THERE was mixed reaction yesterday to the Government's decision to disband three controversial security force units with some political organisations dismissing the move as inadequate.

On Tuesday night, State President FW de Klerk announced the disbanding of the Battalions 31 and 32 and Koevoet police unit, urgent action on hostels and restrictions on the carrying of dangerous weapons.

De Klerk said members of the two battalions would be absorbed into existing units of the SADF. Individual Koevoet members who wished to remain in the South African Police should join permanently and after training, would be posted throughout the country.

31 and 32 Battalion men all SA citizens

(254)

STEPHANE BOTHMA

MEMBERS of the SADF's 31 and 32 Battalions and the SAP's Koevoet had all obtained SA citizenship since Namibian independence and could therefore not be sent back to their countries of origin, spokesmen for the security forces said yesterday.

Namibian authorities said Koevoet members on SA passports would not be allowed to enter the country and would be criminally charged for serving in another country's army.

Members of these units became naturalised SA citizens after going through the required process of ob-

taining work permits and permanent residence status, a Home Affairs spokesman confirmed.

President F W de Klerk this week announced that 31 and 32 Battalions would be disbanded and absorbed into the rest of the SADF. Koevoet faced a similar fate.

Members of the former Koevoet have been integrated into the SAP's Crime Investigation Service Support Unit and the unit was already being disbanded, the SAP confirmed.

Members intending to join the SAP

permanently would be considered on merit, the SAP said in a statement. Those who were already permanent members would receive suitable training and would be posted countrywide. *BY DAY 17/7/92*

The rationalisation of 31 and 32 Battalions would take several months to complete. Members would be able to decide whether they wished to remain in the SADF.

The ANC criticised the mere disbandment of these units and demanded that members not be in any way redeployed in the SA security forces.



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Veil of silence over 'kill-Coetzee plot'

Staff Reporter

254

CT 17/7/92

EASTERN CAPE acting attorney-general Mr Michael Hodgen, SC, yesterday threw a veil of silence around the alleged SADF plot to assassinate former death squad policeman Mr Dirk Coetzee.

Mr Hodgen was sent to London by President F W de Klerk after two military intelligence agents, Captain Pamela du Randt and Captain Leon Flores, were arrested there on April 14.

A spokeswoman said Mr Hodgen "made a brief visit to London last month and details of

the investigation remain confidential" Mr Hodgen was not speaking to the press and the spokeswoman refused to divulge any further information.

An SADF spokesman who denied Captain Du Randt was secretary to Major-General Christoffel van der Westhuizen, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence, said yesterday she served as the general's personal assistant when he was OC Eastern Province.

General Van der Westhuizen is alleged to have been implicated in the deaths of Cradock activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort

Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonte and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli in 1985 while he held the EP post.

The SADF claimed the two agents were sent to England to investigate links between the Irish Republican Army and UMKhonto weSizwe and said one member "without sanction ... allegedly decided to arrange for the monitoring of Dirk Coetzee".

The SADF have consistently refused to identify the alleged maverick agent for "security reasons".

Meanwhile, a lawyer gathering evidence for the inquest into the death of Dr David

Webster said he would like to have General Van der Westhuizen called as a witness.

General Van der Westhuizen was OC Witwatersrand Command at the time of Dr Webster's assassination.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, said yesterday he would represent the families at the second inquest of the four murdered Cradock activists.

He represented the families at the first inquest where the judge found they were killed by a "a person or a group of persons unknown".

Namibia 'no' to ex-SA mercenaries

WINDHOEK. — Deputy defence minister Mr Phillemon Malima said here yesterday that the Namibian defence force would not accept Namibians serving in units in South Africa should they apply to join after being disbanded

(25) CT 17/7/92
He was responding to President F W de Klerk's announcement that the paramilitary police unit Koevoet and 31 and 32 Battalions were to be disbanded

"This is contrary to the Defence Act the constitution no citizens of Namibia are allowed to serve in foreigners' armies," Mr Malima said

Meanwhile, South African Police said yesterday that once ex-Koevoet members now in the Crime Investigation Service Support Unit, being disbanded, became fully-fledged policemen they would not be deployed again as a unit

The unit, dispersed all over the country and deployed mainly to track stolen livestock, was formed after the end of the war in Namibia, when some 626 ex-Koevoet members were brought back to South Africa

Police said that a 1990 cabinet decision that ex-Koevoet members could not be employed as policemen now fell away — Sapa, Staff Reporter

Ex-SADF officer jailed in US for smuggling

254

Aug 17/1992

The Argus Foreign Service
NEW HAVEN (Connecticut) —
 A former SADF officer convicted of a charge stemming from a smuggling operation that sent rhino horns and machine-guns from Namibia to the United States has been sentenced to an eight-month jail term.

However, because ex-Major Marius Meiring, 44, has been in prison since his apprehension

last November in Johannesburg, he is expected to be credited with the time he has been behind bars.

As a result, Meiring, who was extradited to the United States in May, might be released within days or weeks, his attorney and a prosecutor said after the sentencing.

Meiring expressed remorse for making a false Customs declaration on a box containing

a Soviet AK-47 assault rifle that was sent from Windhoek to Connecticut in 1988. The box was marked "wood carvings", Meiring told the court.

He pleaded guilty on May 20 to the false declaration charge as part of a plea agreement that would gain the freedom of his wife Patricia, 38, who has been jailed in South Africa since last December.

The Meirings and several

others, including a non-commissioned officer in the SADF, Waldemar Schutte, were indicted in Connecticut in 1988 for smuggling rhino horns, the heads and skins of rare predators and firearms as part of a ring broken in an undercover operation.

A range of smuggling-related charges against the Meirings and Schutte were dropped because they were not listed in

the United States-South Africa extradition treaty.

The charges against Schutte, who was also a target in a three-year extradition battle, were dismissed.

The other defendants — including John Lukman, 37, of Newington, Connecticut, said to be the ringleader at the US end of the contraband trail — pleaded guilty to various charges several years ago.



Red faces over

Coetzee expose

Wend 17/77 - 23/7/92

254

Evidence of the attempted assassination of Dirk Coetzee is cause for international embarrassment, report **EDDIE KOCH and PAUL STOBBER**

EVIDENCE that South African agents attempted to assassinate maverick policeman Dirk Coetzee in London this year has thrust General Christoffel van der Westhuizen — the army chief implicated in the murder of activist Matthew Goniwe — into the centre of a hit-squad controversy that has dented President FW de Klerk's international image.

Lieutenant Pamela du Randt, one of the agents arrested by Scotland Yard earlier this year in connection with a plot to kill Coetzee, was Van der Westhuizen's personal assistant and helped him set up an army unit to harass anti-apartheid activists in the eastern Cape

Evidence that Du Randt and Leon Flors, a former officer from a secret police unit based at Mlakaas near Pretoria, travelled to the United Kingdom in April this year to arrange for Coetzee's elimination was published in *The Independent* newspaper this week.

The information is highly embarrassing for De Klerk as it coincides with charges made by African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela at the United Nations this week that government forces are still engaged in covert operations aimed at fan-

ning violence in the country.

De Klerk has acknowledged that he was fully informed of the incident. In a statement this week, he said: "I gave instructions that every assistance be given to the British authorities. Departmental investigations are continuing and these results will be communicated to the British authorities."

South African Defence Force sources say Du Randt helped Van Der Westhuizen set up the Hammer Forces, which carried out covert opera-

tions against anti-government forces in the eastern Cape at the time of Goniwe's murder and then moved with the general when he was transferred to the Reef at the end of 1986

Van der Merwe, who signed a secret message in 1985 to "permanently remove" Goniwe, is currently in charge of the SADF's powerful Department of Military Intelligence and still controls many of the army's special forces
The Weekly Mail's sources say Du Randt ran the

Hammer Forces and deployed the unit's troop from East London, along with Colonel Reg Dysel Dysel is now described as one of Van Der Westhuizen's "right-hand men"

Last month, acting attorney general for the eastern Cape, Michael Hodggen, travelled to London to interview Coetzee in connection with Van der Westhuizen's activities

Hodgen is conducting a top-level inquiry into Van Der Westhuizen's possible role in hit-squad activities and reports directly to the State President's office. He was sent to London by De Klerk after the president had been informed by British authorities of the alleged hit team's activities and promised to conduct a full investigation

An SADF spokesman this week confirmed that Du Randt and Flors were South African agents and that two SADF members had been sent to London to investigate suspected links between the ANC and the Irish Republican Army. A member of the team — "without sanction, authority or knowledge of the SADF" — had arranged for the monitoring of Coetzee but was stopped by British intelligence agents

In an interview with *The Weekly Mail* this week, Coetzee rejected the SADF's explanation. He said information about ANC links with the IRA was easily obtainable from British intelligence and did not require South African security force members to be sent to England

Coetzee said Scotland Yard went to extraordinary lengths to protect him after interrogating the two agents "I was lying low at the time at a holiday resort in Rye. The Yard sent teams out all over the country to look for me after picking them up

"When they found me, they moved me to a safe hotel, which they paid for. They assigned a heavy force of detectives to protect me and gave me an electronic panic button which I was to carry at all times."

This week, the SADF was tight-lipped about Van der Westhuizen's whereabouts. Media liaison officer Colonel John Rolt said the general was still serving as Chief of Staff Intelligence and confirmed that Du Randt had been his "former personal assistant". But he said the general would refuse to answer media queries about his links with Du Randt or his alleged involvement in the Goniwe murder

SADF rumblings over FW's concessions

254
1717-2317192

President FW de Klerk's attempts to get negotiations back on track fall short of what the ANC demands — and have angered the SADF.

By **PHILIPPA GARSON**

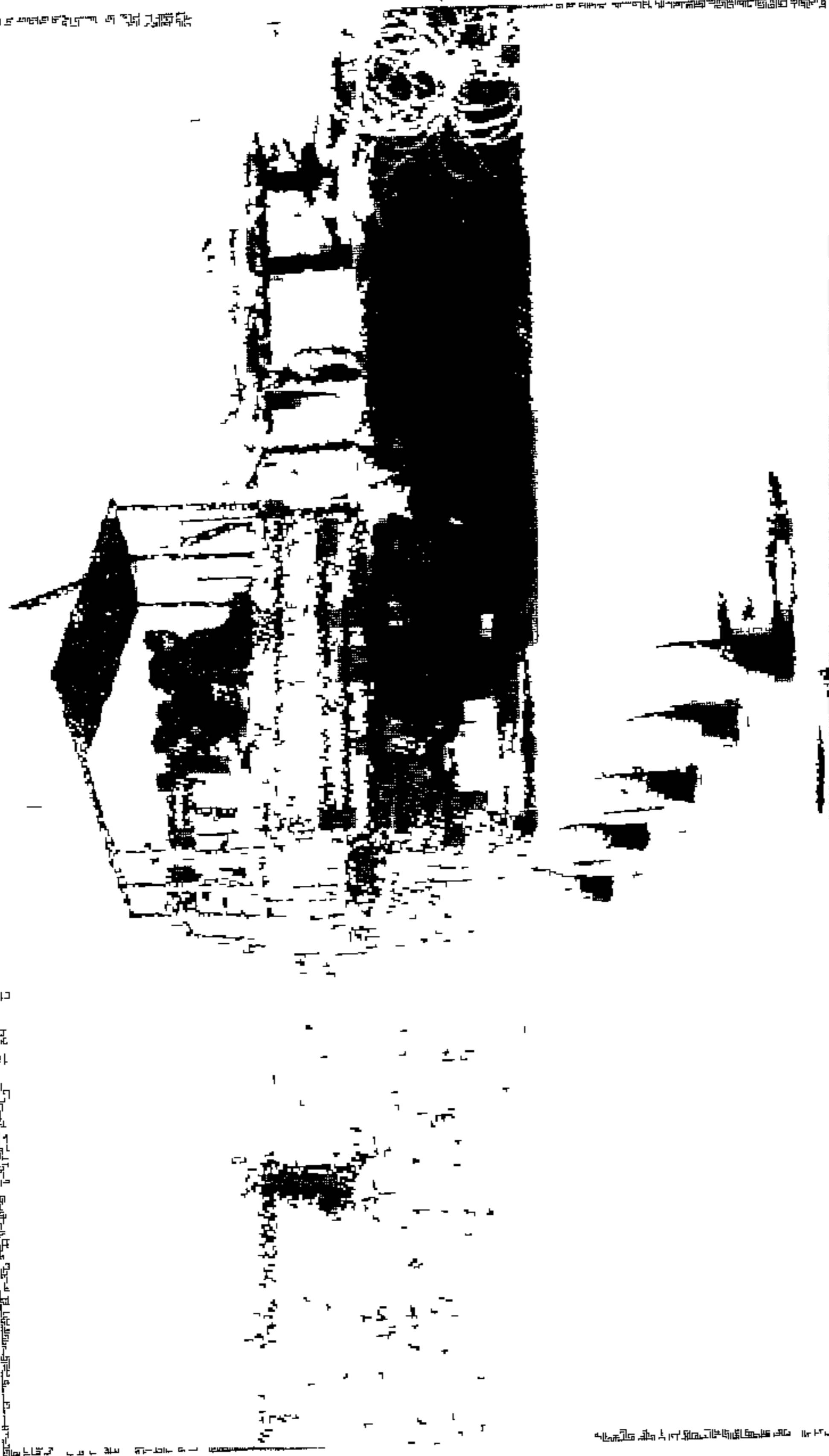
TIMED to give ammunition to Foreign Minister Pik Botha for his address to the United Nations Security Council, the government's proposed steps to curb violence have met with little enthusiasm at home.

Among the critics — unofficially — was the South African Defence Force, which sources say has been angered by the proposed disbanding of the controversial 31 and 32 Battalions.

President FW de Klerk this week announced that the two battalions and a unit of ex-Koevoet fighters would be disbanded, that regulations prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons in public places and unrest areas would be passed and that policy decisions regarding hostels were in the process of being implemented.

The African National Congress welcomed the moves, but said they fell far short of what was needed to curb violence. The Democratic Party criticised the measures as long overdue and as "merely responding to the crisis rather than taking the initiative". Both the Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organisation lambasted the moves as vastly inadequate.

Senior sources within the SADF have reportedly expressed anger at the intention to disband Battalions 31 and 32, used in the bush wars in Angola



Driving off into the sunset . . . Controversial army units, including 32 Battalion, pictured at their base in Tokoza, are to be disbanded
Photo: AP

South African citizenship when Namibia won independence.

Koevoet, a police unit also deployed in Namibia, was in fact disbanded in 1989 and reincorporated into the SAP's Crime Investigation Service Support Unit. The 487 members who fled Namibia after independence and who have South African citizenship are, according to the police, used in crime-prevention operations.

The rumblings of dissatisfaction within the SADF on the government moves could be the start of significant resistance from the security forces to further state initiatives to drive the

Soldiers in both units were given

ANC back to negotiations by responding more fully to their demands to "purge" the forces of mercenaries and alleged hit-men.

Furthermore, resistance to proposed joint control of the security forces during the phase one period in the run-up to elections for a constituent assembly may be far greater.

One source described the "arrogance" of SADF members in criticising the recent government measures as "significant". In Mertz' view, however, such rumblings are unlikely to gain much momentum within the forces. But "to drop (the battalions)

like a hot potato could cause serious problems", he said.

Meanwhile, the Congress of South African Trade Unions has described the new steps as "half-measures" that could worsen the situation. "It disperses trained killers ... making it impossible to control and monitor their activities."

Cosatu also said the continued existence of covert units implicated in death squad activities had simply been ignored.

Criticising the announcement relating to dangerous weapons, attorney Howard Varney, from the Legal Resources Centre in Durban, said there was "nothing new in it". The new regulations would not eradicate existing loopholes in the legislation "giving carte blanche for the carrying of weapons outside particular circumstances".

"The matter has been taken no further. It's just a rehashing of what's been done already," Varney said there were already laws relating to the banning of weapons in unrest areas and the new measures did no more than duplicate these.

Observers stress that violence does not always occur in "unrest areas", which are only temporarily declared as such. Carnage continues in Natal, yet all 14 unrest areas at present are in the Transvaal.

Said Cosatu: "Thousands have been killed and maimed by dangerous weapons outside these areas. Is De Klerk saying that it is acceptable for people to continue to be killed by dangerous weapons as long as this is done outside unrest areas?"

End of the Terrible Ones

STATE 1817192

FORGED in battle, shattered by peace — that is the story of the SA Defence Force's 32 Battalion, which was this week given its marching orders.

For the crack army unit, which had gained a fearsome reputation for its actions in Angola and later South Africa, the road had finally come to an end.

They were regarded by many as cold-blooded killers, rapists and hired mercenaries. To the Government, they were loyal, brave soldiers.

But this week the growing anger of township residents and politicians achieved what bullets, mortars and tanks had failed to do during 13 years of bush war in Namibia and Angola.

President F W de Klerk announced that the unit was to be disbanded and would no longer serve as a peace force.

In 1989, after the end of the Angola war and fearing retaliation there, the 6 000-strong regiment was relocated to Pomfret in the northern Cape in 1989 at a cost of R25 million.

But it soon became clear that Buffalo Battalion, as it was nicknamed, was a fish out of water in a South Africa preparing itself for democratic change.

The unit's no-holds-barred methods of dealing with township violence in Natal and the Transvaal soon made it a source of growing, angry criticism

32 BATTALION'S soldiers had a reputation forged in war. They were defeated by the need for peace. BRENDAN TEMPLETON reports.

(254)

The unit was originally formed out of a rag-tag bunch of FNLA Angolan soldiers by Colonel Jan Breytenbach in August 1975. It was at first simply called combat group Bravo and was given the motto "Forged in battle".

Together with a similar Bushman combat group, Alpha, they made up a "brigade" called Zulu Force under the command of Colonel "Propies" van Heerden near Rundu, northern Namibia.

Using the deadly experience of a handful of 1 Reconnaissance Command non-commissioned officers and the theory of guerrilla warfare learnt by American special forces in Vietnam, they were welded into one of the most effective fighting forces in the Angolan-Namibian bush war.

In the words of Colonel Engelbrecht, they "outfought Fapla, Swapo and the Cubans in the thick Angola bush throughout the years of war, creating a problem to which neither they nor their Soviet and East German advisers ever found a solution."

Others accused them of being hired killers, sowing mayhem and murder wherever they went

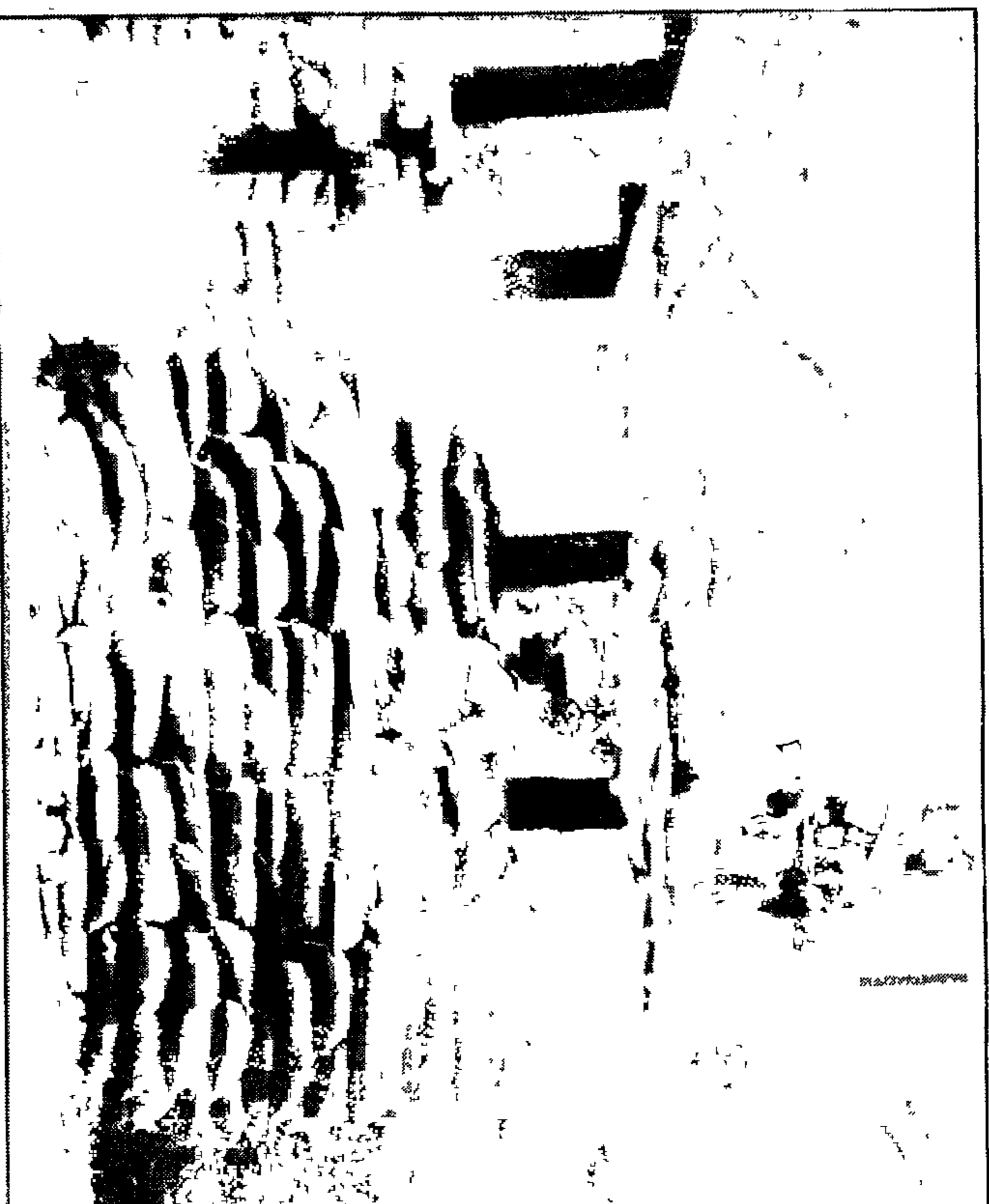
Originally welcomed by the United Democratic Front and Inkatha into Natal in 1990, the soldiers' methods soon made them very unpopular. Allegations of rape and assault dogged their footsteps. From Natal, they were relocated a few months later to Tokoza on the East Rand where, the army insisted, they successfully curbed the rising rate of violence.

But they could not shake off the accusations of sexual assault and ruthlessness. On April 9 this year more than 120 people in Phola Park were injured in a 10-hour raid by 32 Battalion.

Despite the army's repeated claims that members of the unit had merely acted out of self-defence, it was clear that from that night on, its fate was sealed.

At a press conference, Colonel Koos Laubscher said: "These soldiers were taught that when the enemy fire on them they must concentrate their fire and keep shooting until the enemy withdraws because of the unit's superior fire power."

Just as a leopard cannot change its spots, the Buffalo Battalion could not change its ways. When the same tactics were applied to ordinary men, women and children in Natal Midlands and Transvaal townships, it became clear that "Os Terrivins" — the Terrible Ones — had become the proverbial square peg in a round hole.



ON THE WAY OUT: Members of the feared 32 Battalion at a temporary base. The unit, which made its name in the Angolan and Namibian wars, is to be disbanded, President de Klerk said this week.

Hospital meeting ban sparks march

ARG 18/7/92

JOHANNESBURG — About 1 000 doctors and allied medical staff at Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto yesterday marched on the administration building after hospital authorities banned a meeting, according to the general secretary of the South African Health and Social Services Organisation (SAHSSO)

Dr Refik Bismilla said guards prevented the allied staff from entering the meeting in the doctors' tearoom. About 100 doctors were addressed by other doctors who then went outside and joined the allied workers, he said.

They handed over a memorandum stating that the dis-

missal of hospital workers did not solve the issues over which general assistants had originally gone on strike.

He said the demonstration lasted half-an-hour and all medical services were manned for the duration.

Dr Bismilla said SAHSSO was trying to arrange a meeting with Health Minister Dr Rina Venter and the MEC of Transvaal Provincial Administration health services, Mr Fanie Ferreira, to get negotiations reopened with the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union.

Comment from the hospital was not available — Sapa

Court may have to tackle rugby star's call-up

Weekend Argus Reporter

ARG 18/7/92

KEY Natal rugby player Robert du Preez has had his application for deferment of his national service turned down — but, the issue is almost certain to be taken to the Supreme Court for a second time.

Lawyer Mr Angus Stewart said yesterday that a Supreme Court action would probably be launched next week for a review of the board's decision, which was "entirely unreasonable".

If Mr Du Preez fails to get another deferment, it will be a major blow to Natal rugby at a time when the province faces the All Blacks on August 1 and are preparing for the Currie Cup final against Transvaal.

Mr Du Preez, in an urgent Supreme Court action early this month, said he had received a telephone call from an unidentified high-ranking SADF officer who said "people in the Northern Transvaal" had asked him to use his position as an officer to ensure Mr Du Preez was called up so that he would be unable to play for Natal.

The Defence Force has emphatically denied that any rugby authority influenced it to call him up.

The Supreme Court granted Mr Du Preez a temporary order postponing his call-up to July 31, pending a final determination of his deferment application.

"We are considering our options, but our likely route is to ask that the Supreme Court review the decision on the grounds that the decision is entirely unreasonable," said Mr Stewart.

Mr Du Preez was to have reported for duty at Voortrekkerhoogte on July 8.

'Adult' comic soaps unbanned

PRETORIA — The Publications Appeal Board has lifted a ban on five "adult" Love and Rockets cult comic books the Directorate of Publications had banned. They are *Love and Rockets* magazine, three volumes of the *Complete Love and Rockets* series, including *Love on the Ceiling* and the *Love and Rockets Sketchbook*.

The graphic novel is relatively new to South Africa and is an adaptation of a novel in comic-art form, appellant Paul

Suntup, owner of the Fantamania book shop in Norwood, said.

He said the *Love and Rockets* series was an award-winning cult comic book created by Hispanic American brothers Jaime and Gilbert Hernandez.

Their rough-edged Latin American soap opera in stylised black and white comic strips had become a benchmark of authenticity and integrity by which many modern adult comics were measured.

— Sapa

Court may have to tackle rugby star's call-up

Weekend Argus Reporter: ARG 18/7/92

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In the army! 97% present and correct

Weekend Argus Reporter

(254) ARC 18/7/92

NINETY-SEVEN percent of the Defence Force July intake reported for national service

However, 58 percent of the total original intake had applied either for exemption or deferment

The SADF said the intake was as expected in spite of many questions about the continuation of white national service

The Department of Manpower was chiefly responsible for granting deferments and exemptions.

A spokesman said late deferments and exemptions were often granted which could initially be interpreted as a failure to report for service

It had been decided to make representations to the Attorney-General not to prosecute those who had failed to report for duty

Those involved would be called up for military service under the newly amended law and prosecuted if they failed to report.

The spokesman said any uncertainty about objections to military service had now been removed.

Anyone was free to apply to the Board for Conscientious Objection to be classified as a conscientious objector.

De Klerk, Major and a general who won't come to the phone

Star 18/7/92

IT IS April in London and the fax line out of 10 Downing Street is humming. destination De Klerk. British Prime Minister John Major is initiating a flurry of messages to his South African counterpart. By the end of it there will have been no fewer than 17 faxed exchanges.

The subject: two South African Defence Force members, caught by British Intelligence far from home, on a mission likely to be detrimental to the health of former police captain Dirk Coetzee. The question to President de Klerk: what is going on, and what are you going to do about it? Major, by reliable accounts, is angry. De Klerk is concerned. An accommodation is reached, and the agents return to South Africa. But that is not, by a long way, the end of the story.

The latest twist in the tawdry tale of Dirk Coetzee points to something much more important than the man himself. It provides irrefutable evidence that, at the very least, some elements of the security forces are operating beyond the control of the Government. The evidence refers to here and now, and cannot be attributed to the "old days" of apartheid.

De Klerk has conceded as much. It makes little principled difference to anyone (other than Coetzee himself) whether the SADF agents were planning to kill him, torture him or monitor him. They were in London clandestinely, under some order from somewhere in the State, and financed by some State coffers. The excuse that they might have been investigating ANC-IRA links is pathetic. If that had been the purpose they would have had the full co-operation of British Intelligence, rather than being caught out in such embarrassing circumstances.

This brings us back to the faxes. Major has no interest in damaging De Klerk. On the contrary, the British make no bones of the fact that they would like to see a new South Africa in which an array of strong parties is operating, and De

UNDERCURRENT
AFFAIRS

SHAUN

JOHNSON

254



PERHAPS the stature of British Prime Minister John Major will see to it that SA Military Intelligence chief General Christoffel van der Westhuizen might finally be persuaded to make himself available for an interview.

Klerk's National Party is high on the list. They would like to see the ANC make significant compromises on minority protection.

The reason that the London incident was not simply hushed up and forgotten is startling. The British are becoming convinced that there is indeed "third force" activity in South Africa. Moreover, they think it threatens the negotiating process, and even De Klerk himself.

It was argued in this newspaper last week that far from controlling illegal security force activity, De Klerk finds himself unable to do much about it. He does not purge the rogues because he cannot risk alienating the security forces as a whole. He cannot cut off the rogues' resources because they have made themselves largely self-financing. It is a terrifying scenario: the maverick elements can simply make up their own minds about what needs to be done and when — witness the London shambles.

Powerful voices in the British Foreign Office establishment have recently been floating the

idea of a general amnesty in South Africa. This emanates directly from their conviction that the "third force" — or forces — can be stopped only if they are offered a way out. Assuring them that they will not be punished for past crimes, the argument runs, is a relatively small price to pay for preventing them from sowing mayhem and subverting the negotiation of the settlement they fear.

Major's faxes, although they are unlikely ever to be made public, are understood to fit in with this thinking. What Downing Street wants is for De Klerk to seize this opportunity — the suspects and evidence have been handed to him on a plate — to identify and isolate those who are playing dirty games beyond his reach. The British are helping the State President to help himself. Will he do so?

The initial signs are not encouraging. We are told that "departmental investigations are continuing" and that at some stage "a decision will be taken as to whether a further public statement is deemed desirable." In plain words the defence force will investigate whether members of the defence force did anything wrong. More specifically, Military Intelligence will investigate the activities of Captain Pamela du Randt, former personal assistant of the head of Military Intelligence. On the basis of such an investigation — which may as well take place in MI's staff canteen — the president will be advised by MI on whether to go public on MI. I think I can guess what they will recommend.

The difference in this case is the international dimension. If the British are as worried as they say they are, they will push for full, timely disclosure of the information. And perhaps the stature of Major will see to it that Military Intelligence chief General Christoffel van der Westhuizen, who has not been answering his phone since his name was linked to the "Goniwe signal" earlier this year, might finally be persuaded to make himself available for interview.

Coetzee: De Klerk 'told of claims'

ARC 16/7/92

254

JOHANNESBURG. — President De Klerk has acknowledged that he was fully informed of allegations that two military intelligence agents plotted three months ago with Ulster loyalists to kill police defector Dirk Coetzee.

Mr De Klerk made it clear that he took the allegations very seriously.

"I was fully informed of the situation at the time this incident occurred and gave instructions that every assistance and co-operation be given to the British authorities," he said. "Departmental investigations are continuing and I hope to be informed of the final results in the near future."

The SADF response yesterday was to repeat as fact the cover story provided to the British police by the two agents — Captain Pamela du Randt and Mr Leon Flores — after they were arrested in London on April 15.

The SADF said that two members of the Defence Force had been sent to London to confirm a possible link between Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the armed wing of the ANC, and the Irish Republican Army. Any possible wrongdoing was an "individual" matter.

British officials involved in monitoring the April operation dismissed the claims of Captain Du Randt and Mr Flores that they were pursuing a possible IRA-ANC connection.

During the visit, the SADF statement said, one member, acting without the sanction or knowledge of the Defence Force or any other government authority, allegedly decided to arrange for the monitoring of Mr Coetzee. The statement added that the SADF had no interest whatsoever in the former security police captain.

However, SADF military intelligence was carrying out a thorough investigation with the close cooperation of the British authorities.

Yesterday's London Independent report said the matter had also been referred to the South African Police for investigation.

A spokesman, Captain Craig Kotze, confirmed that "reports allegedly concerning us" were being investigated by the police — The Independent News Service.



Pictures ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN: Crossroads women help themselves to wood supplied by the Defence Force.

SADF in warm gesture to Crossroads residents

ARG 11/7/92

254

Staff Reporter

THE Western Province, Command Maintenance Unit in Monte Vista has come up with a novel conservation idea by distributing firewood among

Crossroads residents

The wood is handed out free as part of the the unit's nature conservation plan, which includes removal of alien vegetation and clearing dead trees

Three lorries deliver the wood to Crossroads up to three times a day

Said Sergeant Gary Corson "People eagerly wait for us and the lorries have hardly stopped

before the residents are grabbing what they can"

Resident Mr Heltorn Mbanano said "We need the wood as it's very cold at night It is very kind of these people to bring the wood for us"

Thumbs-up for most of SADF blueprint

254
STAR 20/7/92
Staff Reporter

A statement setting out the SADF's future manpower needs has been welcomed as a "bit of a breakthrough" by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)

The tentative spelling-out of the future shape of the defence force was contained in a statement on 1992 call-up figures released on Friday by SADF Chief of Staff, Personnel, Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn

General Steyn said that while he did not wish to pre-empt negotiations on the subject, he envisaged that the SADF's future manpower needs could be comprised as follows

- A nucleus of Permanent Force members.
- Voluntary members, who prefer shorter periods of service
- A part-time force "which would be supported by some kind of military service system" to perform extraordinary operations

ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said last night that the concept "corresponds 80 percent" with the views expressed by a range of organisations — including Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Democratic Party and the ECC — which assembled in Lusaka in May 1990 to discuss a future SADF

It was agreed in Lusaka that there should be a permanent force, a volunteer reserve and no conscription

Mr de Villiers said he believed that General Steyn's inclusion of the "part-time force supported by some kind of military service" was a bid to save face on the conscription issue

In the statement, General Steyn cautioned that it was not practical to phase out military service for whites "overnight".

Call-up remains 'for transition'

GERALD REILL *20/7/92*

PRETORIA — The present military establishment would be maintained as an interim measure during the transition to a new dispensation, SADF chief of personnel Lt-Gen Pierre Steyn said at the weekend.

The current system with compulsory military service for whites created frustration but it was impractical to phase it out overnight.

The future structure could be a nucleus of permanent force members to man infrastructure where continuity and specific skills were needed. A service component would provide for voluntary members.

Also in the concept was a part-time force which would be supported by some kind of military service.

"But until agreements are reached at a political level the defence force has to make the best of its present manpower system," Steyn said.

On national service, Steyn said the number who reported for national service in 1992 was 97%, in accordance with expected needs.

In the July intake, 58% applied for exemption or deferment. Every case of failure to report was investigated. Those involved would be called up and if they failed to report, criminal prosecutions would be instituted against them.

"The uncertainty about objections to military service has been removed. Anyone who has received call-up instructions can apply to be classified as a conscientious objector," he said.

Hostel dwellers in fear of their lives

8/04/20/7/92

RESIDENTS of KwaMadala Hostel, home to the alleged perpetrators of the June 17 massacre at Boipatong that left 45 people dead, say they fear for their lives if the hostel's owners carry out plans to move them.

A total of 78 KwaMadala residents are due to appear in court today charged with murder and public violence in connection with the Boipatong massacre.

Residents of the ramshackle, migrant labour hostel complex, situated on the edge of the township that gained infamy as the scene of last month's grisly massacre, told AFP on Saturday that the proposed move to the KwaMasiza hostel, in nearby Sebokeng, would "cause a lot of trouble".

Boipatong residents, who predominantly support the ANC, accuse Zulus from the hostel — a stronghold of the ANC's bitter rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party — of being responsible for the deaths.

Iscor, which owns the KwaMadala hostel and employs many of its residents in its nearby plant, announced on Friday it had agreed to close the hostel, after negotiations with the ANC-aligned Numsa.

But hostel residents say they want to stay, in spite of the squalid conditions inside and the erection of a steel wall, also on Iscor's orders, barricading the hostel from the township.

AFP reporters were not allowed inside the hostel on Saturday, but spoke to two residents in a nearby petrol station.

"Iscor did not want to move us. They know we prefer being here," said George, who has worked for the company for almost 20 years.

"But it's just because of the pressure from the Boipatong residents and the ANC. They say we must go away."

He said the move to the KwaMasiza hostel — reportedly due to take place before the end of September — would be very dangerous for the 500 Inkatha-supporting, Zulu-speaking KwaMadala residents.

Sebokeng, where KwaMasiza is located, is a stronghold of the ANC and the extremist Pan-Africanist Congress. Neither man would comment when asked if hostel residents were involved in the massacre. But George said tensions at the Iscor plant, where hostel-dwellers and township residents work side by side, were rising.

There had been no incidents at work, George said, but a stony silence prevailed between the two sides.

"It's sad, it's really sad, because many Boipatong residents and hostel residents used to be friends. We still want to speak to each other, but we can't."

"If an ANC guy speaks to someone from the hostel one day, that ANC guy is going to be found dead with a burnt tyre around his neck the next day," George said.

George used to live in the KwaMasiza hostel until tensions became so great, after a strike at the plant, that non-strikers and Inkatha supporters fled in terror, he said. — Sapa-AFP.



US shot putter Ronald Backes tests his strength against Olympics mascot Cobi in Barcelona's Olympics village at the weekend. Picture AP

SABC, union meet in bid to resolve strike

THEO RAWANA

SABC's management and the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) met yesterday in a bid to resolve the eight-week wage strike gripping the corporation, SABC spokesman Carel van der Merwe said yesterday *8/04/20/7/92*.

No statements were issued after the meeting, which followed the resumption of talks between management and Mwasa on Friday after a PAC delegation headed by publicity secretary Barney Desai met SABC's management.

The PAC has threatened to press companies to withdraw advertisements from

the SABC and "ban" SABC crews from the townships unless the corporation worked to resolve the strike.

Sapa reports the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) said on Saturday it would continue lobbying for banning the SABC from televising the Barcelona Olympics. However, if the SABC re-entered bona fide negotiations with Mwasa by Wednesday, the campaign could be stopped, Nactu spokesman Mudimi Maivha said.

STANDARD BUREAU

News briefs

'Brutal' army unit departs

AN army unit accused of brutality against black activists quietly left Tokoza township almost 36 hours after a deadline set by State President FW de Klerk, residents said on Friday (254). Tokoza residents, who had planned to demonstrate against the unit as it left, said they spotted some members of Battalion 32 in an armoured vehicle driving out of the township under cover of darkness - Sapa-Reuter

Sowetan 20/7/92

Fm 2417192
AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE

(254) ~~(254)~~
Flying start

A R500m order by the SA Air Force for 75 trainer aircraft is poised to make or break the embryonic aircraft industry. Tenders for the closely contested contract close on August 7 and it is expected to be awarded this year.

Local hopes are pinned on a consortium that includes Atlas Aircraft Corp, Denel, the four-month-old commercialised State company that took over Armscor's manufacturing activities; Aerotek, the CSIR's aeronautical engineering division, Aerodyne, a Somerset West composite materials manufacturer, Somchem, a Denel subsidiary; Midrand's Advanced Technologies & Engineering, and Fields Aviation.

Consortium members say winning the contract could mean the start of a lucrative aircraft industry. They add that previous efforts to build fighter aircraft were pie in the sky by comparison. The military trainer and a commercial derivative could put SA on the world map as a serious aircraft manufacturer.

Bidding is fierce. There are believed to be at least three formidable foreign contenders.

FINANCIAL MAIL • JULY • 24 • 1992 • 71

BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

Fm 2417192 (254) ~~(254)~~
Embraer of Brazil; the Swiss manufacturer Pilatus, and France's Aerospatiale. Foreign suppliers have the advantage of proven products for delivery at short notice. The local consortium has built only a prototype, called Ovid, and will need time to tool up and get production going if it wins the contract.

The prototype flew for the first time 13 months ago. It is built almost entirely of carbon fibre composite material and considered to be as good a performer as the other trainers on offer. The disadvantage is that it's not fully developed.

The foreign bidders may prove tough competitors on other fronts also. They may offer significant sweeteners, including additional aircraft at no charge and low-interest financing.

Nevertheless, it's possible that UN sanctions against the supply of military equipment to SA could block the foreign bids, though the overseas firms apparently are either confident that sanctions will be lifted by the time deliveries begin, or that their governments will simply ignore the embargo.

An SAAF spokesman says the overseas bidders must be able to obtain export licences from their governments.

The SAAF says it needs a modern, tandem-seat, turbo-prop trainer to replace the fleet of pre-World War 2 Harvards. It declines to confirm the number of trainers it needs or the value. Reports several months ago quoted a figure of 40 worth R220m, but it is now understood that the order will be for 75, worth R6m-R7m each. The long-term value of the contract, including spares and back-up, could be as high as R1,5bn.

The spokesman says the SAAF favours as large a role as possible for local industry in the development of its aircraft, but that many factors will go into the final choice. "Many options exist, but the decision will be determined by factors such as operational and technical performance, reliability and maintainability."

The local consortium is probably unable to meet the requirement of producing four aircraft a month by 1996. Sources say it needs a two-year setting-up period and would then be able to deliver two aircraft a month. But it hopes that the SAAF will bend on delivery times to give it a better chance at winning the contract.

If the consortium's bid fails, second prize would be contract work from the winning foreign manufacturer for some of the components. It is understood that Atlas has already received at least one such offer. *Chris Freimond*

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IN THE strife-torn townships, youths dress in ersatz uniforms and carry wooden guns. In the suburbs boys play with model Ratels. The imagery differs but the root ideas are the same

Time to slow the march?

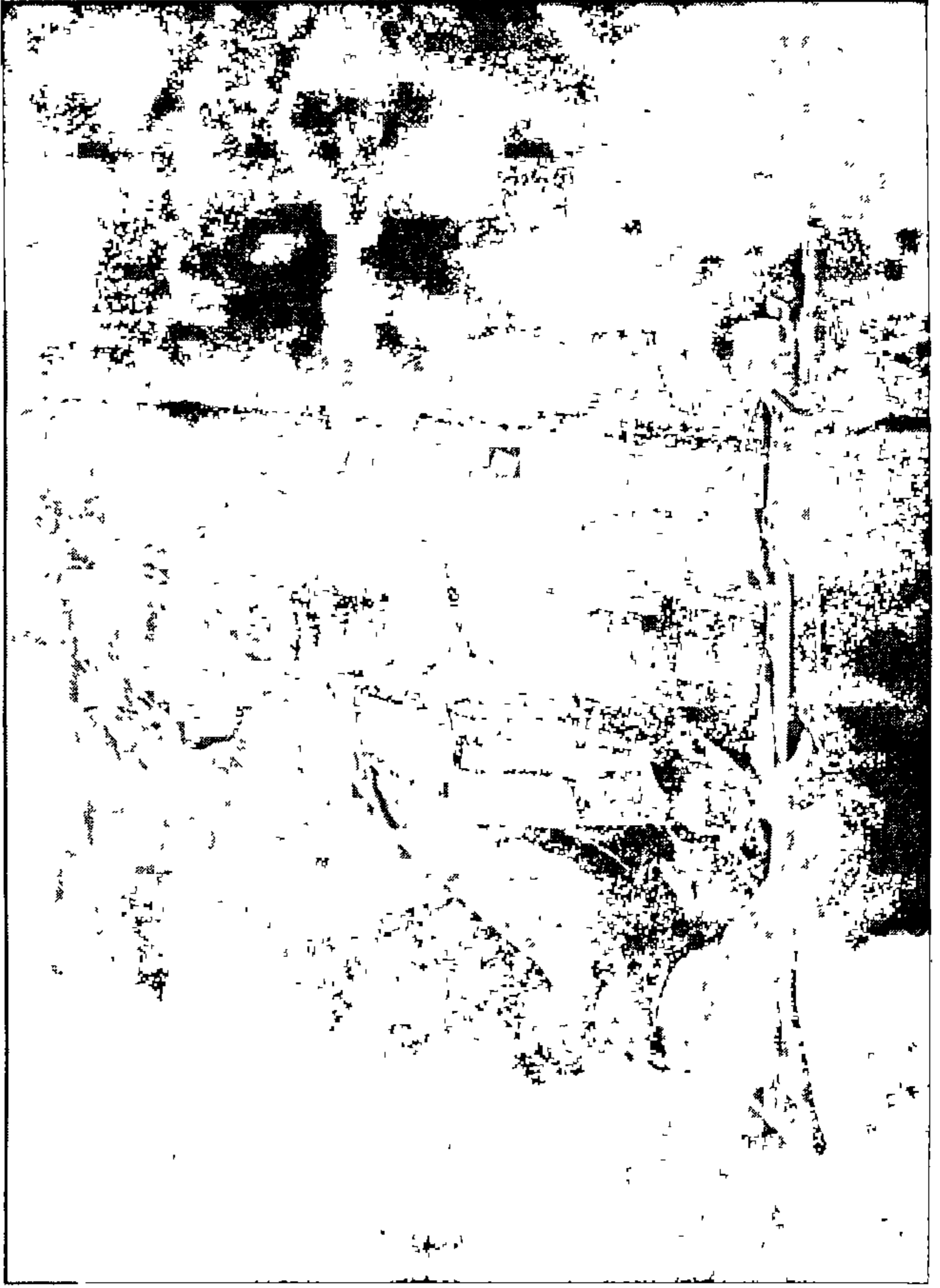
STAR 25/7/92

254

~~276~~

reference to white domination and military power. Current threat analyses focus on the variety of security problems in the southern African region brought about by the effects of poverty, drought, disease and social dislocation.

In current debates, security is being redefined to focus primarily on meeting basic needs. The argument is that defining national security largely in military terms fails to recognise many other crucial determinants of security. National security requires economic vitality, environmental health and significant opportunities for human development. Thus real security can be attained only by reducing spending on arms and systematically redirecting those resources to meet critical human and environmental needs.



GOVERNMENT is spending R8 000 a minute — about R11 million a day — on arms purchases. The culture of militarism is one of the central factors driving the present violence. It is essential that it be dismantled if broader attempts at achieving peace are to be effective, argues **JACKLYN COCK.**

SOUTH Africa is one of the most violent societies on Earth. Underlying this is a pervasive, deeply entrenched culture of militarism which has become so much a part of our way of life that many are unaware of its existence. Central to the thinking of many South Africans is the notion that violence is a legitimate solution to conflict. This idea has particular wide accep-

WE IN South Africa are only just beginning to learn of the evils done in the name of "national security". Our new approach to security should be rooted in meeting human needs and both expanded — to think in global terms — and reduced to a smaller scale to include personal and domestic security. There should be a total ban not only on dangerous traditional weapons but also of private

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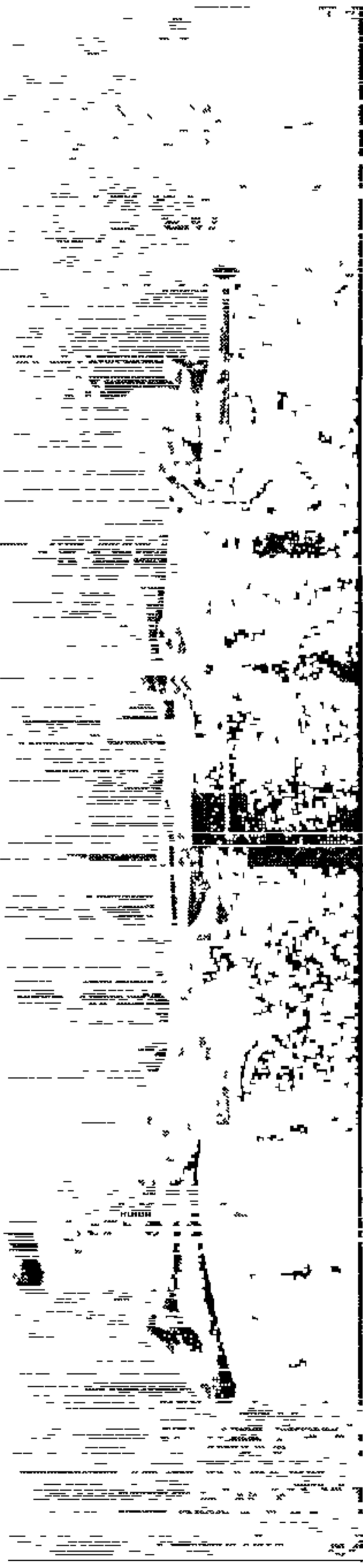
Images of militarism are rife. In the strife-torn townships, youths dress in ersatz uniforms and carry wooden guns. In the suburbs boys play with model Ratels. The imagery may differ but the root ideas are the same. Boys have been playing at being soldiers probably since the dawn of time. But in this day and age, when youths, especially in the townships, are playing an increasing role in crime and violence alongside their adult counterparts, the games take on a different meaning.

Unless active measures are taken to change the ideas underlying our fascination with the symbols and instruments of force, they will continue to fuel the carnage.

Dismantling South Africa's culture of militarism is one of the most urgent tasks facing the country if broader attempts at finding peace are to be effective. There is already under way a process of demilitarisation. Important indicators are the halving of the period of initial military service for white males from two years to one; reductions in the programmes and personnel of the SA Defence Force and Armscor; and the dismantling of the National Security Management System. But the process as it stands does not go far enough.

Innovative new ideas are needed. At the moment, thinking on a future defence force has gone no further than the suggestion that we should take the SADF, add some Umkhonto we Sizwe members and homeland soldiers, stir it all up and hope for the best. But the task of securing peace calls for far less simplistic thinking.

A special clause needs to be inscribed in a new constitution renouncing war as an instrument of foreign policy. Also, in-



NEW ROLE: The institution of the military needs to be rethought. What are the threats to South Africa's security?



SUBURBAN SOLDIER: A child wields a toy machine-gun.



STICKS AND SPEARS: What links firearms and traditional weapons are the themes of militarism and masculinity.



OMINOUS IMITATION: A township child with toy gun.

ca are only just beginning to learn of the evils done in the name of "national security". Our new approach to security should be rooted in meeting human needs and both expanded — to think in global terms — and reduced to a smaller scale to include personal and domestic security.

There should be a total ban not only on dangerous traditional weapons but also of private gun ownership, or at least further restraint on their possession and use. Besides believing that violence is a legitimate solution to conflict, many South Africans also believe that violence is proper and appropriate to manliness. An important dimension of the current violence in South Africa is that it involves weapons which are understood as legitimate symbols of masculinity. What links firearms and traditional weapons in the form of spears, assegais, knives, knobkerries and sticks are the themes of militarism and masculinity. It follows that the debate about how to stop the violence in South Africa should involve some questions about gender identity and how to uncouple masculinity from militarism.

In the immediate term, all war toys and games should be prohibited. These are controversial issues which need to be debated widely. Our central task in South Africa right now is to create a common society, to build institutions which unify rather than divide us, which truly protect and defend our real security. A demilitarised society is not Utopia. As Professor Seymour Melman has written, "A roster of inequities, inequalities and brutalities remain, with this difference the very process of demilitarising — by well-designed economic convention — institutionalises democratic decision-making and decentralisation, and reinforces the need for every sort of improvement in quality of life."

This is why we should adopt a demilitarisation agenda as a road map towards the political goals of peace and social justice in South Africa.

● The author is co-ordinator of the Demilitarisation Group of the Black Sash.

tional security is no longer defined largely in military terms. According to the analyst Maurice Strong, "our security is threatened more by environmental risk than by traditional military conflicts".

And as Michael Renner of the US World Watch Institute expressed it "The security of nations depends at least as much on economic well-being, social justice and ecological stability as pursuing military security at the costs of social, economic and environmental well-being is akin to dismantling a house to salvage materials to erect a fence around it."

IN current debates a distinction is often drawn between the old "world order of the last half century, organised around ideological conflict" and a new world order "organised around environmental sustainability". In the "old" South Africa in the period of "total strategy", security was defined primarily by

their legislatures and to the public."

The possibility of non-military forms of national service should be investigated that are nation-building instruments and provide skills training, especially in a society where 48 percent of the potentially economically active population is unemployed.

"Peace education" should have a central place in school curricula which would teach children the importance of tolerance and non-violent forms of conflict resolution.

Attention should be paid to the needs of demobilised soldiers and make policy provisions to assist in the social integration of both MK soldiers and those members of the SADF Permanent Force and homeland armies who are either retrenched or who would prefer not to serve in a transformed and non-racial defence force.

Security should be redefined. This is at the core of the demilitarisation agenda. In current international debates, na-

This means that the Government will spend more than R11 million a day or R8 000 a minute throughout the year on arms. Can this be justified in a society where 60 percent of our population live in poverty?

Dwight Eisenhower once said "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, ever rocket fired, represents, in the final analysis, a theft from those that hunger and are not fed, who are cold and are not clothed."

The arms industry needs to be opened up to public scrutiny (in accordance with the modern principle of transparency, the avoidance of excessive secrecy and the concealment of information on military affairs). There were two South African signatories — Sheena Duncan and Desmond Tutu — to the June 1992 British American Security Information Council call to restrain the international arms trade. This call asks that "the United Nations Arms Register should be fully implemented including data on arms sales, purchases, and production to

stead of simply expanding and adapting the SADF, a new, small, professional, legitimate and representative defence force must be formed.

It should be subordinate to civilian control. The institution of the military needs to be rethought. Are there threats to our security and, if so, what? Do we need a full-time army?

THE country's considerable arms industry should be dismantled via a planned process of redirecting military resources to economic development and environmental protection. During the period of "total strategy", South Africa built up a vast arms industry. It is characterised by smuggling, secrecy, shady dealings — and it absorbs considerable resources. This year's Special Defence Account stood at some R4.4 billion, of which about R100 million was earmarked for secret defence projects, and the rest for the purchase of arms.

Sowetan 27/7/92

TPA interdicted

AN interm interdict against the Transvaal Provincial Administration from allowing the relocation of the Zevenfontein squatters to Nietgedacht was won by the Jukskei Crocodile Catchment Area Land Owners and Residents Association on Friday.

Airport chief dies

THE father of Charles Mogale, a former Sowetan staffer, died yesterday on the eve of his 63rd birthday.
Mr Joseph Mutle Mogale died after an illness at a Pretoria hospital. At the time of his death he was manager of Garankuwa Airport, which is still under construction.

Govt gets tough on arms

Sowetan 27/7/92

(254)

THE GOVERNMENT last night announced it had granted temporary and conditional indemnity from prosecution to people in possession of dangerous arms

GRACE PERIOD Kriel and Coetsee announce temporary indemnity:

The indemnity will last until the end of the month when a new Act will be implemented

This means that people who hand in firearms, explosives and other dangerous weapons before July 31 will be indemnified from prosecution

The Criminal Law Second Amendment Act of 1992 will come into effect on Friday when President FW De Klerk

is expected to sign the Bill passed by Parliament earlier this year.

The legislation provides for "drastic measures" which include a maximum of 25 years imprisonment for any person found in possession of weaponry and explosive devices

In a joint statement released last night, Minister of Law and Order Mr Hennus Kriel and Minister of Justice Mr Kobia

Coetsee said: "The measures contained in this Act have serious implications. It is in addition imperative to terminate the illegal possession and use of weaponry, explosive devices, firearms and ammunition by individuals and organisations as soon as possible.

"A conditional indemnity from prosecution for the illegal possession of weaponry, firearms explosive devices

and ammunition will consequently be granted with immediate effect, lasting until July 31"

The conditions of indemnity are that people in illegal possession of weaponry or having such weapons under their control "must voluntarily and on their own initiative hand in or disclose" them before Friday at any police station

The Government also announced cash rewards for specific weapons and explosives. It said people would be allowed to apply for a licence for the weapons they handed in

Sowetan Reporter and Sapa

Changes affect tax benefits of plane ownership

ANDREW KRUMM

AN AUGUST 1 amendment to the Income Tax Act — which removes some tax benefits associated with aircraft sales — would affect the incentive to own aircraft and hurt tourism in SA, said industry sources.

Deloitte Pim Goldby associate director Craig Richardson said an amendment to the 1992 Income Tax Act would prevent the owner of an aircraft from setting off the sale of an old aircraft against the cost of a new one.

"The message is that aircraft owners planning to sell have four days to avail themselves of the tax benefits under the current Act," he said.

Avfin Industrial Finance director Volker von Widdern said "the motivation and justification for acquiring an aircraft now becomes that much more difficult".

The amendment would not only affect the size of the market, but hurt tourism through its impact on the air charter industry.

"The infrastructure for tourism must include an airfleet, and when you restrict the airfleet, you restrict tourism," von Widdern said.

Another aviation finance company spokesman said the amendment would have a "very dramatic" effect on an already depressed market.

"One of the biggest selling tools in this industry is the tax benefits associated with owning an aircraft.

"For an owner this often leads to a situation, where, in order to enjoy the tax benefits, he rolls over the recoupment values into a newer, larger aircraft.

The owner's inability to roll over the recoupment under the amendment would cut the market drastically in future," he said.

Even taking account of a 40% tax allowance for new aircraft, the net effect of the amendment was a significant increase in the former owner's taxable income, with an obviously negative impact on his cash flow," he said.

Travel agents wilt in heat of air war

STEPHANE BOTHMA

CHEAPER air fares — although beneficial to travellers — were causing travel agents to struggle, an industry spokesman said at the weekend.

Agents had to sell many more of the cut-price tickets to generate the same level of income they derived from selling more costly tickets, often at the expense of service to customers, Rennies Travel marketing manager Kananelo Maketha said.

Maketha's statement came as a price war loomed in SA's domestic flight market between Flitestar and Comair — a war in which SAA has said it would not take part for the moment.

Maketha warned that those travel agencies which were not geared towards providing their service cost effectively would be hard pressed to maintain their standards.

Flitestar and Comair recently announced a cut of up to 45% on fares on the popular Johannesburg-Cape Town route and industry sources speculated that SAA would soon announce a cut of about 50% on its flight prices.

However, the speculation was strongly denied by SAA spokesman Leon Els, who said that no such announcement would be made in the foreseeable future.

Flitestar MD Jan Blake earlier said domestic air fare structures in SA were already too low by world standards and that such a dramatic reduction in fares by SAA would eliminate all competition.

SAA already showed a considerable loss on its domestic service and airline chief executive Gert van der Veer earlier indicated that SAA intended cutting down on domestic seat capacity.

Flitestar last week introduced a promotional fare of R638 on an off-peak flight between Johannesburg and Cape Town with effect from August 3.

At the weekend Comair pointed out that its off-peak fares on the route were still the lowest in the country at R530 return.

"This is a no-strings-attached fare, with simple preconditions. It applies to passengers booking and paying in full ten days prior to departure, senior citizens, youth, military personnel and spouses," Comair commercial director Bert van der Linden said.

Peak-time unconditional fares on Comair were R678 on all flights — 20% less than the standard economy fare offered by the other two carriers on the Johannesburg-Cape Town route, he said.

Comair would fly the route for the first time on August 3.

A Rennies Travel spokesman said travel agents were paid a certain percentage commission on selling an air ticket and although ticket prices were being lowered, the commission percentage remained the same.

"We fear that travel agents would not start pushing volume at the expense of service to customers," she said.

Collectors expected to snap up Harvards

STEPHANE BOTHMA

ARMSCOR has put up for tender 21 SAAF aircraft — including two Harvards which the company says are collectors' items.

On Sunday Armscor advertised 19 AM-3CM Boshok aircraft, Boshok spares and two Harvard T6s.

The Boshoks were built for the SAAF by the former Atlas Aircraft Corporation and used mainly for reconnaissance, an Armscor spokesman said yesterday. They were ideal

for use in rural areas because of their short take-off and landing abilities.

The 40-year-old Harvards — used by the SAAF as training aircraft — were expected to be snapped up by foreign collectors. Tenders were expected from all over the world.

The tender deadline was set for September 14.

Skal congress major boost for Cape tourism

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The Cape tourism industry is to receive a boost by the arrival of about 1 800 tourist operators from all over the world who will be attending the 1992 Skal World Congress in the city in October.

Apart from the immediate economic spin-offs from the flood of visitors from 80 different countries, the Cape economy is likely to receive a further \$25m tourist injection next year as a result of the congress.

"The importance of making a favourable impression on the delegates

cannot be overemphasised. They are able to exert tremendous influence on tourism to SA," Skal spokesman Mike de Groot said yesterday.

Association Internationale des Skal Clubs protocol director Len Gracheffo from Canada and congress director Ian McCubbin from the UK said previous experience showed that the year following the congress the host city gained tourism worth about \$25m.

Skal members are all senior personnel in travel and tourism related industries. The organisation has a membership of more than 24 000 in about 600 clubs in more than 100 countries.

About 1 820 beds have been booked in 16 Cape hotels for the six-day congress and 45 luxury coaches are being brought from other centres in SA to cope with the demand.

Cape Town was chosen to host the 1992 congress over rival bidder Istanbul.

Space plan set to yield 13 300 jobs

CT 29/1/92
 (SUK)
 (SUK)

Business Editor

IF Denel — the commercial company formed from the manufacturing operations of Armescor — goes ahead with its planned space programme it will provide 13 300 jobs in the Western Cape by the year 2 000, a senior executive said yesterday.

Jacob van Wyk, group executive director of the chemicals division, told a media conference that this meant a total of 44 000 people including family members would benefit from the space programme.

He said that at present 1 000 were employed directly in the space industry in the Western Cape. This would rise to 1 600 by the year 2 000.

This year 4 700 people are employed in industries and services supporting the programme. This will rise to 11 700.

Denel is currently trying to find a foreign partner to share the expenses of the programme, aimed at launching a satellite which will be used to transmit telephone calls and electronic data.

A spokesman said approaches to prospective partners in Europe had been favourably received, and their representatives had been impressed by the level of technology in SA.

The satellite would earn foreign exchange from countries using the services it would provide. "Demand is tremendous and the satellite would earn huge amounts. Countries are queuing up to obtain these services", Van Wyk said the Denel group had

been formed in April last year to use capacity and technology no longer needed now that SA was cutting down on defence expenditure and demand for arms was falling worldwide.

Its subsidiaries were already manufacturing consumer goods and materials for industry and it was self-supporting in the same way as Transnet, with no funding from the taxpayer.

"At the moment the capability of the Denel group and other organisations are being evaluated to assess the feasibility of running a space programme successfully and profitably in SA.

"To do this foreign alliances or partnerships are essential". Van Wyk explained that a space industry was normally associated only with wealthy industrialised powers such as the US or France. "A very broad support structure is necessary to run a profitable project.

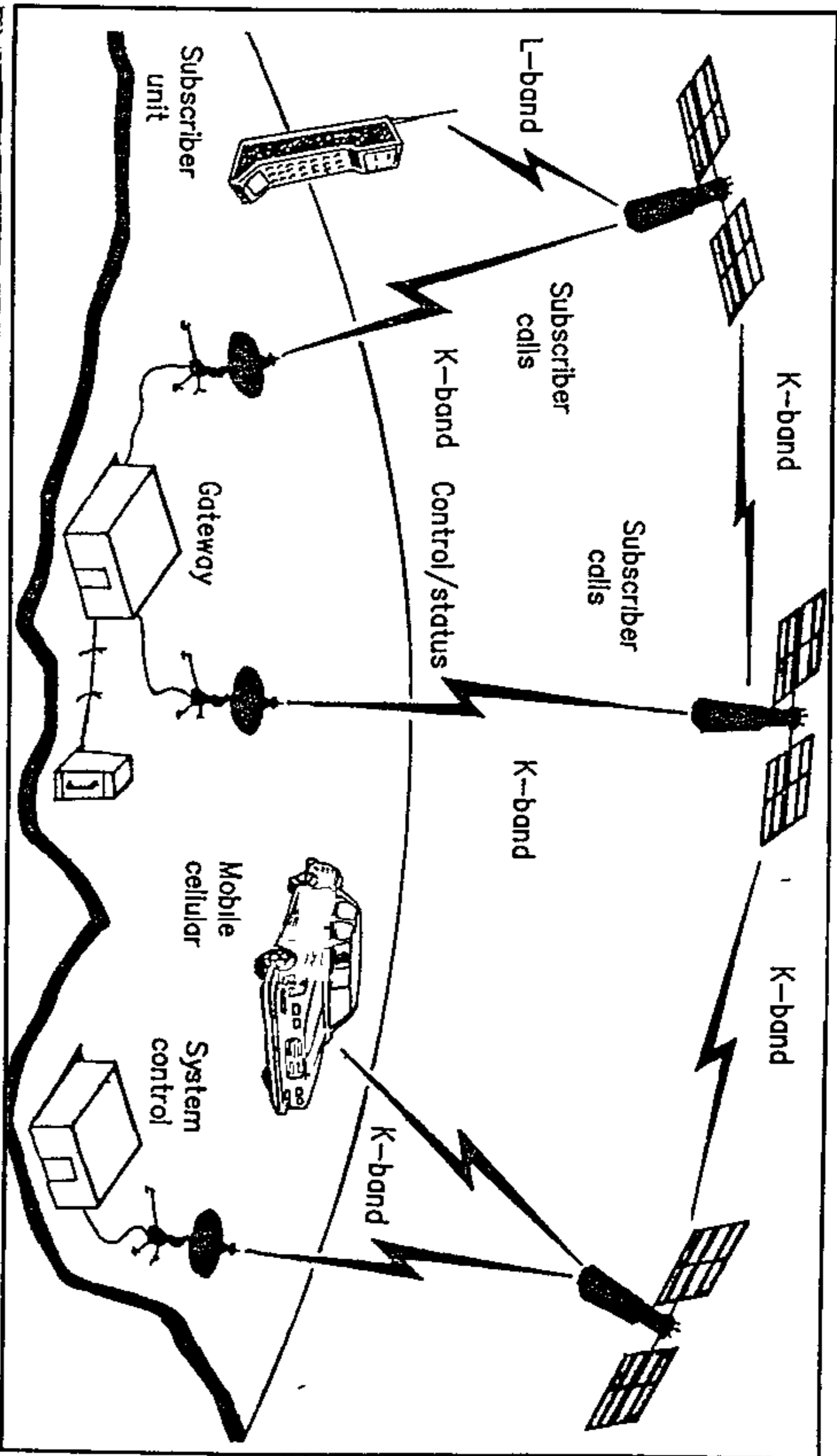
"It involves many industries and services which provide employment at all levels."

Because of this, and because of the influence a successful satellite programme would give SA in the rest of Africa, he was sure that any new SA government would be happy to allow a space programme to continue.

It already employed many people who were not white. The majority of employees at Somchem's Somerset West factory were coloured.

Van Wyk said that if the space programme succeeded it would be possible to earn R400 000 a year in foreign currency for each employee. The average annual turnover for 10 years was expected to be R565m.

Communication system overview



ABOVE: A graphic overview of the proposed Denel satellite communication system. The satellite, which will be used to transmit telephone calls and electronic data, would earn foreign exchange from countries using the services it would provide, a Denel spokesman said. "Demand is tremendous and the satellite would earn huge amounts. Countries are queuing up to obtain these services" **LEFT:** Denel group MD (chemicals), Jacob van Wyk, expects a breakdown of the first planned South African-designed and built space rocket. He said it was hoped the rocket, which would have a 95% local content, would be launched within five years.

Picture STEWART COLMAN

Another security file, claims T'kei leader

CT29/7/92

Political Staff

ANOTHER security file, similar to the one that named senior military officers in connection with the murder of anti-apartheid activist Mr Matthew Goniwe, would be released "at the right time", Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa said yesterday.

He also reiterated that he would not say anything more about the Goniwe document or release it to the authorities until a judicial commission of inquiry was appointed.

General Holomisa also warned that "the time for commissions of inquiry is running out".

He said in reply to questions at a press conference in the ANC's Western Cape headquarters that it was "true" that he had another security file and that this was not the Goniwe document.

"I don't think it will ever disappear even if I am killed. I will release it at the right time."

Troops out — ANC, PAC

254 (258)

ARG 30/7/92

**The Argus Correspondents
and Sapa**

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's mass deployment of troops in 16 strife-torn townships on the Reef — ordered yesterday amid last-ditch attempts to ensure next week's two-day national strike will be peaceful — was firmly rejected by the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress today

But the Inkatha Freedom Party conditionally welcomed government plans to move 5 000 policemen and soldiers into the townships

The government said the forces would be deployed in a "peace and stabilisation" operation

In the countdown to the country-wide strike on Monday and Tuesday, church leaders and political parties

yesterday tried to draft a code of conduct to ensure next week's mass action runs peacefully

Announcing the huge deployments at a press conference in Soweto yesterday, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said violence in the affected townships had reached such levels that local authorities could no longer provide essential services such as refuse removal, water, sanitation and health services

The townships covered by the deployments are Soweto, Boipatong, Bophelong, Sebokeng, Evaton, Sharpeville, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Tokoza, Tembisa, Munsieville, Bekkersdal, Kagiso and Swanieville, while similar operations described by Mr Kriel as being successful would continue in Alexandra and Phola Park

Mr Kriel said the deployment was

not planned as a contingency against next week's planned general strike and mass action called by the ANC alliance, but said there was no particular time schedule for the police action to end

Welcoming the move, IFP spokesman Suzanne Vos said the party's approval of the steps depended on police performance in the townships

PAC deputy president Dikgang Moseneke slammed the plans, saying other ways of dealing with the problem existed

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus called the move "intimidatory", adding that it would add to tension in the townships and create fear of possible police action next week

The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), the PAC and the Azanian People's Organisation decided yesterday to boycott the mass action

APR 1988
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENCE

Township raid nets few

RAY HARTLEY

THE 5 000-strong police and SADF force that searched 14 Reef townships for criminals yesterday made only 25 arrests, a police statement said

Police made no arrests at all in nine of the 14 targeted townships *610AM*

Police spokesman Peter Brandt said he was not concerned by the low number of arrests, as the object had been to improve community relations *31/7/92*

Two of the arrests were for murder, four for dagga-related offences, four for possession of illegal firearms, 10 for public violence and five for theft

Thirteen arrests were in Soweto, eight in Alexandra and four in Boipatong, Vos-

loorus and Sebokeng

Brandt said the police were contemplating no further operations at this stage *25/4*

Meanwhile, Sapa reports the SAP last night objected to a statement by the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance criticising the deployment

The SAP said the alliance's reaction was in direct contrast to an earlier statement by ANC president Nelson Mandela in Geneva that "Mr (F W) De Klerk could stop the violence with a strong, well-trained and well-equipped police force and army"

● Comment: Page 12

HRC reports 32 unrest dead

CHARLIE PRETZLIK

THIRTY-TWO people were killed and 168 injured in unrest-related incidents this week, said the "weekly repression report" of the Human Rights Commission (HRC) *610AM 31/7/92*

The East Rand was the most violent area, with 10 deaths and 10 injuries in the seven-day period.

The HRC said security forces were to blame for four of the deaths and more than 120 injuries, while vigilante-related actions accounted for 23 deaths and 31 injuries. Five policemen were killed

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Satellite plans 'commercial'

BIDA-1 317192
A DENEL spokesman said this week the former state-owned arms manufacturer would fund its space programme as a purely commercial venture in partnership with private companies

Denel, hived off from Armscor this year, is investigating the feasibility of putting a satellite into low orbit

Denel group communications head Paul Holtzhausen said a misconception had arisen, since the formation of the company, that government would be funding a multi-billion-rand satellite venture instead of using the funds for urgent social issues

On the contrary, the state-owned, but financially independent Denel, was looking at the possibility of putting a satellite into space as a purely commercial venture in partnership with other companies. While SA had the know-how for a substantial portion of such a venture, SA companies alone would not be able to tackle it without imported technology, he said

There was also a misconception that SA was planning a massive satellite programme, such as those in the US and

EDWARD WEST

France Unlike the macro geostationary satellites launched up to 35 000km into space by these countries, Denel was looking at a small satellite orbiting about 400km in space

Holtzhausen said besides the advantages to SA's communications infrastructure, a satellite could provide broadcasting of educational, television and telecommunications services and air, and land and sea navigation services. Foreign exchange could be earned through the export of services to other countries.

Such a project could create up to 14 000 new jobs in the Cape province alone, without taking into account the spin-off of other job opportunities in other information technology-related fields, he said

The IDC was also investigating the viability of new satellite services on behalf of potential users and the local electronics industry, it was reported earlier. SA leases the services of four remote sensing satellites

